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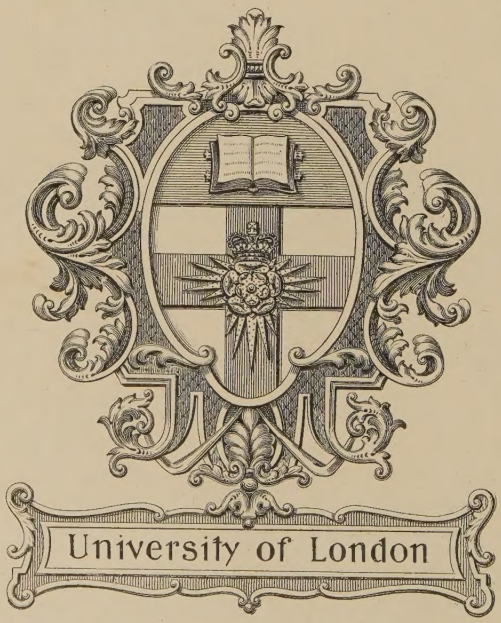
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(13—PART XIV.)—

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOL. XVII.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXVIII.—PART XIV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.—PART XIV.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the* ...*ot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging ...*the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

SCHOOLS INQUIRY:

...66-XVI.] VOL. XVII. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS:—NORTH WESTERN DIVISION - - - p. 1

SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XVII.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869

PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the North-western Division as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in the county of Chester (except Chester Cathedral School) are by R. S. Wright, Esq.; those on schools in Lancashire are by J. Bryce, Esq.; and that on Chester Cathedral School by H. M. Bompas, Esq.; Cheshire (with Bedfordshire and Derbyshire) also forms the subject of a summary minute by Mr. Wright which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 657–676. Mr. Bryce's general report on Lancashire is published in vol. ix., pp. 425–790.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Endowed Schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary Schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been

introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present conditions of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

November, 1869.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The North-Western Division includes two counties—Cheshire and Lancashire,—having an urban population of 1,962,759 inhabitants, making with the surrounding population a total for the division of 2,934,868. It contains three towns having each a population of nearly 100,000 or upwards, and fourteen others having above 20,000, 29 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 inhabitants each, and 17 towns with fewer than 5,000; 63 towns in all.

Of these 63 towns, 32 with a united population of 768,945 (of which 443,938 belong to the borough of Liverpool) have no grammar school endowments. There remain 41 towns, making, together with 64 other places not reckoned as towns, 95 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed in Vol. I. at 16,126*l.*, of which Manchester School has nearly 3,000*l.* Some of these foundations embrace other charitable objects besides grammar schools.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 12,465*l.*, besides 905*l.* for exhibitions not included in the general foundations, making a total of 13,370*l.*

This amount is distributed among the two counties as follows:—

County.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schools Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Chester	4,017	3,314	0
Lancaster	12,109	9,151	905

There are 17 classical schools with 1,437 scholars, 31 semi-classical with 1,615 scholars, 17 non-classical with 1,113 scholars. There are 34 elementary; the income of one is paid over to parish schools, and two are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools excluding the elementary is returned as 4,165. Of the 17 classical schools which have, including exhibitions, 13,370*l.* a year net, only six (five of which are in Lancashire) retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

There are no endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls in this division.

Further, there are in this division 209 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor which in some cases are of considerable value. Of these may be specially mentioned here—in Cheshire: Seamons Moss school at Dunham Massey (gross income 151*l.*); Allports school at Malpas (118*l.*). In Lancashire, the Girls Charity school at Blackburn (187*l.*); Hultons school at Bolton le Moors (180*l.*); the Free English school at Castleton (110*l.*); Chipping (221*l.*); Farnworth and Kearsley (337*l.*); Leyland (Golden Hill) (282*l.*); Hunter Street school at Liverpool (180*l.*); Lytham (374*l.*); Chetham's Hospital (3,073*l.*), and Hinde's school (123*l.*), at Manchester; Newton-with-Scales (541*l.*); Henshaw's Blue school at Oldham (2,187*l.*); Ribby-with-Wrea (195*l.*); the Blue Coat School at Warrington (1,229*l.*); Windle (St. Helens) (839*l.*).

The aggregate gross annual income of these 209 foundations amounts to more than 14,700*l.*, and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at 8,000*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at over 21,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys).

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped--

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF CHESTER AND LANCASTER.

POPULATION - - 2,934,868.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with hose in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of CHESTER.—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according t**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regul
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schoools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from the
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.							
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages
		£	£									£	£				
Stockport - -	54,681	278	—	179	20	115	51	53	—								
Macclesfield (Grammar School.) -	36,101	800	—	47	43	47	21	21	—								
Chester - -	31,110	280 †	—	54	3	31	18	30	—	Congleton -	12,344	23	—	59	32	—	13
										Nantwich -	6,225	21	—	25	17	—	16
										Bunbury -	4,727	50	—	108	12	8	—
										Lymm - -	3,769	115	—	14	6	4	6
										Witton -	3,677	337	—	45	13	10	7
										Nether Knutsford.	3,485	29	—	18	15	6	6
										Mottram - -	3,406	84	—	39	7	10	—
Sandbach	3,252	215	—	83	?	?	—	—	—	Acton - -	3,125	10	—	40	5	12	8
										Weaverham -	2,782	48	—	54	7	8	—
Audlem - -	2,287	40	—	11	6	11	3	11	—								
										Halton - -	1,505	37	—	88	20	—	15

Remaining Towns:—	
Birkenhead -	51,649
Stalybridge -	24,921
Dukinfield -	15,024
Hyde - -	13,722
*Runcorn -	10,434
Crewe - -	8,159
Altrincham -	6,628
Bollington -	3,845
Middlewich -	3,146
New Brighton -	2,404

† Amount spent by Dean and Chapter.

Schools in abeyance: — Marple, in parish of Stockport, and Tarvin, endowed with 3*l.* 10*s.* and 20*l.* a year respectively

* Some Runcorn boys go to Halton School.

Population, 505,428.

the kind of instruction given.

course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Macclesfield (Modern School.)	36,101	400	—	101	25	21	51
Over (Darnhall.)	3,454	91	—	60†	—	—	—
Tarvin (Hargrave.)	3,319	47	—	120	—	—	—
West Kirby -	2,059	66	—	65	—	—	—
Frodsham -	1,869	47	—	120	—	—	—
Wallasey -	1,415	146	—	95	—	—	—
Malpas - -	1,037	25	—	30	—	—	—
Burton - -	425	46	—	66	—	—	—
Daresbury -	136	53	—	72	—	—	—

† Besides girls.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—**Sixty-two Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Dunham Massey: *Seamon's Moss School*	151 (Mixed Charity.)	89	50	—
Malpas: *Allports School* -	118	118	150	145

And *sixty* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **CHESTER.—**

TABLE II. **Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Macclesfield - (Grammar School.)	Classical -	A.B.	8	39	Acton - -	Semi-Classical.	B.	—	40
					Bunbury -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.C.	6	102
					Congleton -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	—	59
					Halton - -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	—	97
					Macclesfield - (Modern School.)	Non-Classical.	B.C.	—	107
					Mottram -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	2	37
					Nantwich -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	2	23
					Sandbach -	Classical	? A.B.	47	36
					Stockport -	Classical	A.B.C.	7	172
					Witton - -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	—	45

continued.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole centage not being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Audlem -	Classical -	A.B.	—	11
Burton - -	Non-Classical.	B.C.	--	66
Chester - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	2	52
Daresbury -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	72
Frodsham -	Non-Classical.	C.	--	120
West Kirby -	Non-Classical.	C.	—	65
Nether Knutsford.	Semi-Classical.	A.B.C.	—	18
Lymm - -	Semi-Classical.	A.B.	3	11
Malpas - -	Non-Classical.	B.	--	30
Over - (Darnhall.)	Non-Classical.	C.	—	60
Tarvin - - (Hargrave.)	Non-Classical.	B.C.	—	100*
Wallasey -	Non-Classical.	C.	--	95
Weaverham -	Semi-Classical.	B.C.	—	54

* Exclusive of girls.

County of LANCASTER.—

Table I.—Endowed grammmar and other secondary schools classified according to the

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course,
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£						
Manchester -	338,722	2480	595	252	220	252	252	252	—
Preston - -	82,985	55	40	110	22	104	30	55	—
Bolton - -	70,395	349	125	67	9	50	14	16	—
Blackburn - -	63,126	110	—	90	9	70	21	8	—
Wigan - -	37,658	222	—	68	17	31	—	29	7
Bury - - -	37,563	539	—	119	15	89	24	63	—
Warrington -	26,431	373	—	50	15	55	21	38	25
Lancaster - -	14,487	29	105	158	85	149	104	101	—
Middleton -	9,876	67	43	37	—	34	12	—	37
Farnworth - -	8,720	14	—	31	20	30	20	20	10
Clitheroe - -	7,000	284	65	54	16	54	14	12	—
Hawkshead -	2,081	224	—	18	8	18	8	—	—

Semi-classical Schools.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£					
Rochdale - -	38,114	26	—	40	20	10	8	—
Burnley - -	28,700	240	—	53	?	—	12	—
Chorley - -	15,013	10	—	28	—	11	—	—
Lancaster (Friends' Sch.)	14,487	46	—	38	20	1	2	38
Pilkington -	12,303	35	—	19	?	—	—	—
Leigh - -	10,621	25	—	59	14	13	7	35
Ashton in Makerfield.	10,181	43	—	52	6	—	2	—
Ulverston -	6,630	35	—	82	20	32	—	—
Ormskirk - -	6,426	72	—	78	36	10	8	—
Colne - -	6,315	19	—	33	11	9	5	19
Prescot - -	6,066	130	—	97	?	—	—	—
Cartmel - -	5,108	80	—	28	23	12	13	12
Widnes - -	4,803	50	—	53	35	12	10	—
Great Crosby -	3,794	379	—	65	65	30	9	—
Upholland -	3,463	74	—	23	12	8	6	—
Kirkham - -	3,380	453	—	108	26	42	—	98
Newchurch -	3,115	48	—	40	18	6	—	—

Population, 2,429,440.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Oldham - -	72,333	31	—	39	—	—	—
North Meols -	14,661	17	—	—	—	—	—
(Prescot) Eccleston	11,640	38	—	68	—	—	—
Standish - -	10,410	80	—	93	4	6	—
Aspull - -	4,290	15	—	?	—	—	—
Leyland - -	3,755	28	—	48	—	—	—
Lathom (Newburgh).	3,385	31	—	82	—	—	—
Cockerham - -	2,922	11	—	154	—	—	—
Blackrod - -	2,911	254	65	58	2	—	9
Dalton in Furness	2,812	130?	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Kirkby Ireleth)	„	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lowton - -	2,384	12	—	84	—	—	—
Warton - -	2,161	50	—	36	—	—	—
Tarleton - -	1,987	29	—	69	2	—	—
Colton (Finsthwaite).	1,794	8	—	—	11	—	—
Bolton le Sands -	1,713	43	—	48	—	—	—
Gt. Marton -	1,691	55	—	63	—	—	—
Goosnargh -	1,307	60	—	74	—	—	—
Halsall - -	1,204	13	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls:—**

None.

b.—**One hundred and forty-seven Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Blackburn: *Girls' Charity School.*	187	50	—	59
Bolton-le-Moors: *Hulton's School*	180	180	132	47
Castleton: *Free English School.*	110	102	—	—
Chipping - -	221 (Mixed Charity).	59	—	—
Farnworth with Kearsley.	337	*See Tab. Digest p. 546.*		
Leyland (Golden Hill).	282 (Mixed Charity).	227	55	35
Liverpool: *Hunter Street School.*	180	—	—	—
Lytham - -	374	214	104	85
Manchester: *Chetham's Hospital.*	3,073	103	—	—
Hinde's School -	123	52	60	
Newton with Scales.	541	?	19	7
Oldham: *Henshaw's School*	2,187	?	—	—
Ribby-with-Wrea	195	96	42	24
Warrington: *Blue Coat School*	1,229	200	24	16
Windle (St. Helen's).	839	745	380	180
			134 (infants).	

And *one hundred and thirty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

County of **LANCASTER.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
												£	£					
										Whalley -	806	35	—	32	20	14	11	22
										Hutton -	461	370	—	83	8	—	1	—
										Winwick with Hulme.	451	34	—	29	?	—	—	—
										Rivington -	369	281	—	153	—	15	—	—

Remaining Towns:—	
Liverpool - - -	443,938
Salford - - -	102,449
Ashton-under-Lyne -	34,886
St. Helen's - - -	18,396
Over Darwen - -	14,327
Accrington - - -	13,872
Heywood - - -	12,824
Todmorden - -	11,797
Bacup - - - -	10,935
Southport - - -	8,940
Hindley - - -	8,477
Haslingden - - -	6,929
Droylsden - - -	5,980
Newton-in-Makerfield	5,909
Padiham - - -	5,675
Tyldesly - - -	3,950
Fleetwood on Wyre -	3,834
Blackpool - - -	3,506
Much Woolton - -	3,296
Gt. Harwood - -	3,294
Church - - -	3,000
Atherton - - -	2,692
Lytham - -	2,556

Extinct School:—Hoghton in the parish of Leyland, with 26*l.* a year (in 1826).

Population, 2,429,440.—*continued.*

kind of instruction given.—*continued.*

Town, Parish, or Township.	Population.	Net Annual Value of		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning		
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.					
		£	£				
West Broughton	1,183	6	—	54	—	—	—
Urswick	1,080	15	—	94	—	—	27
Burtonwood	990	—	—	49	—	—	—
Lea	911	80	—	27	—	—	—
Preesall	812	13	—	—	—	—	—
Tunstall	803	28	—	35	—	—	—
Wray with Botton	797	42	—	70	—	—	—
Bretherton	775	106	—	28	—	—	—
(Preston) Broughton.	709	106	—	61	—	—	—
Clayton-le-Woods	705	9	—	—	—	—	—
(St. Michael-on-Wyre) Rawcliffe.	682	7	—	52	—	—	—
Halton with Aughton.	670	78	—	14	—	—	—
Gt. Eccleston	641	45	—	—	—	—	—
„ Lane Head	„	5	—	—	—	—	—
Over Wyersdale	524	110	—	78	—	—	—
Stalmine	471	94	—	51	—	—	—
Lowick	468	6	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton with Salwick.	447	13	—	23	—	—	—
Heskin	439	45	—	72	—	—	—
Bispham with Norbreck.	437	70	—	77	—	—	—
Kirkland	388	24	—	37	—	—	—
Bleasdale	372	22	—	—	—	—	—
(Croston) Bispham	277	121	—	77	—	—	—

County of LANCASTER.—

Table. II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.

In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not

The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*

The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Clitheroe -	Classical	A.B.	33	39	Blackburn -	Classical	A.B.	13	83
Lancaster -	Classical	A.B.	74	84	Blackrod -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	58
Manchester -	Classical	A.B.	252		Bolton - -	Classical	A.B.	—	67
Rochdale -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	38	6	Burnley - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	53
Warrington -	Classical	A.B.	3	47	Bury - -	Classical	A.B.	6	115
					Cartmel -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	12	16
					Chorley - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	28
					Gt. Crosby -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	65
					Colne - -	Semi-clas.	B.C.	—	36
					Hawkshead -	Classical	A.B.	11	6
					Kirkham -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	9	99
					Lancaster (The Friends' School).	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	38
					Leigh - -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	1	58
					Middleton -	Classical	A.B.C.	—	37
					Newchurch -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	8	38
					Oldham -	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	39
					Ormskirk -	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	3	75
					Pilkington -	Semi-clas.	?	9	10
					Preston - -	Classical	A.B.	12	98
					Ulverston -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	—	82
					Whalley -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	26	6
					Widnes -	Semi-clas.	A.B.	10	43
					Wigan - -	Classical	A.B.	—	48
					Winwick with Hulme.	Semi-clas.	A.B.	23	6

Population, 2,429,440.—*continued.*

age up to which they retain their scholars.

number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Ashton in Makerfield.	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	52
Aspull	Non-clas.	Elementary.		
Bispham with Norbeck.	Non-clas.	B.C.	2	75
Bispham	Non-clas.	B.C.	5	72
Bleasdale	Non-clas.	National School under Government Inspection.		
Bolton-le-Sands	Non-clas.	A.B.C.	—	39
Bretherton	Non-clas.	Mixed Parochial School.		
West Broughton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	54
Burton Wood	Non-clas.	C.	—	33
Clayton-le-Woods.	Non-clas.	Mixed infant School.		
Clifton with Salwick.	Non-clas.	Mixed National School.		
Cockerham	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	154
Colton (Finsthwaite).	Non-clas.	Mixed dame's School.		
Dalton-in-Furness.	Non-clas.	Mixed National School.		
„ (Kirkby Ireleth).	Non-clas.	—	—	—
Gt. Eccleston	Non-clas.	Elementary Village School.		
„ Lane Head.	Non-clas.	Elementary Village School.		
Farnworth	Classical	A.B.C.	—	31
Goosnargh	Non-clas.	—	—	76
Halsall	Non-clas.	Income paid to National Sch.		
Halton with Aughton.	Non-clas.	B.	—	10
Heskin	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	72
Hutton	Semi-clas.	B.C.	—	83
Kirkland	Non-clas.	B.C.	Mixed School.	
Lathom Newburgh.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	82
Lea	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	16
Leyland	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	48
Lowick	Non-clas.	Under Governmt. Inspection.		
Lowton	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	34
Gt. Marton	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	63
North Meols	Non-clas.	National School.		
Preesall	Non-clas.	—	—	—
Prescot	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	—	84
(Prescot) Eccleston.	Non-clas.	—	—	—
(Preston) Broughton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	30
Rivington	Semi-clas.	A.B.C.	16	137
(St. Michael-on-Wyre) Rawcliffe	Non-clas.	Mixed School under Government Inspection.		
Stalmine	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	51
Standish	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	93
Tarleton	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	69
Tunstal	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	35
Upholland	Semi-clas.	A.B.	6	17
Urswick	Non-clas.	A.B.C.	—	94
Warton	Non-clas.	—	—	36
Wray with Botton.	Non-clas.	B.C.	—	70
Wyersdale	Non-clas.	B.	6	72

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ACTON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment (the net annual value of which, including a good house and garden, is about 30*l.*) was provided by subscription, in 1662. The master was to be a university man, "graduate or other," and was to teach Latin and Greek.

After many years of neglect the school was re-opened as a commercial school, in 1864, under a master who had for many years been master of the National school. There are now 42 boys on the books, the sons, almost without exception, of farmers. Inhabitants of the township pay 3*l.* a year up to the age of 12, and four guineas afterwards; strangers, four guineas, irrespective of age. French is taught by a French master for an extra fee of four guineas. Books are not provided by the charity. The scholars remain till 14 or 15. There has been one of 19.

The subjects professed are Latin, Greek, French, English, drawing, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping, English history, and geography. But in fact at the time of inspection, this programme was imperfectly carried out. Only 7 boys had advanced beyond reading, writing, and simple division. Greek and drawing are not taught, and the Latin, algebra, and history, are all nominal. The reading, the spelling, and the arithmetic, so far as it went, are good, and the discipline appeared to be satisfactory.

The school-room is good, but small. It would not accommodate above 60 boys at most. There is a good house for the master, but almost no playground.

Taken altogether, the present results cannot be called proportionate to the opportunities afforded by a population of more than 4,000, including many farmers, by a good situation, and by the willingness of the parents to let their children stay till 14 or 15. The master's excuse is, that the school has been so short a time in work.

It is desired and desirable that there should be a periodical examination by examiners, independent of the master and trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The consolidation of this school with the National school of the township is desired by some of the trustees and neighbouring landowners, but objected to by the farmers, who desire an exclusive education for their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 621, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By voluntary contributions of inhabitants, 26 May 1662. Deeds in custody of the vicar.

School Property.—Consists of dwellings and land in the parish of Acton. Present annual income 12*l.* gross, 10*l.* net. Whole applied to school.

Buildings and site not very well adapted to their purpose. House for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster, a University man, a graduate or other, to have use of the schoolhouse for himself and scholars, including foreigners, and other children whose parents and friends had not contributed. (Agreement by donors and contributors.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated to be Latin, Greek, etc., etc.

Government and Masters.—Vicar and churchwardens *ex officio*, and six others (full number by deed 10), either natives or inhabitants of parish, appoint, and, for any just cause, neglect, or misdemeanor, with three months' notice, remove, master. Vacancies in the trust filled by election of continuing trustees.

Master required by deed to be a University man. Present master is not so. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Whole income of charity managed and received by master.

Day Scholars.—From distances up to four miles. [In Dec. 1867, 46 in number, of whom more than half above 12 years of age, 9 above 14 years.) Fee for inhabitants of township 3*l.* a year, up to 12 years of age, four guineas afterwards. Strangers four guineas at all ages. French, extra four guineas.

Boarders.—[In Dec. 1867, 8 in number, chiefly between 10 and 12 years of age.] All in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Hours 6 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard as to knowledge of boys on admission.

School classified separately for every subject or group of subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotion partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once in course of many years by a clergyman of parish. Prizes given for proficiency, good conduct, and general merit.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal punishment; the last publicly and by head master only.

Playground, about half an acre. Master always present at bathing, skating, etc. Drilling taught as part of system.

School had been closed for three years before present master's appointment a year ago.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation of one fourth of lessons.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Vicar and the Churchwardens of Acton, *ex-officio*.
John Tollemache, Esq., Peckforton Castle.
Wilbraham Tollemache, Esq., Dorfold Hall.
J. G. Garnell, Esq., Stoke.
Francis Massie, Esq.
Colonel William Tomkinson, Willington Hall, Kelsal, near Chester.
Lieut-Colonel Edward Tomkinson. Rease Heath, Nantwich.

Head Master:

William Allen.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AUDLEM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE original object of the various founders (1642–1653), was the maintenance in Audlem, of a school, with an unmarried graduate master, for the instruction of English and Latin, of sons of inhabitants of Audlem, freely, and of a limitable number of strangers. In 1655, the surviving founders and the then feoffees made orders under which the school has ever since been governed, and which directed amongst other things that the master should know and teach Greek and Latin, and that all the youth of Audlem parish should be free.

The government of the school is double. Nine trustees, vacancies in whose number are to be filled up by election by the parishioners, and who are in fact county gentlemen, are receivers of a part of the income, and owners of the school premises, and have a veto on the appointment of the master; while the actual management of the school and the choice of the master, as well as the management of a part of the property, belong to six feoffees who are elected annually at Easter, by the parishioners, and who are in practice tradesmen and professional men of the town.

The annual income is only 40*l.*, but there is a large and handsome schoolroom and a good master's house capable of receiving about 20 boarders. These buildings are old but in substantial repair. There is no playground, but a part of a large garden which surrounds the school might be appropriated for the purpose.

The school as a grammar school is said to have been formerly considerable, but has now for many years been in abeyance. The late vicar procured himself to be appointed master, and changed it into a National school. On his death, early in 1865, the feoffees, thinking that the founders' intentions were not being carried out, and that there was room for a higher education, determined to re-constitute it as a grammar school, gave notice to the National schoolmaster to quit with his boys, and with the consent of the trustees appointed as master a graduate in orders, one out of 24 candidates similarly qualified. He will re-open the school after Midsummer 1866.

There can be no doubt but that this restoration will be beneficial. The inhabitants, by re-electing the same feoffees, have approved their action, and there is abundant material for such a school in the large neighbouring population.

The action of the feoffees is in some respects incomplete. They have not obtained any new scheme, and the new master is probably practically irremovable by them, no proceedings having been commenced within the time limited by the Grammar Schools Act, 1840. Nothing has been decided as to fees, or as to the admission of deserving poor boys.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 625, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Gammull, 23 Jan. 1642, who gave 500*l.*, and by Ralph Bolton, who by deed, 27 Feb. 1648, gave a yearly sum of 20*l.* Site for school purchased in 1653. Deeds in church.

School Property.—Whole applied to school. Consists of an annual payment of 20*l.* (Bolton's gift) by Merchant Taylors Company, and another annual payment of 20*l.*, payable out of an estate called Brown's Bank, besides school premises and residence for master.

Buildings and site adapted to their present purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach freely the youth of the parish of Audlem (Gammull's will). A free school. Master not to admit above 30 scholars, not the children of inhabitants, without the consent, in writing, of at least five trustees (Bolton's gift.) School to be free to all children of parish (feoffees' rules, A.D. 1655).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues (Gammull's will).

Government and Masters.—Rules framed by founders and feoffees, A.D. 1655. School, with consent of trustees and feoffees, placed under Government inspection, A.D. 1856.

Trustees under Gammull's will, two noblemen and four other laymen. Feoffees of the school, to whom the general control is entrusted, six annually chosen by vestry on Easter Tuesday; appoint master, with approval of trustees.

Master required by Bolton's deed to be a University man, and a single person; by rules of 1655, to be learned in Greek and Latin, wedded or single, and to have no other employment which may hinder his keeping the school.

State of School in January 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master is B.A. in Holy Orders.

Day Scholars.—11, of whom nine under 14 years of age, sons of gentlemen and farmers. Pay for tuition (inclusive) eight guineas per annum. Ten free scholarships for sons of residents. [In Feb. 1869, 16 boys, of whom one free, one half free.]

Boarders.—None. Charge would be 40 to 60 guineas.

INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning		Greek - -	6
,,	,,	Latin - -	11
,,	,,	algebra and Euclid	3
,,	,,	French - -	11
,,	,,	German - -	3
,,	,,	drawing - -	7
,,	,,	vocal music -	10

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, Combermere Abbey.
Right Hon. Earl Kilmorey.
Richard Corbet, Esq., Adderley Hall, Shropshire.
Major Samuel Cross Starkey, J.P., Wrenbury, Cheshire.
Richard Boote, Esq., Hankelow, Nantwich.
Josiah Perrin, Esq., Wharton, Winsford, Cheshire.

Feoffees:

William Baker, Esq., Audlem.
R. B. Bellyse, Esq., Surgeon, Audlem.
F. C. H. Bellyse, Esq., Solicitor, Audlem.
C. L. Lisle, Esq., Audlem.
William Garrett, Esq., Audlem.
Mr. J. Goulbourn, Farmer, Wilshlay, Nantwich.

Clerk to Trustees;

George Baker, Esq., Solicitor, Audlem.

Head Master:

Rev. George Whitelaw, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BUNBURY.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE foundation (which was confirmed by Royal Letters Patent in 1594) was for the maintenance of a free grammar school in Bunbury, with one master and one usher. By subsequent statutes of the founder the school was to be free (excepting certain entrance fees), especially for children of Bunbury, then for other parts of Cheshire, and then for all others, so far as convenience would allow. Girls were to be admitted, but to be few, and not to remain beyond nine years of age at most. The instruction was to be classical and was intended to include Greek. The income of the masters together was to be 30*l.* This is now increased to about fifty by the rent of some land and cottages, but will not be materially increased until the year 2,093, when a lease of the rectory and tithes will fall in, a portion of the income of which will be applicable to the school. In the meantime the lessees are bound to repair the school and the old houses of the masters. There has been no new scheme, but the founder empowered visitors, to be appointed annually by the governors and patrons, to alter the rules.

The intentions of the founder are substantially executed, but two changes have been made which are probably not within the powers of alteration given by him, namely that girls are excluded and that the offices of master and usher are amalgamated.

The school is a National school rising into a middle class school. It is under government inspection and receives a grant. There is one master, trained and certificated, assisted by two pupil teachers. A drawing master attends once a week, and is paid partly by subscriptions from parents willing to contribute, partly by the master. There are about 110 boys (including six boarders), chiefly the sons of farmers and farm labourers, a few of professional men and merchants; they come about nine and stay till about 14. Three had reached 15 and one 16. They pay from 2*d.* a week to 15*s.* a quarter, according to the occupation and means of the parents. Books are provided by the school. Those paying only 2*d.* are nearly half the whole number. Some of the day-boys come from a distance of three or four miles. All boys are required to attend on Sundays a place of worship selected by their parents. The majority are Dissenters, but no objection is ever made to the divinity taught in the school.

The course of instruction comprises reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, divinity, vocal music, and drawing for the whole school, geography and English composition for the two highest classes (46 boys), English history and mensuration for the highest class (23 boys), and Latin, book-keeping, Euclid and algebra for that portion of the highest class which is willing to learn them.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the time of inspection only two could attempt algebra and only six answered in the rudiments of Latin.

This course appears limited, and the numbers attempting the higher subjects small. But it is doubtful if more could be done. The boys leave early and for the most part come in a state of complete ignorance, and their parents have little educational ambition for them. Some parents lately sent in a protest against their sons being taught Latin.

The instruction which time and the parents permit is not only thorough, but so given as to call out the intelligence of the boys in an unusual degree. There were few failures in any subject professed, the questions were well understood, and the answers given with readiness and well expressed. In drawing the school has been very successful at the examinations of the School of Art.

Perhaps the greatest results are in the discipline. There was no disorder or copying, the various social ranks work well together, and the general tone is that of the better bred.

Some special instruction is given for particular professions. It does not however extend further than the addition, during the last few months, of book-keeping, for those who are to go into offices, and more mensuration and surveying for those who are to be farmers.

On the whole the good done is fully in proportion to the endowment, and the education is suited to the needs of the scholars. A farmer's son gets all which he demands, and a boy who is to proceed further gets a good grounding in English and arithmetic.

The school house is ill-looking outside and not well situated, but internally is convenient (except that there are no class rooms), light, and well ventilated. A new house has been built by voluntary contributions for the master, at the distance of about a half a mile. It is thought desirable that the school should be removed to the same place.

It has lately been attempted by the visitor to collect the boys on Sundays for a Sunday school. The master's opinion, apparently well founded, is that compulsion of this kind would be very injurious to a school composed chiefly of Dissenters.

It is thought that an annual examination by an examiner to be appointed by a university would tend to raise the character of the school. Further than this no changes appear to be desired. It is believed to be impracticable to require the boys to know anything before admission.

The weak point of the school is that very much depends on the particular master. So highly artificial a combination of classes requires, for some years at least, a master of exceptional powers. Nor is the school entirely self-supporting, about 30*l.* a year being raised by subscriptions, besides a grant from the Committee of Council on Education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 193, A.D. 1823 and xxxi, 598, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment..—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 2 Jan. 1594. Endowed by Thomas Aldersey with the Rectory of Bunbury, and tithes of corn, grass, and hay, and also the small tithes and tithes of wool and lamb within Bunbury, Alpeckam, Beston, Tarnton, Calvely, Wardell, Tirleston, Haughton, Spurstall, Petferton, Bowesley, and Ridley, besides other property in Bunbury settled for support of schoolmaster and usher, preacher, and vicar or curate. Deeds in custody of the Governors, the master and wardens of the Haberdashers Company; not accessible to public.

Charity Property.—Consists of a fixed annual rentcharge of 130*l.* besides about 20*l.* arising from rents. Net annual income applied to school, 50*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house a new one, built by subscription, contains but four bed rooms.

Objects of Trust.—For establishing a Free Grammar School, to consist of master and usher, and for maintaining a preacher and curate, and for the relief of the poor in the parish of Bunbury. For the education and the instruction of boys and youths in grammar (Letters Patent). School to be free for all children, especially for such as are born within the parish of Bunbury, and then for others born within the county palatine of Chester, provided that the number exceed not the convenient ability of their teachers for their profitable instruction of them, the determination of which to be referred to the master for the time being.

Number of female children to be but few, and none to continue above the age of nine, nor longer than they may learn to read English; an admission fee of 12*d.*, or for poorer sort 4*d.* (Founder's Statutes.) A few boys, the children of poor widows, or of parents whose circumstances render them quite unable to pay the lowest fee, to be admitted free, at the discretion of the visitor. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent). Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, history, geography, Latin, music, agricultural chemistry, book-keeping, arithmetic, mensuration, land-surveying, algebra, mechanics, and geometry (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established, with sanction of Haberdashers Company and Charity Commissioners, 4 Feb. 1856.

Governors; the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers Company, and the preacher and schoolmaster of Bunbury. The master and wardens of Haberdashers Company appoint master, who is required by scheme to be certificated.

No restriction upon other employment of master.

School to be visited once a year by men appointed by the Governors, with power to alter rules. Preacher to examine the school twice a year, and report to Governors, if necessary (Founder's Statutes).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.— Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master takes six boarders. Total income, from endowment 20*l.* from salary (raised by subscription, school pence, &c.) 100*l.*, from Government grant 30*l.*, from annual payment in place of two cottages, 10*l.*, besides house, and profits of boarders. Assisted by two pupil teachers and one paid monitor.

Day Scholars.—102, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to four or five miles; pay for general work (including stationery, &c.) 3*l.*, 2*l.*, 1*l.* 4*s.*, 16*s.*, or 12*s.* or 2*d.* per week according to station of parent. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 25*l.* to 27*l.* School bills, highest 33*l.*; average 30*l*; lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 399 feet per boy. Two boys in each bed. Hours 6 to 7½ A.M., 8 to 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly. School course modified, in case of boys about to leave, to suit their subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. No objection made to Church Catechism by non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers and singing.

Promotion by proficiency.

Examination by visitor, Government inspector, and masters. Prizes given by master, gentlemen in neighbourhood, and others.

Punishments: loss of marks and recreation, and rarely caning; all by master only.

Playground, an acre and a half, in which are circular swing, parallel bars, &c. Boys allowed to walk in country by themselves.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum; study, 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation of one-fourth of lessons.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Dec. 1865.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions			30	0	0	Master's salary	100	0	0
Endowment:						Master, for certificate (class 1., div. 1.)	30	0	0
Head master's salary	19	11	8			Master, in lieu of cottages	10	0	0
Usher's	9	15	10			Master's salary from endowment	19	11	8
Rents of houses	19	9	0			Pupil teachers and monitors	46	10	0
Rents of fields	2	0	0			Books, &c.	6	9	10
			50	16	6	Glazier, &c., &c.	5	13	1
Unknown donor's charity			11	11		Coal, cleaning, light, repairs, taxes, &c.	5	13	6½
Committee of Council's grant			33	12	0	Balance in hand	18	10	9½
School pence			127	2	6				
Sale of books			6	0					
			242	8	11		242	8	11

Governors of the charity:

The master and four wardens of the Haberdashers Company, and the preacher and the schoolmaster of Bunbury, incorporated as Governors.

Clerk to Governors:

J. Curtis, Esq., clerk to the Haberdashers Company.

Head Master:

William Bayley (certificated).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Bunbury -	½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Small Shopkeeper	Do. - -	200 yards.
„ „ - 4	Labourer - -	Tilstone -	1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Peckforton -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 6	Small Shopkeeper	Bunbury -	200 yards.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Haughton -	2¼ miles.
„ „ - 8	Surgeon - -	Bunbury -	200 yards.
„ „ - 9	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Calveley -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Bunbury -	200 yards.
„ „ - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	150 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 4	Huckster - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Labourer - -	Do. - -	150 yards.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Tilstone -	1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Railway Labourer	Bunbury -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Peckforton -	1½ miles.
„ „ - 9	Butcher - -	Bunbury -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 10	Clergyman in Holy Orders (Rector of Bunbury).	Do. - -	300 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manager in Office	Birkenhead -	Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Attorney's Clerk -	Welshpool -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Hotel Proprietor -	Whitchurch, Salop	Do.
„ „ - 4	Broker - -	Birkenhead -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Cheese Factor and Farmer.	Whitchurch -	Do.
„ „ - 6	Gentleman -	Haughton, near Bunbury.	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.*	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.		hour		hours			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	111	5	—	23	14·0	5	½	1	3½	1 Samuel; Acts, VIII.—XIII. (inclusive); the two sacraments.	23	12·0	5
							min.						
Latin - -	12	2	—	4	14·1	7	20	5	4½	Eton Gram., Irregular verbs; Three Concords and Nominum Constructio; Henry's 1st Latin Book, Ex., 58–70; Woodford's Epitome of Cæsar, I.—XXIII.	8	13·0	7
							hour						
Arithmetic -	111	5	—	23	14·0	9	½	1	5	Decimals. Profit and Loss. Stocks (Colenso).	23	12·0	10
Book-keeping -	16	1	—	16	13·8	2	¾	—	1½	Invoices (Foreign and Inland) and Receipts.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	23	1	—	23	14·0	1	¾	1	2	Circle. Fields of four and more sides (Nesbit).			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	1	—	8	13·9	2	¾	2	3	Algebra. Simple Equations (Colenso), (Euclid) Book I. (1–10) (Potts).			
History - -	23	1	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	2	Reign of Elizabeth (Goldsmith).			
Geography -	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	3	Denmark and Germany with maps (Cornwell).	23	12·0	2
English Grammar.	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	1	2	Syntax and Paraphrasing.	23	12·0	2
English Composition.	46	2	—	23	14·0	2	¾	—	1½	" " " " "	23	12·0	2
Reading -	111	5	—	23	14·0	7	¾	1	6	Goldsmith's Hist. (Eliz.) Bk., IV. S.P.C.K.	23	12·0	8
Writing -	111	5	—	23	14·0	2	½	—	1	Copy Books.	23	12·0	4
Music - -	111	1	—	111	11·3	1	¾	—	½				
Drawing -	111	5	—	8	13·6	1	1½	—	1½	2nd Grade Freehand.	9	12·6	1

The "Exercises per week" form the home lessons, and are included in the "aggregate

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
½	1	3½	1 Samuel, Acts, VIII.–XIII. The two sacraments.	22	8·1	5	½	—	2½	Life of Moses. Lord's Prayer. Apostles' Creed.
min.										
20	5	4½	Declension of nouns subst.							
hrs.										
½	2	6	Simple Proportion and Practice.	22	8·1	8	½	8	4½	Notation, Addition, and Subtraction.
½	2	3	Physical Features of Eng. and Political Geog. of six Northern Counties.							
¾	2	3	To parse a simple sentence -							
¾	—	1½								
				22	8·1	10	¾	3	9	Book I., S.P.C.K.
¾	1	7	Book III., S.P.C.K. -							
¾	1	5	- - - - -	22	8·1	10	¾	2	8½	
				68	9·2	1	1½	—	1½	Freehand on slates, from copy on black board.
1½	—	1½	1st Grade Model.							

of time per week given to each Subject."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE SCHOOL, BURTON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THREE bishops concurred in the foundation of this school; a bishop is the visitor, and five clergymen are the trustees. The trustees fill up vacancies in their own number, and always select clergymen, although not directed by the founders so to restrict their choice.

Boys of the town of Burton whose parents should, by the trustees, be adjudged unable to pay for their children's learning, were to be taught free of charge; strangers the master might charge as he should please. The subjects of instruction were to be English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic.

The income is about 45*l.* a year, with a master's house of five rooms. The schoolroom is not large enough, even with a class-room which has lately been added.

The school is at present managed as a mixed National school under inspection, with one trained and certificated master. 37 boys and 25 girls, the children of farm labourers and small farmers, are on the books; but the attendance is very irregular, owing to the demand for the children's services at home. About half are mere infants, who should be in a dame's school; few remain beyond the age of 12.

The fees are unnecessarily low. Inhabitants pay 2*s.* a year, and a few shillings more the first year. Strangers, if sons of farmers, pay 30*s.*; if of labourers, 10*s.* An additional shilling a year is received from all boys for firing and lesson books. Even if the trustees are obliged to adjudge all inhabitants to be unable to pay a fair sum for their children's learning, there seems to be no reason why the master should not be allowed, within larger limits, to make his own terms with strangers, as the founders directed.

No Latin is demanded or taught. The reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic are good. The discipline appeared to be very good. The boys seemed intelligent, and capable of being carried much further in their education could they be kept at school.

The sole effect of the endowment at present is to supersede a grant for a National school.

It does not appear that this school could support itself, in its present situation, as a classical, or even as a middle-class, school. The population within a radius of two miles does not exceed 500, and there are few substantial farmers; but Neston, at a distance of about three miles, has a population of about 3,000, and a middle-class school in a situation intermediate between the two places might be for the advantage of both.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 468, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, by deed 27 June 1724, who gave 200*l.* for building a school house. Deed in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of a farm producing 38*l.* per annum and 258*l.* consols. Present annual income 46*l.* Whole paid to master, no probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For children of the several persons dwelling and legally settled within the manor of Burton. Master to instruct all such boys of the town of Burton whose parents should, by the trustees, be adjudged unable to pay for their children's learning in English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic, until they should attain the age of 18, and such boys as learned English only till they should attain the age of 14, without any payment or reward except free gifts. Any number of children of any other town, without prejudice to Burton children, admissible for such payment as should be agreed upon. (Foundation Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, writing and arithmetic. (Foundation Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Vicars of Burton and Great Neston ex-officio, and three others, majority appoint and for neglect, improper behaviour, or immorality proved before the ordinary, dismiss master. Master to give a bond in penalty of 400*l.* for compliance. Vacancies among non-official trustees filled by election by continuing trustees.

Master must be of Church of England, and licensed by Bishop.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 46*l.*, from fees 20*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—66 boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay, foundationers 2*s.*, non-foundationers 1*l.* 10*s.* for general work. Fires 1*s.* Non-foundationers pay 10*s.* for extra subjects. Attend and go to church on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission are not required to know anything.

School classified in accordance with requirements of Committee of Council. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction given by clergyman and master. School opened and closed with prayers, and reading daily psalms.

Promotion by general proficiency.

Examination once a year by Government inspector. No prizes.

Punishments: no fixed ones: corporal punishment publicly.

Playground, two yards, 30 yards × 13 yards, and 28 yards × 7 yards.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours per week, nearly all lessons prepared in school.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. M. Coxon, Rector of Heswall, Chester.
Rev. R. Richardson, Capenhurst, Chester.
Rev. R. Congreve, Upton, Chester.
Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, Vicarage, Neston, Chester. } Ex-officio.
Rev. C. S. Upperton, Burton, Chester. }

Master:

Mr. Charles Edward Cullum (certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

THIS cathedral was founded by Henry VIII., and the school was part of the original foundation. Provision was made for the payment of fixed stipends to the master and under master, and for scholars at the school and at the universities. The intention appears to have been that the school should have formed a principal part of the foundation, the salary of the master being about equal to that of one of the canons. The statutable allowances to the school being fixed, the payments became small compared with those made to other members of the cathedral body. The payments now made, though greatly in excess of those named in the original statutes, are far less in proportion than was originally intended, and consist of 150*l.* to the head master, 50*l.* to the second master, and a small payment to each of 24 boys who are on the foundation. The choristers are not as formerly taught in the school, their duties at the cathedral being found to interfere with their attendance there, but are taught by a separate master.

The only school buildings are a large room with a stone floor, forming, it is believed, the old refectory of the foundation in which the school is held. It is a good room, but the desks are old, and it would seem to be more adapted for other purposes. The school itself is entirely a day school, the boys mostly the sons of tradesmen in the city. Almost all the boys learn Latin, the examination by which boys are chosen on to the foundation including Latin; only seven learn Greek. French and drawing are taught to about half the boys. The payment by those not on the foundation is two guineas a quarter. The boys appeared to be well taught, and the school a good one of its class, the number of boys being 70.

Chester is a centre for a large district, including North Wales, and Manchester and Liverpool, and being a quiet town seems to be a peculiarly suitable place for schools, and either a really first class classical school, or a good middle class boarding school would probably be well supported and of great use. It is therefore a pity that the intentions of the founder should not be carried out, and the school have a share in the cathedral property more in accordance with those intentions.

By 29 & 30 Vict., c. 111, s. 18, it is provided that when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are in receipt of any monies arising from estates that have belonged to any Dean or Chapter, or any major or minor corporation of any cathedral or collegiate church, they may make such provision as to them shall seem needful for the maintenance of any existing school in connexion with the cathedral or collegiate church.

It appears from the 19th Report of the Commissioners that a committee has been appointed to consider the nature of such claims, and the advisability of so using the funds at their disposal,

and until that committee has reported it is impossible to judge whether they are likely to aid in reestablishing the school at Chester Cathedral on a more satisfactory footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(End. Gr. Ret. 10.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541, as part of Cathedral foundation. Charters have been lost.

School Property.—Statutable stipend of head master 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of under master 8*l.* including allowance for commons and gowns. Twenty-four scholars receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, besides gratuitous education. Present value of portion of Cathedral income applied to school 280*l.* Two statutable exhibitions at Oxford and two at Cambridge, each of annual value of 5*l.* until B.A., 6*l.* until M.A., and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* afterwards, have long since ceased to be paid.

School-room has stone floor, and is consequently very cold in winter; sufficiently large, but class rooms needed. No residences for masters; no playground.

Objects of Trust.—24 grammar scholars, to be poor friendless boys with some capacity for learning, able to read and write, and moderately acquainted with rudiments of grammar, to be maintained at cost of Church until they have acquired some knowledge of Latin grammar, and can speak Latin and write Greek. For this purpose four years to be allowed, or, with approval of dean and head master, five. None to be eligible under nine or above fifteen years of age. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes bear date 4 June 1544.

Governors, dean and chapter, ex officio, appoint head master, and, for idleness, negligence, or incapacity, remove him.

Head master must be a Latin and Greek scholar. Statutes provide for an under-master, but none is appointed.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from dean and chapter, 200*l.*; from fees 126*l.*; from profits of boarders 10*l.*; for French 50*l.* Out of this head master pays and maintains two assistants at a cost of 140*l.*, and rents a house at about 50 guineas. Assistants appointed by him.

Day Scholars.—52, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile, a few from neighbouring villages. Pay for French, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drawing, 1*l.* General work, non-foundationers, under 13, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 13, 10*l.* 10*s.* Foundationers attend Cathedral twice on Sundays.

Boarders.—Two, in head master's house, one paid 45*l.* the other 50*l.* Three meals a day with supper if asked for; meat once or twice. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,096 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently and write from dictation.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction almost daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency in Latin.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given by bishop, dean, canons, and head master.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishments; the last by head master only, and generally before the school.

No playground or library.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for writing exercises and preparation of all lessons but translation.

TABLE B.—SCHO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and Precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
Religious Knowledge.	54	3											
Greek - -	3*	—	—	3		6	20 m.	3	2 h.	Portions of Greek Testament, Xenophon's Anabasis.			
Latin - -	51	6	—	6	14 years.	6	1 h.	5	9 h.	Virgil, Books 3 and 4, and Cæsar, Books 3 and 4.	15	13 years.	
French - -	30	3	2 Gui. per Ann.	6		6	½ h.	3	4 h.	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant; Havet's Complete French Class Book; Harris's Idiomatic Phrases in French and English.	11		
Arithmetic -	54	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	6 h.	Harris's Graduated Exercises in Arithmetic and Mensuration.	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	26												
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	11†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's and Todhunter's Algebra.			
History - -	54	3	—	—	—	2	½ h.	—	1 h.	Ross's English History; Roman History; French History.			
Geography -	54	3	—	—	—	2	½ h.	—	1 h.	Mackay's Geography -	—	—	
English Grammar.	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -			
English Literature.	A passage of Poetry learnt every week.									Harris's Exercises in English Grammar and Composition.			
English Composition.	54												
Reading - -	54												
Writing - -	54												
Drawing -	45	—	£1 per ann.	—	—	1	2 h.	—	2 h.	Not arranged in Classes for Drawing.			

* Nine boys learning Greek, June 1865. † Algebra.

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Average time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
1 h.	5	9 h.	Cæsar, Book 1, and Smith's Principia Latina, Part 2.	11	10 years.	6	1 h.	5	9 h.	Smith's Principia Latina, Part 1.
½ h.	3	4 h.	Havet's Complete French Class Book; Harris's Idiomatic Phrases.	13		6	½ h.	3	4 h.	Hall's First French Book.
—	—	—	See First Class - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	See First Class.
—	—	—	See First Class - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	See First Class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Accountant.
,, ,, - 2	Joiner.
,, ,, - 3	Newspaper Editor.
,, ,, - 4	Head Master of School.
,, ,, - 5	Accountant.
,, ,, - 6	Hairdresser.
,, ,, - 7	Butcher.
,, ,, - 8	Silversmith.
,, ,, - 9	Collector of Customs.
,, ,, - 10	Clerk to Board of Guardians.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Joiner.
,, ,, - 2	Clerk.
,, ,, - 3	Dealer in China.
,, ,, - 4	Clerk.
,, ,, - 5	Brush Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 6	Woollen Draper.
,, ,, - 7	Solicitor's Clerk.
,, ,, - 8	Collector of Taxes.
,, ,, - 9	Coal Merchant.
,, ,, - 10	Commercial Traveller.

From distances varying from 200 yards to a mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Only one boy proceeded to University (Cambridge), and he was compelled by ill health to leave immediately after passing previous examination.

(*b*) One for Military Store Department (Woolwich); one for the Customs; one obtained a Commission in an Infantry Regiment now in New Zealand.

(*c*) Nine have passed Oxford Middle Class Examination.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CONGLETON.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

No record exists of the founder's intention. The right of government was in dispute between the corporation and the trustees of the municipal charities, until the year 1848, when a compromise of their claims was imposed by a decree in Chancery. By this decree the school is declared to be a municipal charity; the trustees of the municipal charities are to appoint a fit person, being a clergyman of the Church of England, to be master, on the nomination of the corporation. The corporation is to repair the school-house and the master's house, and to continue to pay the master the customary salary of 16*l.*, "in addition to the other emoluments heretofore belonging to and enjoyed by the head master." These last words appear to refer to a charge of 1*l.* per annum, issuing from a corn mill, and to a field in the master's occupation, worth about 6*l.* per annum. There are no other funds.

The head master educates without any assistant about 48 boys, sons of professional men, manufacturers, and tradesmen, in reading (well), writing (well), arithmetic (imperfectly), geography (imperfectly), English history (imperfectly), and the rudiments of Latin, for fees of four guineas a year (not including books), and as many (at present eight) in French as are willing to pay for it another four guineas. Greek is professed to be taught to three boys. Three scholars are free. There are no boarders. The scholars come at ages varying from six to ten, sometimes unable to read, and seldom remain for more than two years, after which business calls them away. Their attendance is regular, and their discipline and demeanour are good. A deficiency both in the extent and in the accuracy of their information appeared to be attributable partly to their short stay in the school, and partly to the want of an assistant master. Without some assistance it is hardly possible for the master to teach subjects so various to so many boys, themselves of many varieties of age and progress. An assistant might be provided for the lower subjects by raising the fee to five guineas, an increase which the master thought hazardous, but which the parents consulted for the most part thought might safely be required.

The school-room is sufficient in size, but it is not well ventilated, and the desks are ill arranged. There is no class room. The playground is small and inconvenient, and a playing field is much desired. The master's house would not accommodate above six boarders, though in former times it is said to have received 21. Its situation, between a churchyard and cemetery, is bad.

There are in the town three schools of the National type, and this school by offering an education in some respects more liberal

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

than that which they give, appears to produce results which justifies its maintenance, and is at least proportionate to the endowment.

Periodical examination by independent examiners is much to be desired, but there are at present no funds for the purpose.

There seems to be no reason (apart from the decree of 1848) why the master should be necessarily a clergyman. In the old accounts of the corporation only two clergymen appear as masters, and the recent restriction will probably be injurious in the case of so small an endowment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 686, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown, but repairs of school house in 1553 stated to be on record. Robert Hulme, by will, 5 August 1708, gave 20*l.* to corporation, to be laid out in a rentcharge for use of schoolmaster, Corporation, A.D. 1736, purchased residence for master. Samuel Malbon, in pursuance of will of Thomas Malbon, conveyed by deed, 29 August 1778, a field in Congleton for reparation of two tombs in churchyard, and directed surplus rents to be paid to schoolmaster.

School Property.—Annual income 23*l.*, of which 16*l.* is a salary paid by corporation (who also repair master's house and school), 6*l.* rent of a field of one acre, and 1*l.* rentcharge (Hulme's).

Site bad, having cemetery above and churchyard below; only one side on which there are not graves.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach Latin and Greek to sons of burgesses of Congleton free.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek. In Hulme's will "grammar."

Government and Masters.—Governors, the municipal charities trustees, who appoint head master, on nomination of corporation.

Master to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge. Annual income from endowment 23*l.*; from fees in 1864, 168*l.*, besides house. No assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—40 to 45: 32 between 10 and 14 years old; sons of professional men, silk throwsters, shopkeepers, &c.; from distances up to four miles Pay for general work 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. French (those who can afford to pay) 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. Fires 1*s.* per quarter. Drilling 24*s.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None; owing to proximity of burying grounds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be able to read, and to be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School variously classified according to subject. Religious instruction in Scripture history twice and Church Catechism one day in the week. School opened with prayers and reading New Testament.

Promotions by proficiency as well as by examination at the end of the year.

Examination once a year by examiners chosen by head master. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: writing out lines, learning by heart, an corporal punishment; the last publicly.

Playground very small.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years. Boys leave at an early age to go to business.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in winter and 35 in summer per week; besides time for preparation, which is expected to occupy them for two hours every evening.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Head gardener to G. C. Ackers, Esquire.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Master of Post Office.
		„ „ - 2	Millowner.
		„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 2	Cotton Spinner.	„ „ - 4	Assistant Manager, Bank.
„ „ - 3	Surgeon.		
„ „ - 4	Gentleman Farmer.	„ „ - 5	Solicitor.
„ „ - 5	Wood Turner.	„ „ - 6	Millowner.
„ „ - 6	Millowner.	„ „ - 7	Shopkeeper.
„ „ - 7	Silk throwster.	„ „ - 8	Butcher.
„ „ - 8	Millowner.	„ „ - 9	Surgeon and M.D.
„ „ - 9	Mineowner.	„ „ - 10	Linendraper.
„ „ - 10	Independent.		

TABLE B—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning	Religious Knowledge -	40
„ „	Greek - -	3
„ „	Latin - -	32
„ „	French - -	13
„ „	History -	40
„ „	Geography -	40
„ „	English Grammar	40
„ „	Reading - -	45
„ „	Writing -	45

Trustees:
The trustees of Congleton Municipal Charities.

Head Master:
Rev. William Bevern Grix, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DARESBURY, RUNCORN.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment appears to have been given for the instruction in grammar, school poetry, and other learning, of children of Daresbury and the adjacent townships. The master was to be M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. The net income is 53*l.* a year.

This is in fact a National school, there being no other in the township. The master has no degree; and nothing is taught but reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. It has only lately been re-opened, having been in abeyance under the late master.

Fifty-four names are on the books; about 45 attend. The fees are 2*d.* a week for children of labourers, 4*d.* for those of farmers. Formerly girls attended, but there are none now. There are no free scholars.

The progress made in the year, since re-organization, in reading and arithmetic, is satisfactory.

The schoolroom is small and inconvenient. The master's house is a cottage formed by partitioning off a part of the schoolroom. There is no playground. No land could be obtained for a larger building or a playground.

There seems to be little hope that this school can be made anything more than a National school. There are few farmers and fewer tradesmen in the neighbourhood, and the distances are long. As a National school it might be made useful if land could be obtained for a better building.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 747, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Rider and others, A.D. 1600, who contributed 160*l.*, to be let out on security to respectable inhabitants, for keeping a schoolmaster. Funds invested in purchase of land in 1739. Foundation deed lost, but a printed copy in existence, only existing muniment, (being the deed under which the trust estate is held,) not accessible to public.

School Property.—Consists of land (12a. 2r. 31p.) in the townships of Newton and Moor. Present annual income 54*l.*, besides a customary payment of 4*l.* per annum out of the church rate. No probable increase.

Buildings insufficient. Site good. Master's residence a cottage not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School. For the better education of the children of the inhabitants of the townships of Daresbury, Preston, Newton, Kekwich, Moor, Hatton, Acton Grange, Over Walton, and Nether Walton, and of such foreigners as had contributed to foundation of school (deed of foundation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar school, poetry, and other earning (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Trustees, chapelwardens, ex officio, and nine others; majority appoint master. Vacancies in non-official trustees filled by election by continuing trustees.

Master must be M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—A temporary master succeeded late head master on his death, Christmas 1864, at a salary of 60*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—On books 94. Boys and girls from distances up to three miles, children of small farmers paying 4*d.* a week, and farm labourers paying 2*d.* a week; do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School classified uniformly. Religious instruction on one day in each week. School opened and c'osed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Punishments: Lessons after school and corporal punishments; the latter publicly.

No playground.

School time, 48 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

Incumbent complains that he has no *locus standi* in regard to school, and that Sunday school is not in union with the weekly school.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory.
Rev. Richard Greenall, of Stretton, Rural Dean.
Rev. W. H. Spencer, Perpetual Curate of Daresbury.
Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P., Walton Hall.
E. I. Buxton, Esq., Daresbury Hall.
Rev. George Heron, Moore Hall.
Nathaniel Dennis Milner, Esq., Moore House.
William Charles Jones, Esq., The Elms.
Fitzherbert Widdrington, Esq., Newton Bank.
Ex-officio:
The Churchwardens for the time being of the Chapelry of Daresbury.

Master (temporary):

Charles Boardman.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FRODSHAM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE is no record of the founder's intentions, except the name of free grammar school. There is no scheme or other written constitution. The income is about 47*l.* a year.

In fact the school is a superior National school, under inspection. It is attended by about 120 boys, chiefly the sons of farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen. The fees paid are 2*d.* and 6*d.* a week for the poorer and richer respectively. There are no free scholars. Dissenters are admitted on equal terms. The majority of the boys stay till 13, some till 15.

A head master and an assistant master, both trained and certificated, with one pupil teacher, give instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and history, geography, and to a few boys in mensuration.

No difference is made between the 2*d.* and the 6*d.* boys as regards instruction, but the latter sit apart from the former during the other than oral lessons, on a platform about a foot higher than the rest of the room. This privilege is found to be sufficient to induce the payment of 6*d.* by those who can afford it. All play together. The boys paying 6*d.* stay on the average a year longer than the others, and advance further.

The instruction given is unusually good in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, but the history and geography are very limited.

No desire was expressed for any extension of the scheme of instruction, but the results can hardly be considered proportionate to the materials and opportunities until provision is made for the addition of Latin or some modern language, as well as of some mathematics beyond arithmetic. Formerly Latin and even Greek appear to have been taught.

The master's house and the schoolroom are good, the latter being sufficient for 150 scholars. The playground is insufficient.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 422. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. First known record is in a vestry order of 1604. William Trafford by his will, 20 Aug. 1640, gave two several sums of 100*l.* to buy lands, one half of profits to be bestowed for pious uses within parish of Frodsham. Thomas Moor by will, 15 July 1726, gave 5*l.*, the interest to be paid to an under master (if any.) Endowment augmented by John Bushell in 1642.

School Property.—Total annual income 47*l.* Buildings and site adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.
Government and Masters.—Vicar or curate and churchwardens ex officio and sixteen other feoffees. Appoint master. Vacancies among the feoffees filled by election at annual meeting.

State of School.

An elementary school under Government inspection, attended by about 103 boys, on an average, out of 146 on the books.

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1867.)

Feoffees:

Vicar or his Curate and Churchwardens, ex-officio.
J. H. Hayes, Esq., Frodsham.
W. Hayes, Esq., Frodsham.
J. R. Pickering, Esq., Frodsham.
E. A. Wright, Esq., Frodsham.
Captain Hitchen, Newton.
Mr. T. Cooper, Overton.
Rev. E. Wolfden, Alvanley.
Mr. J. Nixon, Alvanley.
Hon. A. Lascelles, Norley.
S. Woodhouse, Esq., Norley.
Mr. R. Hall, Kingsley.
Mr. Hall, Kingsley.
Mr. J. Jones, Helsby.
S. Burgess, Esq., Helsby.
Captain Heron, Manley.
Mr. W. Upton, Frodsham.
Mr. J, Rigby, Overton.
Mr. R. Ashton, Five Crosses.

Master:

John Pollard (certificated.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HALTON, RUNCORN.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE is no record of the founder's intentions, but the school is by reputation a grammar school and free to Halton chapelry. The income is about 40*l.* a year. There is no scheme.

Although the school serves as a National school for Halton, it receives its character from scholars the sons of mechanics, tradesmen, and clerks, of Runcorn, who demand and can pay for a better sort of education.

There is a trained and certificated master, a trained assistant master, and a pupil teacher. H. M. Inspector of Schools inspects and reports annually.

There are 100 scholars on the books, and the average attendance reaches 95. They come as early as six and stay till about 15. Three are free, in regard of a small sum left for the purpose. For the rest there are two classes of payments; the children of poorer parents pay 3*d.* a week; the richer pay 7*s.* 6*d.* quarterly for elementary instruction, or 10*s.* 6*d.* if they choose to learn Latin, or 15*s.* if French is added. The last two sums are increased to 15*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* for boys not belonging to Halton. There is no difficulty in assigning the boys to their proper class, shopkeepers, clerks, mechanics, and farmers forming the one, and agricultural labourers, who would not be willing to make quarterly payments, the other; all pay in addition for books and firing. Besides the ordinary English subjects, Latin, French, and drawing are taught. The instruction is suited to the needs of the scholars and is uniformly good, though not far advanced in any subject. The discipline is satisfactory. The results on the whole are proportionate to the endowment.

There is some conflict of opinion with regard to the school. It is complained that the master lays himself out for the Runcorn boys, who not only fall under the higher class of fees, but even under this class pay more as strangers, and takes no pains to collect the threepenny scholars of Halton. It would seem, however, that the school does good in proportion as it attracts boys who are willing to receive and pay for the higher education, that so far as it is thus made a middle class school, it supplies a want which would not otherwise be met in the neighbourhood, and that the want of a national education for Halton should be met, not by keeping down the grammar school, but rather by enlarging its sphere. The boys who pay most form (without any undue preference within the school) the great majority of the highest class, stay longer than the others and learn more.

The school room is good, but there is no class room, and the master's house is small and does not adjoin the school. It was suggested and it seems to be desirable that with funds to be raised if power could be obtained) by sale of school lands, there should

be provided a residence and additional rooms in which an elementary or even a National school might be worked in connexion with the grammar school and as preparatory to it.

It is thought that the fees for the richer class of boys, and especially for strangers, might safely be raised. Should this be found practicable and could a good house be provided, a master might at another time be obtained who would be competent to carry the instruction still higher than it is carried at present. There seems to be no doubt that there would be some candidates for an advanced education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 748. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. No deeds in existence. Reputed purchase of school lands in 1748.

School Property.—Consists of about 10 acres of land, producing about 25*l.* annually, a turnpike bond, one third of rent of Bolton's field, besides house for master and garden, and an annual sum of 2*l.* arising from an investment authorized by Charity Commissioners. Present annual income about 37*l.*; whole paid to master. Value of turnpike bond decreasing.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, and by far too small for a family.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Three gentlemen act as trustees, one being the incumbent of Halton ex officio. Appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical, under Government inspection. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 37*l.*, besides fees for instruction and house and premises. Assisted by pupil teacher and assistant.

Day Scholars.—88, chiefly under 10 years old from distances up to three miles. Three free boys; rest pay for general work, sons of labourers 3*d.* per week, of farmers and tradesmen 30*s.* per annum. Latin and French 10*s.* each per annum extra for Halton boys; for others 15*s.* each (1867); fires 1*s.*; books 15*s.*; free boys 8*s.* Dinner with master 6*d.* per day. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction during one hour daily. School opened and closed with a prayer; no set form used.

Promotion by half-year's work, and separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by Government inspector.

Corporal punishment inflicted publicly by master with leathern strap.

Playground half an acre.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees (1865):
Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory.
Rev. John Barclay, M.A., Vicar of Runcorn.
Rev. James Cox, M.A., Incumbent of Halton (ex-officio).

Head Master:
William Macintosh (certificated).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Widow (poor).
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Gamekeeper.
,, ,, - 3	Tailor.	,, ,, - 3	Widow (poor).
,, ,, - 4	Widow (poor).	,, ,, - 4	Labourer.
,, ,, - 5	Tanner.	,, ,, - 5	Porter.
,, ,, - 6	Butcher	,, ,, - 6	Labourer.
,, ,, - 7	Widow (poor).	,, ,, - 7	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Brewer.	,, ,, - 8	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer.	,, ,, - 9	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Clerk.	,, ,, - 10	Foreman in Tanyard

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	97	3	—	21	12	5	¾	—	4	The Authorized Version	40	9	5	¾	—	4	Authorized Version -	28	7	5	¾	—	4	Authorized version.
Latin - -	20	3	5s.	6	11	10	½	5	5	Hall's Second Latin Course.	11	9	5	½	5	5	Hall's First Latin Course.							
French - -	15	3	5s.	6	11	10	½	5	5	Hall's First French Course.	9	9	5	½	5	5	Hall's First French Course.							
Arithmetic -	97	4	—	21	12	10	½	5	5	Davis's Arithmetic, Part II.	40	9	10	½	—	5	Davis's Arithmetic, Part I.	28	7	10	½	—	5	Lessons from black board.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	1	—	2	14	10	½	—	5	Chambers's Practical Geometry.														
Natural History.	21	1	—	21	12	5	½	—	1½	Oral Lessons.														
History - -	61	3	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½	Collier's History of England.	40	9	3	½	—	1½	Oral Lessons.							
Geography -	61	3	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½	Anderson's Geography -	40	9	5	½	—	2½	Oral Lessons.							
English Grammar.	61	3	—	21	12	5	½	5	5	Morell's Grammar -	40	9	5	½	5	5	Morell's Elementary Grammar.							
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½	Morell's Analysis.														
Reading - -	97	4	—	21	12	2	½	—	1	Graduated Series, Part V.	40	9	5	½	—	2½	Graduated Series, Part V.	28	7	12	½	—	6	Graduated Series, Part I.
Writing - -	97	4	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½	- - - - -	40	9	5	½	—	2½	- - - - -	28	7	5	½	—	2½	
Drawing - -	21	1	—	21	12	5	½	—	2½															

N.B.—Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are included in Natural History.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, KNUTSFORD.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

CUSTOM and not any recorded foundation has made this a grammar school. It is at present in a languishing state, confined to middle class (with the exception of seven free foundationers), but not entirely meeting its requirements nor commanding its whole supply of boys. There are at present only 20 scholars. A new scheme, approved by the county court in 1856, directs instruction to be given in the usual modern subjects (including French and German), and in the classics, unless in case of objection made in writing by parents or guardians.

In fact, only the rudiments of the prescribed subjects are taught, not through any inefficiency in the master, but because the boys are too few and leave at too early an age for any high standard to be reached.

The principal hindrance to the success of the school is the state and situation of the schoolhouse, a mean and inconvenient building standing amongst other poor houses in a low part of the main street of the town and destitute of master's residence, class rooms, and playground. It is not doubted that with good buildings in a proper situation the school would at once rise, there being a large and increasing demand for good education in the town and its immediate neighbourhood. Such a site is offered by a part of the school property adjoining the race-course.

The property has been much neglected. The land, which has long produced less than 30*l.* a year, is well suited for building, and might, it was confidently said, be immediately let for that purpose so as to produce at least 100*l.* a year, after reservation of enough for a new school with a house and a playground. There seems to be no reason why these improvements should be further delayed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 738, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In A.D. 1549, lands in Nether Knutsford, Sudlow, Tabley, and Over Knutsford were granted by the Crown to Sir John Leigh, upon condition, that he, his heirs and assigns, would find a schoolmaster, and pay him a stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Deeds in box at school.

School Property.—By Act of Parliament, 14 Geo. 2. c. 5., an allotment of six or seven acres was made to school. Present income about 30*l.* gross, 29*l.* net. Whole paid to master. No probable increase.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose. Site low and playground small. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—A schoolmaster well and sufficiently learned for the teaching and bringing up of youth in the town of Nether Knutsford (Exchequer book vi., fol. xxv.) Six free boys to be nominated by the owner of the Norbury Booths Estate in the township of Over Knutsfrod, and three by the vicar from amongst the children of the most deserving

resident inhabitants of the township of Nether Knutsford, who shall be unable to educate their children at their own expense, between the age of eight and sixteen years. Not to be more than seven in number until endowment exceeds 30*l.*, or more than eight until it exceeds 35*l.* per annum. Subject to these provisions, all boys residing in the parish, between the ages of eight and sixteen, of good character, able to read and write, to the capacity of school to be capable of admission. (Scheme, A.D. 1856.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Original unknown. Greek and Latin grammar and classics (unless parents object in writing), English grammar, literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, writing, arithmetic, account keeping, elements of mathematics, and algebra, and such subjects of instruction as trustees direct. French and German languages, drawing and designing when funds will admit of employment of additional teacher. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, 16 Feb. 1856.

Incumbent and churchwarden and sidesman of Nether Knutsford and incumbent of Toft, ex-officio, and three other residents within seven miles of Nether Knutsford Church, trustees, three a quorum, chairman a casting vote, appoint, after default of owner of Norbury Booths for three months to do so, and, with sanction of Charity Commissioners, for sufficient cause, remove master. Assistants appointed and removed by trustees, who also have power to expel boys.

New trustees appointed by continuing trustees, on approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master must be of Church of England. No restriction upon other employment. May take 25 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 29*l.*, and from fees 80*l.* No assistants. Trustees may claim one-fifth of fees.

Day Scholars.—18 [25 in 1867], five on foundation from distances up to two or three miles, and chiefly under 11 years old; pay 5*l.* Foundationers free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None. [Two in 1867.]

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write a little. In practice master never refuses admission to a boy nominated by patron.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Bible, liturgy, and Church catechism. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination.

Examination once a year by an examiner selected by trustees. Prizes given by master.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment, all by head master; the last publicly.

Playground 26 square yards.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time stated to be "about 53" weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

Thirteen boys returned as sons of, a tailor, saddler, farmer, farmer, mechanic, labourer, private gentleman, architect, grocer, silk manufacturer, farmer, tailor, grocer.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton, Tatton Park, Knutsford.
The Right Hon. George Warren Lord de Tabley, Tabley House, Knutsford.
Sir Harry Mainwaring, Peover Hall, Knutsford.
Rev. Henry Barnacle, Vicar, Knutsford.

Ex officio:

Rev. Augustus C. Adams, Incumbent of Toft, Knutsford.
Jonas Hewett, Esq., Knutsford (Churchwarden).
Mr. Thomas Pass, Knutsford (Sidesman).

Head Master:

Frederick F. Nicholson.

LYMM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[Extract from letter of Rev. R. Branfoot, Rector of First Mediety of Lymm, 8th May 1867.]

The trustees of this school are of opinion that the present very limited usefulness of the foundation would be greatly extended by the erection of new and suitable buildings, with the provision of a suitable playground.

They would have no difficulty in obtaining a proper site.

The buildings ought to comprise a residence for the master, as contemplated by clause 21 in the Scheme of 1862. They ought also to comprise accommodation for a certain number of boarders. The profit arising from the latter would enable the trustees always to command the services of an university man. The master, too, would be able to have a proper staff of teachers, the benefit of which would be shared by the foundation scholars, giving them opportunities of obtaining the instruction contemplated by clause 15 of the scheme above mentioned. Lymm is a very picturesque and healthy place, and a good classical and commercial school would be a great inducement for families connected with Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, and other large towns, to reside here, and to participate in the advantages of the foundation,

The trustees think that they see their way to the attainment of these objects, were they allowed to carry out the under-mentioned plan. They would propose to sell their school lands ; for which they have every reason to believe they could obtain a price sufficient to raise their buildings, and to invest in government securities a balance, the interest on which would provide a stipend for the master, almost as large as the one now enjoyed by him.

The lands consist of about 52 acres in six distinct lots, scattered about a parish containing 4,300 square acres. They are not likely ever to command a higher rental than the present one, or to increase in value as building sites. But they might be sold at good prices as accommodation lands.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 741, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir George Warburton and William Domville, A.D. 1698, who gave about 32 acres of waste. Endowment augmented by Rev. Thomas Leigh, A.D. 1751, with rentcharge of 5*l.* payable out of lands in Statham parish, and by an acre and a half acquired under enclosure award. School also receives one moiety of rent of certain lands derived from an unknown source. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—Consists of 41a. 3r. 14p. of land, a moiety of rents of estate of 20a. 1r. 37p., and a rentcharge of 5*l.* Total annual income 128*l.* gross, 115*l.* net.

Schoolroom good; playground insufficient; no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For children of householders of Sir G. Warburton's manor houses of Arley Hall and Park Hall, and of parish (Foundation Deed). For all boys being children of resident inhabitants of parish, and of two manor houses of Sir G. Warburton, called Arley Hall and Park Hall, of age of seven years and upwards (Scheme A.D. 1862).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek Languages, English Grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, general history, and geography, book-keeping, land surveying, French and German languages, and such other subjects as trustees may authorize. Religious instruction (with a conscience clause) in conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commission, 10 Sept. 1862.

Trustees, rectors of two medieties of parish, heir of Sir G. Warburton, being proprietor of Arley Hall, and eight other residents in parish or within seven miles therefrom; four a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master, and remove him for reasonable cause, or with three months notice by resolution of meeting, whereat two thirds of whole number of trustees are present; appoint annual examiner. New trustees elected by continuing trustees, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master must be of Church of England. May not hold other appointment without permission of trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 110*l.*, from fees 55*l.*, besides profits of boarders. No assistant masters. Present master appointed Dec. 1865.

Day Scholars.—11, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of persons engaged in trade or manufacture, from distances up to a mile and a half; pay 5*l.* for general work. Fires 1*s.* and drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three, all in Master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and tuition, 40 to 60 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms 1,052 feet per boy. Hours 7 A.M.–8 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted without examination.

School classified by groups of subjects chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit wishes of parents and capacities and requirements of boys. Bible read and explained daily. Church Catechism not compulsory on boys whose parents object. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency.

Examination once a year by examiner selected by trustees. Leigh's endowment (5*l.* a year) expended in prizes.

Punishments: caning and impositions, the former publicly.

Playground, small and ill-drained, 50 feet by 26. No bounds. Drilling taught as part of system.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study about 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of two thirds of lessons. Playtime 16 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Day scholars	1	- Merchant.
,,	2	- Wheelwright.
,,	3	- Merchant.
,,	4	- Ironmonger.
,,	5	- Chemical Manufacturer.
,,	6	- Tanner.
,,	7	- Surveyor, &c.
,,	8	- Brush Manufacturer.
,,	9	- Draper, &c.
,,	10	- Merchant.
,,	11	- Tanner.

All from Lymm, except one from a distance of 2 miles.

The three boarders are sons of a deceased gentleman, and a paper manufacturer.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1866.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	14	1	—	14	11	6	15	—	1½	Gospels of Saints Mark and Luke.	2nd and 3rd Classes joined with 1st in this subject.													
Greek	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	6	10	6	1								
Latin	6	2	—	4	12	15	20	3	3½	1st Book Cæsar, and Henry's Latin Exercise Book.	2	11	6	15	6	1½	Henry's Latin Exercises.							
French	6	2	—	3	12	6	20	3	2	Guillaume le Conquérant, Chaps. I. and II.	3	11	6	15	6	1½	Ahn's 1st French Course.							
Arithmetic	14	3	—	3	12	4	60	—	4	Colenso and Barnard Smith.	4	12	4	60	—	4	Colenso	7	10	6	60	—	6	Colenso.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	4	12	4	30	—	2	Colenso's Algebra and Pott's Euclid.														
							M.																	
History	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	40	Ince's English History, from Alfred to Henry VIII. inclusive.	2nd Class joins 1st in these subjects							7	10	3	10	—	1½	Child's Pathway.
Geography	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	40	Cornwell's (whole of)								7	10	3	10	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell.
English Grammar.	14	3	—	4	12	2	20	—	40	Morell	3	12	3	10	3	30	Morell	7	10	6	10	6	2	
English Composition.	5	1	—	5	12	2	20	—	40	Hiley.														
									H.															
Reading	14	2	—	7	12	2	30	—	1	Gleig's History of England.	2nd Class joins 1st in this subject							7	10	10	30	—	5	Standard Reading Book.
Writing	14	2	—	7	12	2	20	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	10	20	—	3½	
Drawing	9	1	—	9	12	1	2	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:
J. O. Ryder, Esq., Merchant, High Leigh, Knutsford.
S. Jackson, Esq., Merchant, Lymm.
G. C. Dewhurst, Esq., J. P., Beechwood, Lymm.
J. Barratt, Esq., Solicitor, Lymm Hall, Lymm.
John Barton, Esq., Lymm.
W. T. Fox, Esq., Lymm.
G. B. Dewhurst, Esq., Merchant, Lymm.
P. Stubs, Esq., J. P., Statham Lodge, Lymm.

Ex officio:
Rev. T. R. Branfoot, Rector of 1st Mediety of Lymm.
Rev. D. A. Beaufort, Rector of 2nd Mediety of Lymm.
R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq., J. P., Arley Hall, Cheshire.

Clerk to Trustees:
Mr. John Holt, Lymm.

Head Master:
Rev. Charles Cotterill Ward, M.A. Cantab.

The Free Grammar School / The Modern Free School } Macclesfield.

Mr. Wright's Report.

In 1502 Sir J. Percival gave lands for a chantry and for a "free" grammar school in Macclesfield, for teaching gentlemen's sons and other good men's children of the town and country thereabouts; but this foundation appears not to have had immediate effect, probably for want of a charter, and the effective foundation must be referred to a charter which was granted by King Edward the Sixth, in the sixth year of his reign, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Macclesfield, and many others of the whole neighbouring county, for the provision and maintenance of a free grammar school, and for the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar; and which gave further lands for the support of the school, and of a master and usher therein.

There appears to be no record of the condition of the school so founded during many years; but by 1774 the inhabitants and the governors had become dissatisfied with the limitation of the instruction to grammar and classical learning, and in that year an Act was obtained which empowered the governors to provide masters, not only for the old subjects, but also for "writing, "arithmetick, geography, navigation, mathematicks, the modern "languages," and such branches of literature and education as should, in the judgment of the governors, be proper and necessary to render the foundation of the most general use and benefit, and as the revenues should admit, but so that there should still be one head master and one usher at least for grammar and classical learning.

In 1838 the scope of the foundation was further modified by an Act which directed the establishment of a second or modern school distinct from the grammar school, with proper and distinct buildings and masters, for the instruction of boys "in writing, "arithmetic, mathematics, the modern languages, and in such "other branches of education (exclusive of the learned lan-"guages)" as the governors should direct, at small charges to be fixed by them, within certain limits. The objects of the new school are also otherwise expressed to be the teaching of modern languages, and of the arts and sciences, "the cultivation of which will tend to promote the trade and commerce" of the town and its neighbourhood. The Act further modified the powers of the governors, and provided for the foundation of exhibitions from the grammar school for the sons of inhabitants of Prestbury, or if none such should prove duly qualified, then for other scholars, nominally without restriction, in either case, to day-boys.

Lastly, a new scheme, approved by the Court of Chancery in 1854, provided, amongst other things, for the extension of the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education in the grammar school to all usual modern subjects, including "the principles of chemistry and physical science generally," in addition to classical languages and literature.

Under these authorities the two schools are now in independent operation, two thirds of the total net income of about 1200*l.* per annum being applied to the grammar school, and one third to the modern school. In the former there are 66 boys, including 13 who board with the head master; in the latter 112, of whom none are boarders. The fees are four guineas (including French) in the modern school, and in the other do not (for day-boys) exceed six guineas when extra subjects are learnt. There are no free scholars, except a few exempted by the governors on special grounds. In neither school are there any boys of that poor class for which, amongst others, the founders seem to have intended to provide. They are excluded chiefly by fees higher than those which are demanded in the National schools, but in part also by (what may be called) a customary appropriation of these schools to the middle classes. The boys in the grammar school are of a generally higher social position than those in the modern school, but there is no clear distinction, and it often happens that brothers are divided between the two. The bulk of the boys in both go early into a profession or trade without proceeding to any other place of education.

In the grammar school all the subjects prescribed by the scheme of 1854 are taught, except navigation and "the principles of chemistry and physical science generally," and except English literature. Classics still keep the chief place.

In the modern school all the subjects are taught which the Act of 1838 directs, except that the "modern languages" are represented by French alone.

Formerly boys frequently went up from the modern to the grammar school, but, from whatever cause, they now do so very rarely.

In both schools the discipline and tone are apparently good, and the education given is generally suited to the needs of the scholars, and generally good of its kind. In particular the teaching of classics and arithmetic in the grammar school appeared to be excellent, while the modern school has been favourably spoken of by examiners appointed by the University of Cambridge, and has been much distinguished in the examination in drawing of the school of art. There are more applicants for admission to the modern school than it can accommodate. On the other hand, the arithmetic of the modern school and the French and history of the grammar school were less satisfactory. Further, the number of boys who were in a position to receive the full benefit of the classical teaching in the grammar school was very small. Three were as good on the whole (better in construing, less good in composition) as the average of boys from the sixth form of public schools, but comparatively few ever reach this standard. The blame in this appears to rest entirely upon the parents, who seldom leave their sons at school beyond 15, the effect being that

the general standard of proficiency is kept down, as well as that the individuals suffer.

There is one portion of the inhabitants whose wants are not met either by the grammar school or by the modern school; namely, the large class which requires for its sons a considerable amount of Latin, and perhaps a little Greek, with an advanced and thorough preparation for professional pursuits. On the one hand, classics are expressly excluded from the modern school by the Act of 1838, probably to avoid rivalry between the two schools; and on the other, the number of masters in the grammar school is insufficient to allow of special training, or even of extension of the non-classical teaching in the case of particular boys or classes of boys beyond what the general school course provides.

How to meet this want is the principal question in the case of these schools. It cannot be met by any affiliation of one to the other, or by any combination of resources, for the two schools are a quarter of a mile apart. Nor can it easily be met by any alteration of the modern school less than a radical change of a constitution at present adapted solely for a commercial education. But it is thought that what is wanted might be given in the grammar school, if another room and an additional master could be provided. The funds which would be (at least for a time) necessary for this change are not at present forthcoming, the income being already fully exhausted; but in a few years some lands on lease will fall in at an improved value, and if the trade of the town should revive school property may readily be let for building, so as to increase the revenues by some hundreds a year. Further means might probably be safely obtained by increased fees for special instruction, but in this opinion the governors, parents, and others consulted did not generally concur.

No definite scheme has been formed for the working of the school in the event of such a change being made.

Other questions raised regarded the constitution of the governing body, and the justice of devoting part of the funds to the really poor, who cannot be said to be at present benefited in any direct way.

The governors are for the most part county gentlemen, who, however, have elected into their body some representatives of the town. But some inhabitants and members of the corporation desire to be still further represented, and aver that the change would lead to a more vigorous and practical management of the school. It would probably be sufficient to make the mayor a governor *ex officio*. It must be remembered that even three or four persons living on the spot might easily become supreme in a body, the members of which are for the most part widely scattered, and cannot often be completely assembled.

It was suggested that the presumed intention of the founders to benefit the poor might be in part met by grants from the school funds for night schools, and for the instruction given in the me-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

chanics' institute. Something might also be given in the form of small exhibitions to be held at the grammar or modern school by boys selected by competition from the National or British schools; but the governors did not think such an infusion of a lower class desirable.

The exhibitions tenable from the grammar school at the Universities are restricted by the Act of 1838 to sons of inhabitants of Prestbury, that is in effect to day-boys, being reported qualified to hold them by examiners appointed by the governors. The abolition of this restriction would be very unpopular, but appears to be desirable. At present the exhibitioners sometimes fail to pass their examinations at the Universities. The examiners, both for the exhibitions and for the prizes, should be appointed by some body such as a college or university independent both of the governors and the master.

Both the schools are handsome and convenient, but both are too small; the playground of the modern school is very insufficient, and the house of the head master of the grammar school will not accommodate above 14 boarders. It seems to be desirable that the second master of the grammar school and the master of the modern school should be allowed to take a limited number of boarders, and should have the necessary accommodation provided.

Macclesfield is specially excepted from the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77. (Grammar Schools Act).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 518, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Percival, who by will, 5 Jan. 1502, premising that "in the county of Chester, and especially about the town "of Macclesfield, fast by which he was born, God, of his abundant grace, had "sent and daily did send to the inhabitants copious plenty of children, to "whose learning, bringing forth in cunning and virtue, right few teachers and "schoolmasters were in that country, whereby many children, for lack of such "teaching, fell to idleness, and lived dissolutely all their days," founded a free grammar school for gentlemen's sons and other good men's children of the town and country thereabouts, and also a chantry, and endowed them with lands of the yearly value of 10*l.*; and by letters patent of King Edward VI., 25 April 1552, who augmented and confirmed original endowment. Deeds in custody of clerk to governors.

School Property.—Average annual income for five years preceding July 1865 was 1,450*l.* gross, about 1,200*l.* net. In 1863–4 gross receipts were 1,460*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; in 1866–7 1,399*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of net income applied to grammar school, (including three exhibitions of 50*l.* each at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham,) and one third to modern free school.

Buildings and site of both schools good. Head master's house in grammar school adapted for the reception of thirteen boarders; in modern school not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar (letters patent). Grammar school to be open to children of parents of all religious tenets; all boys of the age of eight years and upwards, being of good character, able to read and write to the extent and capacity of the school, to be capable of admission, subject to payment of the sums directed by scheme. No scholar to remain after 19 (Scheme, A.D. 1854).

Modern school founded for the purpose of teaching modern languages and the arts and sciences, the cultivation of which would tend to promote the trade and commerce of Macclesfield and neighbourhood (Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Principles of the Christian religion, the Greek and Latin languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of chemistry and physical science generally, and such other branches of education as may, in the judgment of the governors, be necessary (Scheme 1854).

In modern school; writing, arithmetic, mathematics, modern languages, and other branches of education, exclusive of the learned languages (Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme now in force approved by Court of Chancery, 10th June 1854. Modern school under Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 25.

Governors of the professions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of King Edward VI. in Macclesfield in the county of Chester are 14 inhabitants of Prestbury division of hundred of Macclesfield, who are also governors of the modern free school, majority a quorum, senior a casting vote; on occurrence of vacancy governors meet and appoint a new governor, appoint head and all other masters; majority, for reasonable cause, and with approval of Bishop of Chester, dismiss head and second masters of grammar school. Other masters of grammar school hold office during approbation of governors. Masters of modern school dismissible for sufficient cause.

Head master of grammar school must be a clergyman and M. A. or B. C. L. of an English university. Neither he nor usher may exercise other employment. Head master may take 25 boarders. Masters of modern school prohibited from taking boarders.

Governors appoint exhibitioners on report of examiner; a day boy, if fit, is appointed, in default a boarder is eligible.

Abstract of Balance Sheet for the year ending 1867.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	13	12	0
Rents of estates	1,399	16	3
Capitation fees	129	10	0
Balance due to bankers	171	2	9
	£1,714	1	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Rent charge and quit rent	9	17	10
Poor rates	38	14	1
Board of health rates	7	4	2½
Land, house, and assessed taxes	6	16	8½
Income tax	15	8	8
Repairs (general)	114	15	1
Repairs (schools)	61	13	7
Board of health; making and sewering road	200	0	0
Tenant's dinners	5	12	0
Management	106	18	9
Bank interest and commission	6	7	1
St. Thomas's school	5	0	0
Grammar School:—			
Master's salaries	629	3	4
Examiner	30	10	0
Prizes, &c.	20	3	6
Exhibitions	75	0	0
Porter, cleaning, &c.	22	6	8
Coal, turf, &c.	3	14	9
Gas	1	9	11
Water	3	0	0
Share of printing, &c.	5	11	11
Modern School:—			
Master's salaries	320	0	0
Prizes, &c.	7	15	0
Maps, diagrams, chemicals, &c.	10	10	0
Share of printing, &c.	5	11	11
	£1,713	5	0
Balance in clerks hands	0	16	0
	£1,714	1	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of Grammar School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of present head master from endowment 300*l.* (no fees), besides house and profits of boarders. Usher, from endowment, 150*l.*; from one third fees 33*l.*, besides house; no boarders. Assistant master; from endowment 85*l.*, from fees 25*l.* French master, from endowment 30*l.* Present head master remains upon footing which existed previously to scheme of 1854; he may take only 20 boarders, unless he elects to come under the scheme in all respects. The scale of salaries altered by the scheme.

Day Scholars.—39 [49 in 1867], chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 2*l.* for general work. French or German 1*l.* 1*s.* each; both 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drawing 1*l.* 10*s.* Arithmetic 10*s.* Drilling 10*s.* Stationery 12*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight [14 in 1867], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction (including capitation, French, German, and stationery fees,) 60 guineas. School bills, highest 79*l.*; average 76*l.*; lowest 73*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 600 feet per boy. Hours 7½ a.m., 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and to show some acquaintance with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics (including history, geography, etc.), mathematics, and French. School course modified to some extent to suit particular cases, at request of parents. Lessons on religious subjects prepared on Sunday for Monday. Church Catechism not compulsory on non-conformists; but one parent for last 16 years has objected to it. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotion, either by half-year's work or examination, some regard being had to age, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination three times a year by masters, and once by an examiner selected by governors. About 15*l.*, from school funds, distributed in prizes. Small prizes at Christmas given by masters and one valuable prize by an individual governor.

Punishments; impositions, standing in middle of room, detention and caning, the last by head master only and publicly.

Playground, about five acres. Boys not allowed to walk in town without leave.

Six or seven boys gone to University during last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week, besides time for peparation, which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Playtime 24 to 30 hours per week.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (Grammar School.)

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. 2nd Class Moderations. 2nd Class, Final Classical School. Fellowship at Jesus.
2. Scholarship at Wadham. 2nd Class Moderations.
3. Scholarship at Brasenose. 1st Class Moderations. 2nd Final Classical School.
4. Postmastership at Merton. East India Civil Service.
5. 2nd Class Moderations.
6. Scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge.
7. 2nd Class in Modern History School.
8. Scholarship at Lincoln.
9. Scholarship at Caius College.
10. 2nd Class in Moderations.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents (Grammar School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Brewer - -	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Architect.
,, ,, - 2	Stationer - -	,, ,, - 2	Lady.
,, ,, - 3	Clergyman -	,, ,, - 3	Solicitor.
,, ,, - 4	Lady - -	,, ,, - 4	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 5	Brewer - -	,, ,, - 5	Silk Manufacturer.
,, ,, - 6	Silk Dyer -	,, ,, - 6	Brewer.
,, ,, - 7	Gentleman -	,, ,, - 7	Bank Manager.
,, ,, - 8	Silk Manufacturer	,, ,, - 8	Grocer.
,, ,, - 9	Military Surgeon -	,, ,, - 9	Draper.
,, ,, - 10	Solicitor - -	,, ,, - 10	Poor Relief Officer.

From distances up to three miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Burslem - -	Head Master.
,, ,, - 2	Solicitor - -	Manchester. -	
,, ,, - 3	Gentleman Farmer	Croxly in Lincolnshire.	
,, ,, - 4	Coal Mine Proprietor.	Burslem -	
,, ,, - 5	Steward and Land Agent.	Alderley. - -	
,, ,, - 6	Solicitor - -	London - -	
,, ,, - 7	Lady - -	Alford, Lincolnshire.	
,, ,, - 8	Coal Mine Proprietor.	Burslem - -	
,, ,, - 9	Manchester Merchant.	Manchester -	
,, ,, - 10	Solicitor - -	Stoke-upon-Trent -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Paris - -	
,, ,, - 2	Leather Merchant -	Leek - -	
,, ,, - 3	Solicitor - -	Burslem - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (Macclesfield Grammar School).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of SECOND* Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		yrs.		hrs.					yrs.		min.			
Religious Knowledge	47	5	—	8	14·75	2	¾	—	—	St. Matthew's Gospel. Blunt's Reformation.	4	10	3	20			Latin Grammar, Edw. VI. to end of defective verbs, large type. Latin Delectus, a few pages to illustrate the accidence. Gleig's 1st History of England to reign of Hen. VIII. Cornwell's Geography, first 20 pages. Riddle's Outlines of Scripture History, Chapters 43–50. Ramsay's Catechism, first 14 sections. McLeod's Practical Reading Book, selected passages. Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar, Howard's Lat. Exercises. Dictation. Arithmetic, Text Book, Davis. First 8 rules.
Greek	43	4	—	7	14·75	4	½	1	—	Œdipus Rex, 700 lines. Xen. Memor. two-thirds of Bk. I.	—	—	—	20	5		
Latin	47	5	—	8	14·75	4	½	4	—	Horace, Odes, Bk. 1 and 2. Æneid, 7. Sallust, Jugurtha, 20 Chapters.	4	10	12	hrs. ¾			
French	21	3	1 1	6	13·75	2	¾	2	—	Liddell's Rome, Bk. 6, 7. Student's Gibbon. From Diocletian to Arcadius Honorius.							
German	3	1	1 1	3	14	2	½	2	—					min.			
Arithmetic	47	6	0 10	8	14·75	2	1	—	—	Portions of Butler's Geography, of Madvig's and Roby's Grammar, and of Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.	6	10	9	20			
Mathematics, pure, beside preceding	21	3	—	1	16	4	1½										
History	47	5	—	8	14·75	2	½	—	—	Contanseau's Livres des versions; Lamartine's Columbus, 50 pages.	4	10	3	20			
Geography	47	5	—	8	14·75	1	½	—	—		4	10	1	20			
English Grammar	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, Bk. 6. Todhunter's Algebra, selected examples from the whole.	4	10	2	hrs. ½			
English Composition	8	—	—	8	—	—	Occasional Essay & Verse.			Davis' Arithmetical Examples, Dictation, Reading, Writing, Miscellaneous, in Decimal Fractions, Stocks, Discount, Equation of Payments, Barter, Profit and Loss.	—	—	1	½			
Reading	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	min. 20			
Writing	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	6	hrs.			
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	½			
Drawing	14	—	1 10	5	14·75	2	¾										

* No First Class in Second Half-year of 1864.

State of Modern School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 150*l.*; from fees 84*l.* and house; of second master, from endowment 70*l.*; from fees 69*l.*; of assistant master, from endowment 70*l.*; no fees; of French master, from endowment 20*l.*; from fees 22*l.*; of drawing master from endowment 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—101, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to two or three miles; pay 3*l.* 4*s.*; French 1*l.* 1*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy language, and add short rows of figures.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit case of boys who are intended for certain lines of life. Three hours and a half per week given to religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half year's work and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by Cambridge Local Examiners. 10*l.* expended by Trustees in prizes.

Punishments; detention and caning; the latter publicly and unless inflicted by head master must be reported to him.

Playground, about half an acre.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time 42 weeks per annum, Study 30 hours per week, besides an hour and a half's preparation at home daily.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (Modern School).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Saddler.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Dissenting Parson.
" " - 2	Silk Manufacturer	" " - 2	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 3	Manager of Silk Factory.	" " - 3	Draper.
" " - 4	Tallow Chandler.	" " - 4	Druggist.
" " - 5	Joiner.	" " - 5	Farmer.
" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.	" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 7	Provision Dealer.	" " - 7	Brewer.
" " - 8	Tailor and Draper.	" " - 8	Silk Manufacturer.
" " - 9	Confectioner.	" " - 9	Brushmaker.
" " - 10	Draper.	" " - 10	Painter, &c.

From distances up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Table B.—School Instruction (Modern School).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of Fifth Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Third Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lower Third Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	107	2	—	73	13·4	6	½	1	3¼	Books of Joshua and Judges, and Gospel of St. John.	34	10·3	6	½	1	3½	Book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Matthew.							
French	21	3	21s.	2	15·4	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar, 38 pages of "Alfred the Great."	11	14·7	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar.	8	13·8	2	2	2	4	Edinburgh High School Grammar.
Arithmetic	107	8	—	4	14·7	3	¾	2	2¼	Taught from the black board.	23	14·3	3	¾	2	2¼	Taught from the black board.	3	9·9	12	⅝	—	10	Taught from the black board.
Book-keeping	31	2	—	16	14·9	1	1½	—	1½	Taught orally, double entry.	15	14·0	1	1½	—	1½	Taught orally, Single entry.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	—	9	14·1	3	¾	3	2¼	Taught orally, to Quadratic Equations.	16	14·4	3	¾	3	2¼	Taughtorally, to simple equations.							
Chemistry	51	2	—	33	14·7	2	¾	—	1½	Taught by experiments, Inorganic Analysis.	18	12·10	2	¾	—	1½	Taught by experiment, Inorganic.							
History	73	2	—	33	14·7	4	¾	3	3	Taught orally, of England.	40	12·8	4	¾	3	3	Taught orally, of England.							
Geography	107	3	—	33	14·7	4	¾	2	3	Taught orally, the World	40	12·8	4	¾	2	3	Europe	34	10·3	2	⅜	—	1½	England.
English Grammar.	95	3	—	33	14·7	4	¾	1	2¾	Analysis and Parsing and Etymology of the language of Goldsmith's "Traveller."	40	12·8	4	¾	1	2¾	Analysis and Parsing of Simple Sentences.	22	10·5	4	¾	2	3	Easy parsing.
English Composition.	73	2	—	33	14·7	—	—	3	—	Lectures on History, &c., carefully written out at home.	40	12·8	—	—	3	—	As in first class.							
Reading	107	6	—	12	15·1	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	21	13·9	1	¾	—	¾	- - - -	12	9·11	6	⅝	—	4	
Writing	107	3	—	33	14·7	6	¾	—	4½	- - - -	40	12·8	6	¾	—	4½	- - - -	34	10·3	4	⅝	—	3	
Drawing	107	5	—	16	14·8	2	1	—	2	Geometry, Model, Perspective, and Shading.	6	14·0	2	¾	—	2	Freehand, Geometry, and Shading.	25	10·6	2	1	—	2	Freehand.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (Modern School).

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

[No records previous to the year 1860.]
In 1863, five boys passed the Junior Oxford Local Examination. in the 3rd Class.
In 1864, seven boys passed same as above.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

John Dixon, Esq., Castle Park, near Congleton, Cheshire.
Rev. John Thornycroft, Thornycroft Hall, near Congleton.
John B. Glegg, Esq., Withington Hall, Chelford, near Congleton.
Rev. John Daintry, North Rode, near Congleton.
Rev. C. A. J. Smith, The Parsonage, Macclesfield.
Edward Marsland, Esq., Henbury Hall, near Macclesfield.
Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, The Vicarage, Prestbury.
Thomas Stringer, Esq., Sycamore Hill, near Macclesfield.
The Rev. Edward Massie, The Rectory, Gawsworth.
Wm. C. Brocklehurst, Esq., Butley Hall, Prestbury.
Wm. John Legh, Esq., M.P., Lyme Hall, Lyme Handley, Stockport.
John Coutts Antrobus, Esq., Eaton Hall, near Congleton.
The Rev. Wm. Pearson, North Rode, near Congleton.

Head Master of the Grammar School:
Rev. T. B. Cornish, M.A.

Head Master of the Modern School:
Mr. John Jackson:

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MALPAS.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE school is said to have been founded by subscription in the 17th century, but there is no record of the subscribers' intentions with regard to the management or the course of instruction. The income is only 25*l.* a year and cannot increase.

About 30 children attend, of whom 6 are free by nomination; the rest pay half a guinea a quarter and find their own books. The paying boys are the sons chiefly of farmers, in some cases of shopkeepers, never of labourers. Few remain after 13.

There is one master, who has taught in the school for 40 years. He professes land-surveying, mensuration, book-keeping, arithmetic, English history, Latin, writing and reading, but at the time of inspection there were no scholars learning either of the first three subjects. One was beginning Latin grammar. The reading and writing are good; the arithmetic is not far advanced. The discipline appeared to be good.

The school is in fact merely a separate National school for farmers' sons, who find here no advantage but that of seclusion from poorer boys; but the parents appear to be well satisfied with this and to desire no change.

The premises are not well adapted for a school. They are in the middle of the town. The house of the master (who keeps the post office there) is small; the schoolroom would not well hold above 40 boys, and there is no playground but a small yard.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 577. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Probably by Lord Cholmondeley and others, about the year 1690. No documents exist.

School Property.—A salary of 25*l.* paid to master by Marquis of Cholmondeley, and charged on Old Hall-farm in Malpas.

Buildings and site pretty well adapted to their purpose. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—By reputation, founded as a grammar school free to children of representatives of original subscribers.

Government and Masters.—In practice Marquis of Cholmondeley nominates master, on recommendation of Rector of the Upper Mediety, Malpas. No other trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 25*l.*; from fees 50*l.*; besides house.

Day Scholars.—39; average capitation fee 2*l.* 2*s.* Six free scholars nominated by Marquis of Cholmondeley.
Boarders.—None.

Sole Trustee:
The Marquis of Cholmondeley: Cholmondeley Castle; assisted by Chancellor Thurlow, Rectory, Malpas.

Master:
C. Danily.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MARPLE, STOCKPORT.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment consists of small sums under different foundations, in all at present amounting to 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* a year. There used to accrue further the interest of a sum of 100*l.*, but this has been lost through the default of the person with whom the principal was deposited. The first foundation appears to have contemplated the teaching of grammar, without any limitation, to inhabitants of the district, but the later ones are limited to elementary instruction of children from Marple.

The school formerly educated (in elementary subjects) from 30 to 60 scholars, but is now wholly in abeyance. The building is in a state of ruin, and there is no master. One principal cause of the decline of this school has been the rise of a good National school in the town.

The trustees desire to have the endowment applied to some other purpose, and to be relieved from a responsibility to which no usefulness is attached.

A claim is made by the Dissenters, who are numerous, to share in any future benefits of the foundation. Their claim, so far as it rests on the supposed religious views of Mr. Bradshawe, one of the founders, appears to be groundless, the Mr. Bradshawe in question (who lived about 1714) being confounded with the Bradshaw of the Commonwealth. But as some of these gentlemen express their willingness to revive the school at their own cost, on condition of being admitted to share in the management, and of a sufficient conscience clause being added to the rules, it seems clear that education would be benefited by the change.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 560, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original in reign of King James I. Thomas Bradshawe, by deed, 14 Feb. 1740, declared trusts of 100*l.* which he had given for the use of schoolmaster. Endowment augmented with 20*s.* per annum by George Barnes by will, 15 Nov. 1699, with 10*l.* by will of John Sydebothom, 15 Dec. 1714, and by Peter Low with 2*l.*

School Property.—Annual income about 3*l.* 12*s.*, arising from small rents charged upon lands in township. No probable increase.

Buildings old and in bad repair. Master's residence not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of children in a grammar school (original foundation). Eight poor children born and residing in Marple to be nominated by donor and his heirs, and four other poor children of Marple to be nominated by minister of Marple Chapel (Bradshawe's gift). Two poor children born and residing in township of Marple (Sydebotham's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (original foundation), reading, writing, Church Catechism, and principles of the Christian religion (Bradshawe's gift). Reading, writing, and principles of religion gratis (Sydebotham's gift).

Government and Masters.—Four trustees; appoint master. New trustees appointed by continuing trustees.

State of School.

In abeyance.

Trustees, (1866):

Eli Rowbottom, Yeoman.
William Johnson, Esq.
James Shepley, Cotton Manufacturer.
John Rowbottom, Grocer.
} All of Marple.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE income is at present about 90*l.* a year, but will soon rise to about 120*l.* The foundation appears to have been intended to provide for the maintenance of a religious, honest, and learned person as a schoolmaster in Mottram, to train up and instruct children in reading, writing, and in the Greek, Latin, and English tongues. A new scheme (1857) vested the government in five resident trustees, with power to fix the amounts of fees within certain limits (1*l.* to 3*l.*), and to admit scholars free on the ground of extreme poverty, and required the master to be a member of the Church of England.

For many years previous to the new scheme the school appears to have been made useless by the misconduct of the then head master, but under the scheme it has been revived by the trustees, and utilised as a place of somewhat higher education than that which is given in the National school. 34 boys, for the most part the sons of tradesmen and farmers, now receive instruction rising from reading and writing to English grammar and history, drawing, mensuration, a little Euclid, and a little Latin. The result appears, on the whole, to answer the founder's intention, since the labouring class is apparently excluded only by the fees which are necessary to be exacted in order to make the school of any use beyond that for which the National school can provide.

The master (who is unassisted) appears to be competent, and the discipline and instruction are good. In particular, the arithmetic and English history were much above the average. The scholars receive what they desire, and but for the early age (12 to 13) at which business generally calls them away) would receive a good education. The reports of the Government inspector have been very favourable.

There is but one room, sufficient at present, but likely to become insufficient in course of time. There is no playground, and no accommodation for boarders or the master.

The views of the trustees and parents were very diverse. The majority of those consulted (including a minority of the trustees, but that minority which has laboured most for the good of the school) were strongly in favour of the highest fees which the scheme allows, and of maintaining the restriction of the benefits of the education chiefly to the middle class of the place; and some parents averred that, if the school were opened to children of the labouring class, they would remove their sons to private schools. But the majority of the trustees, and some of the parents, declared for a reduction of the fees to the lowest amount allowed by the scheme, for the admission of more poor boys free, and for the adaptation of the instruction to a lower class.

There cannot be much doubt that the changes proposed by the latter party would be fatal to the school as a place of education

somewhat above the average range. The extended freedom would so lessen the income that a good master could not be obtained, and the result would be a second National school or a return to the former state of abeyance.

But both this and the National school would probably be improved by the annual promotion, by competition, of a limited number of boys from the lower school to be free in the higher.

In any case, the number of free boys to be admitted without competition ought to be limited. By the scheme the trustees have power to admit as many as they please, a power which may at any time be used fatally for the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 495, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Garsett, 4 March 1612, who gave 100*l.* for the maintenance of a free school if any other gentleman would do the like. The other 100*l.* given by Sir Richard Wilbraham. Further endowment by Nicholas Dearnley of 30*l.*, not now traceable; also 5*l.* yearly from Robert Hyde in 1684. Deeds in a box, belonging to trustees, at vicarage.

Schoool Property.—Consists of 49a. 1r. 22p. of land in parish of Bunbury, let at 63*l.* a year, an annual charge of 5*l.* paid out of premises in the parish of Stockport, and a house in Queen Street, Manchester, let for 10*s.* a week, the origin of which endowment is uncertain. Whole income applied to school. Total in 1864, 94*l.* gross, besides 5*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* interest on money accumulated; about 89*l.* net. Value of Manchester property probably increasing.

Buildings and site good, but no residence for master or playground at present.

Objects of Trust.—A free school (Garsett's will) for the maintenance of a religious, honest, and learned schoolmaster to train up and instruct children (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1619). For all boys of the age of six years and upwards, being of good character, able to read (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause), to the extent and capacity of the school, on payment. No scholar to remain after 18 (Scheme, A.D. 1857).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and the Greek, Latin, and English tongues (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1619). Principles of the Christian religion, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, principles of natural philosophy, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing and principles of designing, reading and writing, and such other branches of education as seem expedient to trustees. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 2 Nov. 1857. Trustees, six, vicar being one ex-officio; must reside within seven miles of parish, half a quorum, chairman a casting vote; when trustees reduced to four, vacancies filled by court or authority of competent jurisdiction.

Master must be of Church of England; may not hold other employment. Appointed by heirs of Robert Garsett alternately with heirs of Sir Richard Wilbraham; after eight months' default, by vicar and churchwardens; after four more months' default, by Bishop of Chester, or, if he fail to do so within one month, by trustees. Removed by the persons, their heirs male or successors, who appointed him. No appointment or removal without sanction of Charity Commissioners.

Master may take 10, or with consent of trustees, 20 boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 60*l.*, and 10*l.* in lieu of residence, from two-thirds capitation fees 25*l.*, besides profits of boarders. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly under 14 years old, sons of tradesmen or overlookers, from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, under 10, 1*l.*; above 10, 2*l.*; music, French, or German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

Boarders.—Two in head master's house, sons of tradesmen. Four meals a day; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 22*l.* to 30*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 840 feet. Hours 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. in summer, 7½ A.M. to 8½ P.M. in winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by reading chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture history and Church catechism, the latter not compulsory on Non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotion partly by half-year's work and partly by examination.

Examination twice a year by trustees and by Government inspector; prizes and certificates of merit given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, suspension, and caning; the last publicly.

No playground at present. No bounds.

No boy gone to any University during the last five years.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation which is an hour and a half per day for boarders. Playtime about 10½ hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENT.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Corn Dealer and Grocer.	Mottram - -	300 yards.
" " - 2	Mill Manager -	Charlesworth -	2 miles.
" " - 3	Grocer - -	Broadbottom -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Engineer - -	Hyde - -	3 miles.
" " - 5	Builder - -	Charlesworth -	2 do.
" " - 6	Innkeeper - -	Woolley Bridge -	1¼ do.
" " - 7	Clerk - -	Hyde - -	3 do.
" " - 8	Innkeeper - -	Mottram - -	100 yards.
" " - 9	Butcher - -	Hollingworth -	1 mile.
" " - 10	Clogger - -	Hadfield - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Managing Mechanic	Hollingworth -	1¼ do.
" " - 2	Builder - -	Charlesworth -	2 do.
" " - 3	Mill Overlooker -	Dinting - -	2½ do.
" " - 4	Cotton Master -	Thorncliffe -	1¼ do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Broadbottom -	1 do.
" " - 6	Grocer - -	Mottram - -	120 yards.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	50 do.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do. do.
" " - 9	Cotton Master -	Chisworth -	2½ miles.
" " - 10	Innkeeper - -	Mottram.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H. M.			Y.		hrs.		hrs.			Y.		H.		HM.	
Religious Knowledge.	36	Altogether.		13	13·4	3	45	2	2.15	Bible,—Joshua, Judges, Samuel, St. Matthew, and Acts of the Apostles. Texts to Church Catechism.	14	10	3	45	1	2.15	Same, Church Catechism.	9	8	3	45	—	2.15	Same. Church Catechism.
Latin	7	1	—	7	—	2	45	2	1.30	Principia Latina, Part 1 to page 49.													
Arithmetic	36	3	—	15	—	3	45	2 exs. dly.	2.15	Trotter's Arithmetic, Part 2; to Decimals.	12	—	3	45	2 exs. dly.	2.15	Trotter's Arithmetic, Part 1, Compd. Rules.	9	8	8	45	2 exs. dly.	6.0	
Book-keeping	11	1	—	11	—	2	—	—	1.30	Hutton's Book-keeping.													
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	15	—	2	—	—	1.30	Nesbit's, Part 2.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	Euclid		—	10	—	2	—	—	1.30	Pott's, Book 1.													
	Algebra			10	—	2	—	—	1.30	Scott's Bridges, Simple Equations.													
History	13	1	—	13	—	2	—	1	1.30	Kings of England; to Henry VII.													
Geography	25	2	—	13	—	2	—	2	1.30	Glyde's Elementary	12	—	2	—	2	1.30	Same.						
English Grammar.	28	3	—	13	—	2	—	2	1.30	Morell's Gr. and Analysis	12	—	2	—	2	1.30	Grammar for beginners	3	—	2	—	2	1.30	Same.
English Composition.	25	2	—	13	—	1	—	3	45	Dictation	12	—	2	—	—	1.30								
Reading	36	3	—	13	—	3	—	—	2.15	History and Chambers 5th.	14	—	6	—	—	4.30	Constable's 3rd.	9	—	6	—	—	4.30	Constable's 1st and 2d.
Writing	36	3	—	13	—	2	—	—	1.30	Darnell's Copy Books	14	—	4	—	—	3.0	Same	9	—	5	—	—	3.45	
Music	36	Simultaneously		2	30	—	—	1.0	Hullah's, Book 1, Tonic-sol-fa.	—	—	2	30	—	1.0		—	—	2	30	—	1.0		
Drawing	36	36	—	13	—	2	60	—	2.0		14	—	2	60	—	2.0		9	—	2	45	—	1.30	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
Rev. W. Henry Jones (ex officio), M.A., Vicarage, Mottram.
John Hollinworth, Esq., Hollingworth.
Wm. Hill, Farmer, Broadbottom.
Geo. Dakin, Farmer, Mottram.
Thomas Tinker, Corndealer, Mottram.

Master:
George Green.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NANTWICH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE is no evidence of the founders' intentions. The existing school has been formed by the consolidation of the old grammar school foundation with that of a blue-cap school. The total income from both sources is about 30*l.* Some years ago one of the trustees built a school-room, with a small class room and a master's house. These buildings are handsome, but too small, the school-room being not sufficient for more than about 35 boys, and the house not able to accommodate more than six boarders. The playground is very small.

All the subjects directed by the scheme of 1860 are professed, except drawing, singing, and natural science.

The population of the township is above 6,000, and includes many tradesmen and farmers; yet there are only 20 boys in the school. Their ages vary from 7 to 15. They pay 50*s.* a year if under 10, and 5*l.* after that age, and find their own books. Two of the trustees are entitled to nominate six free boys, but the number is seldom filled up.

The reading, writing, and spelling are good, the history and Latin small. The arithmetic does not at present reach double proportion. No boy could work a sum in practice, and none are now learning mensuration. The discipline is good. The education is suited to the needs of the boys, so far as it goes; and, considering the difficulties of the school, the progress made is, on the whole, satisfactory.

One cause of the remarkable disproportion between the numbers of the population and of the school is that the Dissenters, who are numerous, give their support almost exclusively to a private school kept by a Dissenter. The fee charged in it is, for day-boys, four guineas, besides extras. Nothing is taught or done in the grammar school of a character likely to give offence.

It is thought that the school could be increased if the school-room and the house could be enlarged, and an assistant master, or even a pupil teacher, provided. In that case the fees might be raised. There is a considerable demand in the town for Latin, as well as for good commercial instruction. The chief requisite is an enterprising master, willing and able to risk something for the chance of a future return.

It is desired, and it seems desirable, that the free nominations should be given by competition to the best boys out of the National School, and that there should be examinations by independent examiners. No further changes are desired.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi., 644, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Buildings erected by John and Thomas Thrush in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but now pulled down, and a new schoolhouse and master's residence erected on a different site by George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq. The endowments of a school formerly known as the Blue Cap School are now amalgamated with those of the grammar school.

School Property.—Consists of 723*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* consols, and 73*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* reduced 3 per cents, in names of the official trustees of charitable funds, and an annual sum of 6*l.* 14*s.* or thereabouts, being four thirty-fifths of the net income arising from certain property vested in the churchwardens as part of the consolidated charities of Nantwich. Annual income 30*l.* 12*s.* gross, about 21*l.* net, after payment of rates, taxes, insurance, &c.

Buildings and site good. Master's house will receive six boarders.

Objects of Trust.—As to a small part of the endowment given by John Bromhall, for teaching poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts. (Codicil to John Bromhall's will, 3 Jan., A.D. 1731.) All boys residing in the parish of Nantwich, of the age of five years and upwards, of good character (unless unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause,) to the extent and capacity of the school, to be admitted on payment. No boy to remain after 16. Trustees may fill up number from other places. Owners of Delamere House and Crewe Hall respectively may nominate respectively four and two free boys from parish of Nantwich. (Scheme, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Original, except as to Mr. Bromhall's benefaction, unknown. Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing, and the principles of designing and singing, and such other branches of education, including classics and French, as to the trustees may seem expedient. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme directed by Court of Chancery, 22 March 1860, for regulation and management of the consolidated school of the grammar and Blue Cap schools at Nantwich.

Trustees, nine, owners of Crewe Hall and Delamere House, rector and churchwardens of Nantwich ex officio, must reside within five miles of the parish; three a quorum, chairman a casting vote. Appoint and dismiss head and all other masters. When non-official trustees reduced to one, vacancies supplied by court or authority of competent jurisdiction.

Head master must be of Church of England. May not hold any office which in opinion of trustees may be liable to interfere with his school duties.

Head master allowed to take such number of boarders as trustees approve.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 30*l.*, from three-fourths capitation fees 54*l.*, besides house and profits from two boarders. No assistants.

Day Scholars.—20, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from professional, mercantile, trading, and agricultural classes, from distances up to five miles; pay for general work, under 10, 2*l.* 10*s.*; above 10, 5*l.* Books, under 10, 4*s.*; above 10, 12*s.* Fires, 2*s.* Stationery, 10*s.* Free boys receive their education gratuitously, other charges paid for them by trustees. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—Two, both in head master's house, one a weekly boarder. Terms, for the last mentioned 30 guineas, for the other 35 guineas, for board and instruction. Books, washing, and dancing, 8*l.* Highest bill, 45*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read an easy lesson.

School classified by English chiefly. School course modified at parent's desire, to suit boys subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture

history and Church Catechism, the latter not compulsory on non-conformists. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotion by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by rector and curate, appointed by trustees. Prizes for proficiency in examination, half-year's work and good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, no corporal punishment.

Playground, less than 10 yards square. Boarders walk with head master.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 weeks per annum. One half of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Ex officio:

The Right Hon. Hungerford Lord Crewe, as owner of Crewe Hall.

George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., as owner of Delamere, Northwich, Cheshire.

Rev. Andrew Fuller Chater, as Rector of Nantwich.

The Churchwardens of Nantwich.

Thomas Williamson, Surgeon, Nantwich.

Edward Hounsum Griffiths, Bookseller, Nantwich.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas William Hensley, Solicitor, Nantwich.

Head Master:

Rev. James Vaughan Crispin.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon's Widow -	Nantwich -	200 yards.
" " - 2	Currier - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Chemist - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Worleston -	2 miles.
" " - 5	Timber Merchant -	Nantwich - -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Baddiley - -	2 miles.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Worleston - -	Do.
" " - 8	Confectioner -	Nantwich -	¾ mile.
" " - 9	Coachman -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Baddiley - -	4½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Stapeley - -	2 miles.
" " - 2	Draper - -	Nantwich -	¾ mile.
" " - 3	Supervisor -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Coach Builder -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 5	Chemist - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 6	Auctioneer -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Grocer, &c. -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Do. - -	200 yards.
" " - 9	Surgeon's Widow -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Baddiley -	2 miles.

Table B.—School Instruction (Nantwich Gr. Sch.)

Subject.	Number of Boys learning each Subject in whole School.	Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. Average Age 13 years.		Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. Average Age 11 years.		Statistics of Lowest Class each Subject. Average Age, 10 years.	
		Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	23	16	Books of Joshua and Judges. Church Catechism.	10	Books of Joshua and Judges. Church Catechism.	—	Books of Joshua Judges. Church chism.
Latin - -	17	2	Virgil's Æneid, Books 1–2. Cæsar's Com., 1–3.	10	Arnold's Henry's First Latin, 1st 60 pages.	5	Latin Grammar (Eto end of Adjectives.
French - -	16	3	Télémaque, Books 1, 2 -	9	Christison's Recueil de Fables, 20 pages. Ahn's French (First Book), pages 40. French Verbs.	4	Ahn's First French, 1–20.
Arithmetic -	23	4	Irish Society's Arithmetic, Practice to Fractions. Selections from Cropley's Calculator. Selections from Colenso's Arithmetic. Mensuration.	—	Irish Society's Arithmetic, from Compound Addition to Practice.	—	First four rules, simp
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	4					
Natural History.	—	—	Lectures, magic lantern, &c.	—	Lectures, magic lantern -	—	Lectures, magic lante
History - -	23	16	Lectures and reading.		Lectures and reading -		Lectures and readings
Geography -	23	16	Lectures and reading -	—	Lectures and reading -	—	Lectures and readings
English Grammar.	16	16	Lectures - - - -	—		—	
English Composition.	16	16					
Reading - -	23	16	Outlines of English History. Irish Society's Geography and Reader.	—	Outlines of English History. Irish Society's Geography and Reader.		
Writing - -	23	16					

The Free School, Darnhall, Over.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The endowment, the net annual value of which is now about 100*l.*, was given for the maintenance of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress to teach the youth and children of the inhabitants of Darnhall, or its neighbourhood, the principles of the Christian religion, and the sound knowledge of reading, writing, understanding, and penning of the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, both in prose and verse. Children of the parishes of Whitegate and Over and of the township of Weaver were to be free, within such numbers as the teacher could manage. Women children were not to stay beyond the age of nine at most.

The school has long been nothing more than a parish school, and even as such is at present very inefficient, although there is an average attendance of 60 boys (out of 80 on the books) in one room, and of 30 girls (out of 50 on the books) in another. These are chiefly the children of farm labourers, but about eight boys and six girls are children of farmers or shopkeepers. They come very young, and seldom remain till 13. The fees charged are 1*d.* a week for reading, and an additional half-crown a quarter for writing. None are free. There was no subject, except spelling, in which the instruction passed the standard of even inferior National schools.

The population of the parish is large, and there are many tenant farmers. There can be no doubt that with so considerable an endowment much more might be made of the school. The schoolrooms are sufficient, though not convenient, and the master's house is good. Nothing more seems to be needed to make the mastership attractive than such an addition to the master's house as would provide for a small number of middle class boarders.

The present master has been 44 years in office, and is anxious to be pensioned off.

A new scheme has lately been approved by the Charity Commissioners, but has not yet come into operation. For the old trustees, of whom some had died and the rest refused to act, it substitutes the vicars of Whitegate and Over as *ex officio* trustees, and three non-official persons, of whom one lives in Lincolnshire, and another, it is thought certain, will do nothing but add to the respectability of the trust. A constitution which practically leaves the power in the hands of the two vicars as *ex-officio* trustees is regarded with great dislike by the Dissenters, who are said to be a majority in the population, and may thus be prejudicial to the school.

A clause which limits the rate of head money to not above 4*d* a week in the case of children from St. Chads, Over, Whitegate, and Weaver township may be found injurious.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The removal of future masters and mistresses without cause is provided for.

Some points in the management of the trust property by former deceased trustees are subjects of great complaint, but no good seems attainable by an investigation of them at this distance of time.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 608, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 20 May 1699, Thomas Lee, who had received 200*l.* from Elizabeth Venables for that purpose, gave premises at Newton for the maintenance of a schoolmaster or mistress. Deeds ought to be in custody of owner of Darnhall Hall; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Annual income from rent of 59¼ acres, 100*l.* gross, about 90*l.* net, of which 70*l.* paid as salary of master and mistress. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For all the children of householders and inhabitants that inhabit and dwell within parishes of Whitegate and Over, and in the township of Weever, free, provided that the number exceed not the convenient ability of the teacher for their profitable instruction, which, to determine, shall be referred to the trustees. Women children not to continue in the school above nine years, nor longer than to learn to read English. (Founder's Statutes, A.D. 1698.) Schools open to children of all resident inhabitants of St. Chads and St. John, Over, township of Darnhall, and the other portions of parish of Whitegate and township of Weaver; subject to preferential rights of above-named places, children from adjoining places admissible, Fee not exceeding 4*d.* a week may be charged, and applied by trustees for purposes of school (scheme, 1865).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, understanding and penning of the English, Latin, and Greek tongues both in prose and verse. Tully, Cæsar, &c. for prose, Terence and Virgil for verse. No matter to be taught out of any author that may hinder godliness. (Founder's Statutes.) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history and geography, and other subjects of useful knowledge. Religious instruction in the Bible and principles of Christian religion (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 1st March 1865.

Vicars of Whitegate and Over *ex officio*, and three others, resident within seven miles of schoolhouse, are trustees. Vacancies supplied by election of continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. Three a quorum; chairman elected at every meeting, has a casting vote. They appoint, and for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice, remove master and mistress; other teachers, if any, appointed and removable at discretion by trustees. An annual examination by H.M. inspector or other competent person.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Master and mistress have held office more than 44 years, and desire to be superannuated. Their joint salary is 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—About 80 boys and girls, chiefly children of labourers, from distances up to four miles.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters.

School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for particular studies, or are intended by their parents for certain lines of life. School opened with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by general proficiency, and separate for each subject.
Examination once a year by trustees.
Corporal punishment inflicted privately.
Playground half an acre.
No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.
School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.
Rev. William Whitley, Vicar of Whitegate, Northwich, Cheshire.
Rev. Nathan Jackson, Vicar of Over, near Winsford, Cheshire.
William Hosken Harper, Esq., Davenham, Cheshire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Blake and Trafford, Northwich, Cheshire.

Master:

Richard Woodward.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SANDBACH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE earliest endowment (1677) appears to have been by contributions for the maintenance of a school and a master for the instruction of twenty poor boys of Sandbach in reading free of cost, and of other scholars, according to their requirements, for payment. A conveyance of the school-house of 1718 mentions English, Latin, and Greek. The income of the school down to 1848 was about 80*l.* per annum; but in that year a new scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls and embodied in an Act of Parliament for the administration of the large general charities of Sandbach, provided amongst other things for the purchase of a new site, the erection of a new school with a residence, and the application of 300*l.* a year to education out of the consolidated funds. Of this 300*l.* two thirds was to be applied to the grammar school, and one third in aid of the national schools of Sandbach for boys and girls. The Act further provided, with reference to the grammar school, that it should be open to all the children of inhabitants of the parish of Sandbach between the ages of seven and eighteen, that fees not exceeding 10*s.* a quarter should be imposed, and that the head and second masters should be members of the Church of England, and should be removable by the trustees.

Under this Act a site was accordingly bought, a handsome building erected, comprising a large schoolroom, capable of accommodating about 110 boys, three good class rooms, and masters' houses with rooms for boarders, and the school re-opened under a new master, a fellow of a college at Oxford, the head master being allowed to take 30 boarders at 50*l.* a year, and the second master 20 at 30*l.*

The governing idea of the trustees and master in the management of the school so reorganized, has been to give a good and widely extended middle-class education, chiefly of a practical kind, and especially adapted to the agricultural class, which is predominant in the neighbourhood. With a view to making the education more practical, it was in 1856 determined to form a special class for natural philosophy, and in particular for agricultural chemistry, and, to provide for the necessary additional master, the fees payable by scholars, not sons of inhabitants, were ultimately raised by 5*l.* a year. The immediate effect was to drive from the school 35 such scholars, who have never returned. But as the boarders (nearly all of whom were liable to pay the increased fee) were not diminished, the pecuniary object was to a great extent secured; two additional masters have been maintained from this source, and the desired subjects are taught.

There are now 83 scholars, of whom 27 are head master's boarders, 20 second master's boarders, and the rest day-boys. Day-boys, if sons of inhabitants of the township, pay 2*l.* a year,

if sons of strangers 10*l*. None are free. Few remain beyond 15, and consequently few receive the full benefit of the education. Many not only leave early but come late, and instances occur of farmers bringing youths of 13 or 14, almost totally ignorant, to learn Latin and chemistry, and be "finished" in other subjects in a year or even in a quarter. The number of the day-boys is at present less than the average by reason of the cattle plague. There are many Dissenters in the school.

The subjects of instruction (besides the elementary subjects) are divinity, classics, mathematics, history, French, German, music, and natural science. Boys learning classics are arranged in three forms, the others in two forms called removes, the highest remove ranking next to the highest form. This arrangement lessens the apparent distinction between classical and non-classical scholars. The removes learn more mathematics or mensuration or book-keeping, or other commercial subjects, during the hours which the forms give to classics. The boys in the removes are about two fifths of the whole school. It is found that they leave school about a year earlier than the others, and whilst there do not advance so rapidly even in their own subjects, even with the additional time that they devote to them.

Surveying and drawing are in the summer taught in the fields. Half the school learn them. Music is learnt by twelve. About three fifths learn French, and one fifth German. Natural science is compulsory.

The instruction, so far as it was tested, appeared to be more wide than advanced or accurate. In Latin only four boys, in Greek only three, reached the level of the upper third in a great school, and even these were followed only at a long interval. The English history was vague, no other history is taught. Mathematics are not carried far; but in arithmetic long sums were worked with unusual rapidity and accuracy; and several boys could speak French.

Whatever the defects may be of this extended education it seems probable that one less wide would be less popular, and that the popularity which is the result of its extension saves many boys from private commercial schools, less practical and more superficial.

The trustees and the head master agree in desiring that the number of boarders should be increased in order that more masters at better salaries may be provided and exhibitions founded which might induce longer stay in the school. At present the head master's house is insufficient even for the number which he is allowed to take. There will be funds for an extension of the buildings about the year 1870, after the completion of the 20 almshouses directed by the Act of 1848 to be built.

It is thought that so much of the 100*l*. a year which by the Act is given to the National schools as belongs to boys might be used more beneficially and more in accordance with the spirit of the founders' intentions in payment of fees of deserving boys to be chosen by competition for promotion to the grammar school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The effect of the increase of fees payable by day-boys not belonging to the township to 10*l.* was, as is stated above, to drive that class from the school. The trustees agree that it is desirable to remedy this by transferring a greater part of the burden to the head master's boarders.

The head master desires that drawing, surveying, French, German, and drill should be made compulsory on all boys. The effect would be rather to lessen the labour of teaching, and it is doubtful whether in a school of this kind the boys are enabled to advance any further in some subjects by omitting others.

Under the Act of 1848, 200*l.* a year is given in doles, and 20 almshouses have to be provided and maintained, although even the present number cannot be filled It is thought that a middle class girls' school would be very useful in Sandbach, but there are no funds available for the purpose.

Some provision ought to be made for the compulsory superannuation of the present second master. He was formerly master of the National school, and is not qualified for his present position. The second master should in future be removable by the head master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 705. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir John Crewe, by deed, 22 June 1677 gave a rentcharge of 17*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of lands at Stoke upon Tern in Shropshire for benefit of schoolmaster. By deed, 10 Dec. 1718, trusts were declared of a sum of 257*l.* raised by subscription, and of schoolhouse. Charles Ward, by will, gave 200*l.* which with other sums given for school and poor was laid out in lands at Smallwood in parish of Astbury. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—About 67 acres of land. Annual income of school property 145*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Supplemented under authority of scheme with such a sum derived from certain consolidated charities as will make up incomes of head and under master to 140*l.* and 60*l.* a year respectively. No probable increase.

Buildings and site very well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of about 35 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 20 poor boys of parish (Crewe's gift). Three boys to be named by John Jervis and his heirs, to be called Ward's scholars, to be taught and instructed until they shall be fit for one of the universities (Ward's will). School for education of boys, open to all children of inhabitants of parish, of age of seven years, not afflicted with infectious distemper. May stay until 18 (Scheme A.D. 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading English only, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and Church Catechism. Nothing to hinder master from instructing any other scholars either in English, Latin, Greek, or otherwise, or taking any gratuity for so doing (Trust Deed, A.D. 1718). Course of instruction to be such as shall be approved by trustees, conjointly with head master (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by private Act of Parliament, 11 & 12 Vict. c. xi., 31 August 1848.

Trustees: 15 residents in parish or within 15 miles of boundaries thereof possessed of real property of annual value of 30*l.* above all reprizes, or clear yearly income of 200*l.*; appoint and dismiss head and under master.

Continuing trustees elect others to fill vacancies.

Foundation masters must be of Church of England.

All masters allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 140*l.* besides house and profits of boarders; of undermaster from endowment 60*l.* besides profits of boarders; of mathematical master and natural philosophy master 130*l.* each raised by fees. French, German, drawing, drill, and assistant classical master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—[40 in Dec. 1867, of whom 29 under 14 years of age] come from distances up to six miles. Do not attend on Sunday. Non-residents pay 2*l.* 5*s.* per quarter.

Boarders.—[54 in Dec. 1867. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 50*l.* in head master's, 30*l.* in under master's house. Hours 6½ a.m. 8½ to 10 p.m. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School variously classified according to subject Greek and Latin not compulsory. Two-fifths of whole number of boys do not learn classics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in scripture history, Greek Testament, and doctrines and articles of church. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions, partly by marks and partly by examination; depend on boys' proficiency in mathematics, natural science, and modern languages as well as in classics.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET of the SANDBACH CHARITY ESTATES, for the Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	869	16	2½
Rents of estates	615	9	7
Garden rents for old poor house land	3	18	5
School estate (5*l.* unpaid)	140	17	4
Mine rents	1,283	12	2
Dividends	67	4	6
Interest on cash in bank (almshouses account)	6	7	10
	£2,987	6	0½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Specific payments, pursuant to 11th and 12th Vict.				6	13	0
Clothing and coals supplied to poor of five townships				176	18	0
Coal to 11 almspeople and bread distributed by churchwardens				29	12	6
Sandbach National Schools				100	0	0
Grammar School:—						
Masters' salaries	200	0	0			
Rent of room for day boys to dine in	5	0	0			
Do. last half of 1866	2	10	0			
Repairs	27	17	6			
Insurance	4	4	0			
Taxes	5	3	10			
				244	15	4
Repairs and improvements of charity estates				303	2	9
Almshouses account				955	4	3
Management, clerk's salary, &c.				79	12	4½
				£1,895	18	2½
Balance				1,091	7	9½
				£2,987	6	0½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by an examiner approved by trustees or head master. Prizes given by head master and trustees.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; the latter privately; all by head master only. No monitorial system.

Playground five acres. Drilling for boarders three times a week. Head master's boarders always under supervision of a master. Boys not allowed to go beyond playground. A covered playroom for bad weather erected by head master. House rented by head master as a sanatorium, 300 yards from school.

Only a few boys gone to any university within the last five years.

Schooltime 42 weeks per annum. Study 36 hours in summer and 30 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is two hours and a half a day in head master's house. Playtime four hours and a half five days a week and whole holiday on Saturday.

Time Table.

In the highest form the school time is divided between the following subjects:

Greek, Latin, History, and Divinity	12 hours.
Mathematics, Euclid, arithmetic, &c.	11 „
Natural science	4 „

i. Every boy who learns French, German, or drawing has three hours a week allowed for each subject, exclusive of preparation.

ii. No classical lesson is given without questions being asked on ancient history and geography.

These two remarks apply to all classes.

In the next form—

Greek, Latin, history, and divinity	14 hours.
Arithmetic, &c.	10 „
Natural science	4 „
Geography	2 „

In the next form—

Latin, English, history, and divinity	17 hours.
Arithmetic	7 „
Writing, dictation, geography	7 „

In the lowest form—

Latin, history, and divinity	10 hours.
Arithmetic	12 „
Writing, spelling, dictation, and geography	10 „

In the upper remove—

Divinity, history, English	7 hours.
Arithmetic	11 „
Natural science	8 „
Writing, book-keeping, &c.	6 „

In the second remove—

Divinity, history, English	6 hours.
Arithmetic	10 „
Writing, mapping, &c.	7 „
Spelling and dictation	8 „

Ages of Boys at admission.

From January 1856 to December 1864, 318 boys were admitted into the School.

Of the age of	7	8 boys.
„	8	32 „
„	9	34 „
„	10	38 „
„	11	55 „
„	12	52 „
„	13	44 „
„	14	29 „
„	15	18 „
„	16	6 „

Average age of boys admitted each year into the school from 1856 to 1864

Under 10	$9\frac{1}{4}$ boys.
From 10–14	$23\frac{5}{8}$ „
Over 14	$6\frac{5}{8}$ „

Boys are sons of clergymen, barristers, medical men, manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, &c.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Right Honourable Hungerford Lord Crewe, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.
Randle Wilbraham, Esq., Rode Hall, Cheshire.
George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere, Cheshire.
Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., Peover Hall, Cheshire.
George Holland Ackers, Esq., Moreton Hall, Cheshire.
George William Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall, Cheshire.
Thomas Plant, Esq., Elworth Hall, Cheshire.
John Barrington, Esq., Kempsey Manor, Newport, Salop.
John Williams Makin, Esq., Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. Thomas Stringer, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. Thomas Whittingham, Sandbach, Cheshire.
Mr. John Latham, Sandbach, Cheshire.
The Rev. Sydney Henry Armitstead, Incumbent of St. John's, Sandbach.
Joseph St. John Yates, Judge of County Courts, Wellbank, Bradwall, near Sandbach.
The Rev. John Richard Armitstead, Vicar of Sandbach, The Vicarage, Sandbach.

Clerk to Trustees:

Joseph Remer.

Head Master:

Rev. Lewis Evans, M.A., Oxon.

Under Master:

Christopher Herring.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STOCKPORT.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment (so far as it regards this school) was given for a "grand school" in Stockport, for the free instruction "of all manner of persons' children, and others that would come to learn, "as well of the town of Stockport as of other towns thereabouts," in the science of grammar. The income is now about 306*l.* per annum.

The school is at present managed under a new scheme of 1860, comprises an upper and a lower department, and educates in the two together about 180 boys, of whom 30 are free. The upper school occupies the larger room, is the more popular, and has about 130 scholars as against about 50 in the lower. It is primarily classical, whilst the lower school is commercial, but both are under the management of the same head master, and are attended by generally but not entirely similar classes of children. In the lower school the scholars are allowed to remain, and do for the most part remain, till the age of 14, but in the upper, while they are allowed to stay till 18, they in fact seldom stay beyond 15. They are of classes intended by the founder, but not of all the classes which he intended. The very general terms of his direction would appear to include older persons as well as children, poor as well as the middle classes, and perhaps even both sexes. In fact, however, only sons of the various grades of the middle classes attend, and probably any more comprehensive scheme would be at present impracticable.

The subjects prescribed by the new scheme are for the most part taught, so far as the children are willing to learn them, the chief apparent defect in this respect being the want of physical science. The head boys were about as far advanced in classics as the second (fifth) class in a public school, and were within that limit thoroughly taught. Other parts of the instruction, so far as they were tested, were in both schools satisfactory, and the discipline and demeanour were good. Taken altogether the results are good in themselves, and proportionate to the amount of the endowment.

But it is thought that the education is not entirely suited to the needs of the boys, that there is not so great a demand for classics as the numbers learning them would indicate, and that the relative position and numbers of the two departments should be inverted, the classical side being reduced in numbers, and transferred to the smaller room, but with proper provision against its being degraded in reputation, by any inferior title or diminished attention. The effect would be that the school would become a commercial one, with a classical department. On this it may be observed that the school does not at present reach great excellence, as a place either of classical or of special training

for particular professions. Still it seems undesirable to make any change which would discourage the more liberal education. Some increase of the fees (3*l.* to 6*l.*) now paid would suffice to provide such additional teaching power as would be necessary for more special instruction in particular cases, without so great a change as that which is proposed.

The buildings are handsome, and are satisfactory, except that the ventilation of the larger school room is defective, and that the master's house will not accommodate more than six boarders.

It appears to be a question which ought to be investigated, whether the school is not entitled, as against the Goldsmiths' Company, to a larger income from the lands left by the founder. Should any increase of revenue be derived from this source, a part of it might perhaps be properly applied in aid of girls' schools and of night schools for the really poor.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 551, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir Edmund Shaa, citizen, goldsmith and Alderman of London, by will, 20 March 1487, gave 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, residue of a quit rent issuing out of property to be purchased by his executors, and conveyed to Goldsmiths Company, for two priests, one to keep a grand school in Stockport. Will believed to be at Doctors Commons. Endowment of certain unknown donors, and of Alexander Lowe by will, 26 February 1607, lost. A grant by Lord of Manor of Stockport and others in 1711 of one sixth of rents of common and waste ground; other sixths for other purposes. School rebuilt by Goldsmiths Company in 1832.

School Property.—300*l.* a year, paid by Goldsmiths Company, and from corporation on account of endowments 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, described as Dr. Wm. Rayner's and Alderman Hallam's. Whole applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house not well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A priest to keep a grand school, and without further salary, for all manner of persons, children, and others, as well of the town of Stockport as of other towns thereabouts. (Founder's will.) Thirty foundationers, boys resident in parish or its vicinity, to receive gratuitous instruction. Subject to preferential right of foundationers, school to be open to all boys resident in parish or its vicinity, able to read and write, free from infectious disease, and of good moral character. No boy admitted to upper school to be less than eight or more than 15 years of age, or, without permission of trustees, to stay after 18; no boy admitted to lower school to be less than seven or more than 10, or, without permission of trustees, to stay after 14. (Scheme A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Science of grammar (Founder's Will). In upper school, Greek and Latin, ancient and modern history, geography, use of the globes, writing, arithmetic, algebra, and such other languages, mathematical and physical sciences, as trustees prescribe. In lower school, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, history, and such mathematical and other subjects as trustees require. Religious instruction in conformity with Church of England, but a conscience clause (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by County Court, 20 January 1860.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Mayor ex-officio and 12 other residents within seven miles of parish church, and chosen by mayor, aldermen, and burgesses at special meeting, trustees; mayor, if present, chairman; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint and at discretion remove head master with reasonable notice or for sufficient cause, but two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting whereat one half at least are present must vote for such removal; annually appoint a graduate of some university of United Kingdom, resident three miles at least from parish church, as examiner.

Head master must be a graduate of some university of United Kingdom, in priest's orders. With approval of trustees, appoints, and, at discretion, for sufficient cause or with reasonable notice, removes under masters; who, with exception of foreigners teaching foreign languages, must be of Church of England.

Head master allowed to take 10 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of Head Master from endowment 100*l.*, from half fees or half paid by upper school boys 310*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of under master from endowment 90*l.*, from half fees paid by lower school boys 28*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Other masters paid by trustees.

Day Scholars.—172, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to six miles. 32 foundationers free, other boys pay for general work, in upper school, under 12, 4*l.*, above 12, 6*l.*, lower school, under 10, 3*l.*, above 10, 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Seven in head master's house besides those in under master's. Four meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 617 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction forms regular part of studies. Church catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions partly by examination and partly by head master's knowledge of boys.

Examination once a year by an examiner chosen by trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground 40 yards square, 100 yards from school. No bounds. Library open to all on payment of sixpence a quarter.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time about 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week besides time for preparation.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending December 1865.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Goldsmiths Company	300	0	0
Corporation (7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*) less income tax	7	6	9
Capitation fees	676	5	0
Balance due to clerk to trustees	138	13	8½
	£ 1,122	5	5½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to clerk to trustees	141	1	10½
Salaries of masters	856	12	6
Allowance to head master for fires, cleaning, &c	25	0	0
Printing and advertising	10	8	6
Water works	10	16	3
Prizes	25	2	4
Examiner	15	15	0
Repairs	30	6	0
Insurance and rates	6	10	0
Tithe to rector	0	13	0
	£ 1,122	5	5½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Alderman William Williamson, Sparth House, Stockport.
Edward Walmsley, Cotton Spinner, Reddish, Stockport.
The Rev. Joseph Taylor, Stockport.
Lieut. Col. William Davenport Davenport, Bramall Hall, Stockport.
Charles Andrew, Esq., Compstall, Stockport.
Thomas Bailey, Cotton Spinner, Stockport.
John Charlesworth, Shawl Manufacturer, Stockport.
Christopher Travis, Schoolmaster, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
Joseph Twyford, Cotton Spinner, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
Ellis Sykes, Ironmonger, Stockport.
John Farmer, Esq., Cheadle, near Manchester.
Wm. Linton Eskrigge, Cotton Manufacturer, Stockport.

Ex-officio:

The Mayor of Stockport for the time being.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles G. Hamilton, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:

Lister Ives.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Retired Corndealer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Bricklayer.
" " - 2	Chemist.	" " - 2	Cashier.
" " - 3	Cotton Spinner.	" " - 3	Butcher.
" " - 4	Cotton Spinner.	" " - 4	Farmer.
" " - 5	Solicitor.	" " - 5	Grocer.
" " - 6	Silk Manufacturer.	" " - 6	Tinplate Worker.
" " - 7	Millwright.	" " - 7	Railway Porter.
" " - 8	Manager of Print Works.	" " - 8	Gardener.
" " - 9	Shipper.	" " - 9	Journeyman Tailor.
" " - 10	Cotton Spinner.	" " - 10	Publican.

From distances up to 4 miles.

Table B.—School Instruction. (Stockport Free Grammar School.)

Subject.	Statistics of							
	Whole School.		First Class.		Second Class.		Lowest Class.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.
				Y.		Y.		Y.
Religious Knowledge.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Greek	20	2	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Latin	115	6	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	34	$10\frac{15}{17}$
French	53	4	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	17	$11\frac{15}{17}$
German	20	2	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Arithmetic	172	11	5	$14\frac{2}{5}$	12	$14\frac{5}{11}$	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$
Book-keeping	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Mensuration and Surveying.	27	2	—	—	—	—	27	13
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	51	4	5	$14\frac{2}{5}$	12	$14\frac{5}{11}$	14	$12\frac{1}{2}$
History	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Geography	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
English Grammar.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
English Composition.	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Reading	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Writing	172	11	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$
Drawing	86	8	8	15	12	$14\frac{1}{6}$	14	$8\frac{4}{7}$

The Grammar School, Tarvin.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The foundation deeds are lost, but by tradition the school is a grammar school, and free to 20 boys of the parish on the nomination of the trustees. The income is 20*l.* a year.

The school has been closed since Christmas 1865, because, it is said, no master can be found to take a place of so little promise. The number of scholars under the last master did not exceed 28, of whom half were free. The schoolroom is newly restored and convenient, but the situation is bad; there is no playground, and the master's house is both inconvenient and much out of repair.

There are different opinions as to the possibility of working a grammar school with so small an endowment in Tarvin. On the one hand, it was confidently stated that from 20 to 40 sons of farmers and others willing to pay from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year for a good education would always be forthcoming; but, on the other, the resident trustee (the vicar) was of opinion that the demand for good education is small, and would be destroyed by a charge of more than 10*s.* or 15*s.* a quarter, and that there is not room for two schools in the place.

Since the closing of the grammar school, an "upper class" has been formed in the National school for sons of farmers and others paying 10*s.* a quarter. But this upper class learns little more than the rest of the school, and the plan is in fact at present only a convenience to the National schoolmaster.

It is suggested that the best chance of utilizing the endowment would be that the two schools should be amalgamated under the title of grammar school, a part of the property of the grammar school being applied to add a large class room to the National school (which is good), and to enlarge the master's house (which is good but not large enough for boarders). The cost of this would not be above 300*l.* if the materials of the existing grammar school were used. In the combined schools there might be two classes of fees, one of 3*d.* a week for sons of labourers, the other of 1*l.* a quarter for the richer sort. Such boys as would stay long enough might be taught drawing, mensuration, Euclid, some algebra, history, and the rudiments of Latin and French in addition to the National course.

This plan is approved by the resident trustee, but might be opposed by others who desire a separate and select school. Success would depend entirely on the choice of a master able and willing to work as well the drudgery of the lower education as the higher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 427, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By one Mr. Pickering, about A.D. 1600, who gave by will 60*l.* to build a schoolhouse, and 200*l.* for the purchase of land. No deeds.

School Property.—Consists of 11 acres in the parish of Tattenhall, subject to a chief rent of 9*s.* Annual income, 20*l.* No probable increase.

Buildings and site not adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, and in a ruinous condition.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching of 20 poor children without taking money for the same, six to be chosen from Tarvin, and the rest from the other towns belonging to the parish (Founder's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown. By tradition a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, 12 inhabitants of the parish, appoint master. Continuing trustees elect other to fill vacancies.

State of School in 1867.

School closed.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. William Bryans, Vicar of Tarvin.
Colonel Tomkinson, Wellington Hall, Kelsall.
William Atkinson, Esq., Ashton Hayes, Chester.
William Palin, Farmer, Stapleton Hall, Tarvin.
Thomas Dean, Farmer, Kelsall.
Ralph Dutton, Farmer, Hoofield Hall, Tarporley.
T. W. Ridgway, Farmer, Duddon.
H. T. Seacome, Farmer, Stapleford, Tarvin.
H. Shufflebotham, Farmer, Stapleford, Tarvin.
T. Wright, Farmer, Hockenhull Hall, Tarvin.
W. Sandbach, Esq., Burton.
Rev. W. Ellwood, Hargrave, Chester.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HARGRAVE, TARVIN.

THE original foundation (1638) provided for the maintenance of a grammar school for the instruction and education of youth in learning and virtue, and for a chapel in close connexion, in buildings provided by the founder. Out of the rent of the lands the master was to receive 20*l.* a year, the preacher 40*l.*, and a clerk 2*l.* Any surplus income was to be bestowed in renewal and repair of the buildings, and for the relief of poor persons.

In 1813, in consequence of increase of the income, a new scheme was approved by the Master of the Rolls, materially altering the proportions in which the different objects of the charity were to be recipients. Houses were to be built, and were built accordingly, for the master, at a cost of about 400*l.*, and for the preacher, at a cost of about 800*l.*, and the master preacher, and clerk were to receive, respectively, not exceeding 60*l.*, not exceeding 150*l.*, and 10*l.* yearly.

In 1865, out of a total net income of about 225*l.*, 140*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was applied to church purposes, and 47*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* to school purposes, the master receiving only 32*l.*, and his wife, as schoolmistress, 12*l.* The annual surplus of income has been accumulated, and now amounts to about 230*l.*, which will probably be not more than sufficient to meet the loss of rents through the cattle plague.

It would seem that the founder's intention is not executed so far as regards the proportion of benefit to be received by the schoolmaster. He should receive the maximum of 60*l.* allowed by the scheme of 1813.

A hundred and forty children, of whom 40 are girls, attend the school, and are taught, not the classical subjects apparently intended by the founder, the salary being insufficient to provide for it, but the usual subjects of National schools. They are very well taught, their arithmetic in particular being much above the average. The excellence is not confined to particular boys or classes, but is uniform, ages being considered, throughout the school. The discipline appeared satisfactory. Many scholars come from other villages possessing schools of their own. About a fifth are children of substantial farmers. These pay 3*d.* a week, the rest 1*d.*; all are taught alike.

The attendance is irregular, the parents frequently requiring the services of the children at home. Few stay beyond the age of 12.

The school is not under Government inspection, but the master thinks inspection desirable. The schoolrooms are good, the master's house small. An adjoining common serves for a playground.

Taken altogether, the results are at present satisfactory and fully proportionate to the endowment; but it is not to be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

expected that equally good teaching will always be procurable unless more than the salaries now paid from the endowment can be offered or higher fees be obtained.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 428. A. D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 4 Dec. 1638, Sir Thomas Moulson gave lands in Broxton, Foulk Stapleford, and Hargrave, and a rentcharge of 20*s.* for a schoolmaster and preacher. Master to receive 20*l.*, preacher 40*l.*, and clerk 2*l.* a year. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Annual income of charity property about 225*l.*, of which 140*l.* applied to church, and 47*l.* to school.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Master's house small, not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school in Hargrave. For the instruction of youth in grammar and virtue (Foundation Deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Foundation Deed).

Government and Masters.—Order of Court of Chancery approving scheme for building houses for schoolmaster and preacher, and increasing salary of preacher from 40*l.* to not exceeding 150*l.* in discretion of trustees, of master from 20*l.* to not exceeding 60*l.*, and of clerk from 2*l.* to 10*l.*

Trustees appoint master with approval of Bishop.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—A master and his wife as mistress. Receive respectively 32*l.* and 12*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 90 boys and 40 girls in attendance.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School classified uniformly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. School opened and closed with prayers.

Promotions at discretion of master.

Examination once a year by Trustees. No prizes at present.

Punishments; caning for moral offences, publicly.

Children play on an open common of 50 acres. Have access to a free library.

School time 47 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, all lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Marquis of Westminster.
Bishop of Chester.
Dean of Chester.
R. Wilbraham, Esq., Rodeheath.
R. B. Orton, Esq., Tattenhall.

Clerk to Trustees:

Francis Parker, Solicitor, Friars, Chester.

Master:

George Jones.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer.
,, ,, - 2	Do.	,, ,, - 2	Farmer.
,, ,, - 3	Do.	,, ,, - 3	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Do.	,, ,, - 4	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Do.	,, ,, - 5	Labourer.
,, ,, - 6	Do.	,, ,, - 6	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer.	,, ,, - 7	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Do.	,, ,, - 8	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Do.	,, ,, - 9	Farmer.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer.	,, ,, - 10	Labourer.

From distances up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WALLASEY.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE title of this school is the only remaining evidence of its founder's intentions. The annual income from the endowment is about 146*l.*

It is at present merely a National school, under inspection. There are 107 boys on the books, chiefly sons of market-gardeners and labourers; about 95 attend regularly, paying a penny a week. There is one master, trained and certificated.

The instruction appeared to be neither advanced nor thorough. No boy present could do a sum given in practice, and only one succeeded in compound division. The discipline was not good, there being much talking and copying.

On the other hand, the school appears to bear a good character in the neighbourhood; many scholars come from places which have National schools of their own; and the inspector's reports are, on the whole, favourable.

Such deficiencies as exist are traceable to two causes, chiefly the early age at which the boys leave (few stay beyond 11), and the want of an assistant master. It seems impossible that one master can do justice to so many scholars.

But, even supposing the school to be good of its class, it is not of so high a class as the scheme of 1852 intended, or as the neigbourhood requires and could support, out of a population of several thousand, including many rich persons, and many small cultivators of land.

If the fees paid were somewhat increased for the richer sort, if the direction of the scheme, that no child shall be admitted unless he can read with fluency, was substantially observed, and if the master were required to teach the rudiments of Latin, the school would, probably, lose for a time in numbers, but ultimately gain in every respect.

There is a fine schoolroom, lately built, with a good house for the master.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 479, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. William Meoles, by will, 19th December 1644, gave 125*l.* to buy some land, the interest or revenue thereof to be paid to schoolmaster. This sum paid over by his executor Henry Meoles, who also at his own expense built a school-house in 1656–7. Henry Young of Poulton-cum-Seacombe by will, 10th June 1688, gave a close of land for the "grammar school in Wallasey." Rev. George Briggs, rector of Wallasey, by will, 14th February 1812, gave 100*l.* the interest for schoolmaster. Original documents lost. Portion of school lands exchanged in 1823 and 1826 for others at the time more valuable. Subsequent events greatly raised the value of the original endowment thus alienated from the school."

School Property.—Consists of about 32 acres of land, principally agricultural, let at 98*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* per annum, and three sums of 527*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, 1,190*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, and 479*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* consols, invested in name of official trustees of charitable funds, and producing 65*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per annum. Total annual income about 164*l.*

Site and buildings recently erected, including house and garden for master, well adapted to their purpose. There is a considerable playground.*

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of schoolmaster of Wallasey, for teaching poor children there (W. Meoles). Instruction of poor children belonging to Wallasey (Briggs). All boys from 8 to 16 years of age, and able to read English words with tolerable facility, whose parent or parents have resided, or who, if orphans, have themselves resided, within parish of Wallasey (Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a "grammar school" (Young.) In addition to religious instruction, education to comprise instruction in mathematics, arithmetic, writing, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, and elements of practical arts and sciences, free of charge; in Greek, Latin, French, and German on payment of fees fixed by trustees; and in Church catechism, with a conscience clause (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 14th July 1852.

Nine trustees, to reside in the parish, besides rector and churchwardens *ex-officio*. When number of non-official trustees reduced to five, continuing trustees appoint others to fill vacancies, with approval of Charity Commission. Rector is *ex-officio* chairman, with a casting vote; in his absence a chairman elected for the occasion. Trustees appoint, dismiss, and fix salaries of master or masters; but no dismissal or variation of salary of a master to be made unless by vote of two thirds of those present at special meeting attended by three fourths of the existing trustees, the vote to be confirmed by like majority at a second special meeting. The master required to be member of Church of England.

State of School in First Half-year of 1869.

Conducted as a National School for the education of poor of Wallasey. On the books, 125; average weekly attendance, 97.

Fee 1*d.* a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (beginning of 1869).

Trustees:

Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Leasowe Castle, Wallasey.
John North, Attorney-at-Law, Stonebark, New Brighton, Birkenhead.
Isaac Penny, Esq., Manor House, Liscard.
Rev. J. Tobin, late of Liscard House, Liscard (since resigned).
Harold Littledale, Esq., Liscard, Hall, Liscard.

Ex-officio:

The Rector and Churchwardens of Wallasey.

Master:

John Wortley (trained and certificated).

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* "The site was purchased, and the school and house erected under the approval of the Charity Commission (whose jurisdiction the trustees voluntarily sought), and were paid for under the same authority, out of money (3,905*l.*) raised by sale, to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, of a portion of a field called Garden Croft (with waste and foreshore adjoining), for the purposes of their docks there. This sale was made under the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Acts in the usual way, and was completed under the authority of the Charity Commission, and the said 1,190*l.* 16*s.* Consols represents the balance of such purchase money remaining after the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was raised. By the directions of the Court of Chancery another field, called the Winter Hey, was sold for 2,000*l.*, for payment of the costs of suit, and the balance of that sum is represented by the said 479*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Consols. The remaining investment, 527*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Consols, represents the purchase money of a portion of a field called Sparrow Croft, bought for 800*l.* by the trustees, with the sanction of the Charity Commission, for the site of the new school, and on the understanding that so much of the field as should not be required for that purpose should be sold, which was afterwards done with the approval of the Charity Commission, and for a sum which reduced the actual cost of the site to 300*l.*" [*Note by Mr. J. North, one of the trustees.*]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WEAVERHAM.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

NOTHING is known of the original foundation or endowment. The present income (about 47*l.* a year) is derived from subsequent endowments, having for their object the free education of children of the lordship of Weaverham in the grammar school.

The school is at present conducted as an inferior grammar school, in which English and arithmetic are the main subjects, some boys learning in addition a little Latin. Children from the lordship pay 10*s.* a year, others 50*s.*

There is one master who is trained. 52 scholars are on the books, but they attend irregularly, and seldom more than 36 are present together. They are sons chiefly of farmers, farm labourers, and small tradesmen. They come about the age of 7, and leave at about 13. The farmers' sons and strangers, who pay most, stay longer and attend more regularly than the others.

The English and arithmetic are good and rather more advanced than in National schools, but the Latin is very limited and not accurate. A few boys have read half a book of Euclid. No examination is ever held.

At present the school seems to be of some but little use, and the instruction which it provides to be suited, so far as it goes, to the needs of the scholars, but not to be carried so far as it might be carried, and not to be in proportion to the endowment and opportunities.

It is at present kept down, partly by the insufficiency of the buildings, partly by the number of boys claiming its freedom who lower its character without adding much to its resources or learning more than they would learn in the National school by the early age at which they leave.

About 16*l.* a year are uselessly distributed in doles of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* from the charity which principally endowed the school.

The existing school house is ill constructed and could not easily be improved. There is no master's house and no playground.

The school lands are said to be let below their value.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 431, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. By deed, 10 May 1661, William Barker gave, in certain events which happened, about 27a. 2r. 0p. of land in parish of Great Budworth for maintenance of a master in grammar school already erected in Weaverham. Endowment subsequently augmented by purchase with funds arising from legacies of same Wm. Barker and others of an estate of 22a. 2r. 0p. in Gorstage, of which three-eighths were settled on school by deed, 2nd January 1781.

School Property.—Annual income 45*l.*, all paid to master. Site good. School room bad.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school in Weaverham. Children resident within lordship of Weaverham to be freely taught English and Latin, without any payment, except 12*d.* at entrance, and yearly cockpence at Shrovetide, according to custom of other great schools (Barker's gift).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin.

Government and Masters.—Three trustees required to be resident in the Lordship of Weaverham appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 45*l.* and from fees 60*l.* about; no house.

Day Scholars.—54, 31 under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles; 25 on foundation, pay 10*s.* for general work. Fires 1*s.*, stationery 4*s.* Non-foundationers pay for general work, under nine, 30*s.*, above nine, 50*s.* Fires 2*s.*, stationery 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly. School course not modified to suit particular cases. One hour every day devoted to religious instruction. School opened with prayers.

Promotions by general proficiency.

School not examined.

Punishments: impositions and rarely caning; the latter publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 28¾ hours per week. One-fourth of lessons prepared at home.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer.
„ „ - 2	Do.	„ „ - 2	Blacksmith.
„ „ - 3	Railway Porter.	„ „ - 3	Farmer.
„ „ - 4	Retired Tradesman.	„ „ - 4	Do.
„ „ - 5	Carpenter.	„ „ - 5	Toll Collector.
„ „ - 6	Labourer.	„ „ - 6	Horse Trainer.
„ „ - 7	Farmer.	„ „ - 7	Groom.
„ „ - 8	Wheelwright.	„ „ - 8	Labourer.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Huntsman.
„ „ - 10	Miller.	„ „ - 10	Innkeeper.

Chiefly from distances of 1, 2, and 3 miles from the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning:—	
Religious knowledge	50
Latin (Henry's 1st Latin book)	7
Arithmetic (Cornwell's and Irish books)	49
Mathematics (Euclid, book I, and Colenso's Algebra)	8
Physics (Tate's Mechanics)	14
History: Ince's English History, and S.P.C.K. book	32
Geography: Irish and S.P.C.K. books	32
English Grammar: Cornwell's and Douglas'	49
English composition. Original pieces or reproductions from memory	32
Reading	54
Writing	53
Drawing, Chambers, copies	14

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

G. F. Wilbraham, Esq., Delamere House.
Joseph Trickett, Farmer, Sandiway.
John Douglas, Architect, Chester.

Master:

Geo. Griffies.

The Free Grammar School, Caldey Grange, West Kirby.

Mr. Wright's Report.

The income is about 70*l.* a year, but out of this the late master receives a pension of 30*l.* There is a good schoolroom, built at the expense of one of the trustees, but no master's house.

The object of the endowment (1636) was merely expressed to be to provide a stipend for a good and able schoolmaster teaching a grammar school within the township of Caldey Grange. A new scheme, given by the Charity Commissioners in 1864, is more explicit; it directs that besides the common subjects of National schools the scholars shall be taught book-keeping and Latin if they require it, and permits the institution of an upper form for middle class education at higher fees.

In fact, the school is at present worked merely as a mixed National school under inspection. Until two years ago it was almost in abeyance through the neglect and misconduct of the then master, and there has not yet been time for any advanced development.

There is one master, trained and certificated, and a sewing mistress. About 50 boys and 25 girls, the children chiefly of farmers and farm labourers, attend but with such irregularity at particular seasons, owing to the demand for their services at home or in the field, that sometimes not more than 30 are present. Few stay beyond the age of 12.

Reading is taught for a penny, writing for another penny, and arithmetic, grammar, and geography for a third. The instruction is up to the average in similar schools, and the inspector's report is favourable. The discipline appeared to be good.

Latin and mathematics beyond arithmetic are said to have been taught about 40 years ago, but do not appear to be now in demand. But as the population is large and increasing, including several landed proprietors and merchants, as well as tradesmen, a rise may be expected in the numbers and demands of the scholars, and some provision ought to be made for the more liberal education permitted by the scheme of 1864.

With a view as well to such a rise as to present convenience, it is desired and seems to be desirable that a masters' house should be provided. The necessary funds could be raised by sale of some of the school lands, if permission to sell could be obtained. With good buildings the school might safely be left to support itself.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 472. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Glegg by deed, 26 Oct. 1636, gave lands in township of Greasby, subject to a yearly sum of 12*s.*, the rents

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to be for the stipend of schoolmaster. Thomas Bennett by will, 4 Jan. 1679, directed 30*l.* per annum to be raised out of his lands for the use of master. Deeds in chest in church.

School Property—Lands vested in official trustee of charity lands. Annual income 66*l.*, subject during the last two years to a reduction of 30*l.* per annum in favour of a superannuated master.

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. At present no residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the stipend of a good and able schoolmaster teaching a grammar school within township of Caldy Grange (Founder). For boys children of resident inhabitants of township of Caldy Grange or any other portion of the parish of West Kirby, between the age of 5 and 16 years, children of inhabitants of township preferred. Subject to preferential right of parishioners, trustees may fill up school with boys from any adjacent township or parish. Fees not exceeding 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.* a week, according to age, for boys from West Kirby parish, and not exceeding 1*s.* a week for other boys, may be imposed by trustees (Scheme A.D. 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Founder). Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, vocal music, arithmetic, general history and geography, book and account keeping, Latin if required, and such other subjects of useful knowledge (including industrial instruction if thought desirable) as trustees direct or authorize. Religious instruction to comprise Bible history and (subject to a conscience clause) Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners 22d April 1864.

Rector and churchwardens and incumbents of two neighbouring churches ex officio, with seven other residents in parish or within seven miles of parish church, trustees; five a quorum; rector, if present, chairman; chairman a casting vote; with approval of bishop, appoint and remove master for reasonable cause or with three months notice, according to resolution of meeting whereat two-thirds of whole number of trustees shall have been present.

Continuing trustees elect to vacancies in the trust.

Master to devote his whole time and attention to school duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment and subscriptions 40*l.*, besides half children's pence and 10*l.* for teaching choir. Assistants appointed, paid, and removed by trustees.

Day Scholars.—Children of farmers and labourers from distances up to wo miles and a half. Average payment 3*d.* a week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified according to "Revised Code," grades or standards. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Schoolwork begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination annually by H.M. inspector and by trustees; monthly by master.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and corporal punishment; last publicly and by master only.

Playground close to school.

School time 45 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. All lessons prepared in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. 1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. Canon Eaton, Rectory, West Kirby
Rev. V. Sheldon, Incumbent of Hoylake
Rev. J. Congrave, Incumbent of Frankby } Ex-officio.
Mr. Joseph Barlow,
Mr. Booth, } Churchwardens
R. Barton, Esq., Caldy.
Mr. Bennet, Farmer, Greasby.
Mr. James Guile, West Kirby.
Mr. Peter Guile, Farmer, Newton.
Mr. B. Davies.
J. Robin, Esq., West Kirby.

Secretary to Trustees:

John Robin, Esq., West Kirby.

Master:

Mr. James Steeple (trained and certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WITTON GREAT BUDWORTH.

MR. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THE endowment, which now produces about 450*l.* per annum, was given for the instruction of boys chiefly in virtue and pure Latin within the township of Witton. The school is now governed under an order made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart in 1853. Eleven free boys imperfectly represent the poorer class which the founder appears to have intended to benefit amongst others. Thirty-four boys who pay, still more imperfectly represent the other classes in a population of over 10,000 within a radius of a mile, inasmuch as these classes have no such other opportunities of education suited to their needs as the poor possess in National schools which are said to accommodate a thousand scholars.

The education given is not better proportioned to the endowment than the number of scholars to the amount of the population. No part of the instruction which was tested was either thorough or advanced. The Vice-Chancellor's order directs that there shall be taught in the said school grammar, the most approved Latin and Greek authors, mathematics, geography, sacred and general history, and other branches of a liberal education, so as to qualify the scholars for the universities, the learned professions, and also for trade and mercantile business. In fact the subjects hardly go beyond those of ordinary National schools, with the exception of some French, a litle Euclid, and a very little Latin, and are not so accurately known as in them. The French alone was up to the average of good commercial schools.

The fault is not entirely, perhaps not chiefly, in the two masters. Nor is it entirely in the parents; for upon inquiry it appeared that there would be a sufficient supply of boys even at much higher fees if the school commanded the confidence of the neighbourhood.

The explanation may be in the following circumstances:—First, the funds are crippled by a pension still payable to the late head master, who greatly reduced the school during a long tenure of office, and by a perhaps necessary but very large expenditure on improvements of part of the estates. The effect is that the head master receives less than in his opinion he is entitled to, and is made dissatisfied with his position and hostile to the trustees. Secondly, the schoolhouse is in a bad and it is said an unhealthy situation, close to an overcrowded churchyard. Thirdly, the master's position is unsatisfactory. Either he should receive a sufficient salary from the endowment, in which case he would work cheerfully under the control of the trustees, or he should be left, and should be required to be prepared, to make his income by pushing the school. At present he relies upon a salary instead of his own efforts, and the salary (120*l.*) is not sufficient to keep him content and active. Probably the best arrangement would be one by

which the amount which he would receive from the endowment should be proportioned to the amount which he might make by his own efforts.

It was suggested, and it seems to be desirable in this case, that there should be a greater number of townsmen in the governing body. The chairmen of the local boards of Witton and Northwich for the time being would be proper *ex-officio* trustees.

It is much disputed whether the schoolhouse is insufficient and whether it should be moved. The better opinion seems to be that it should be moved. There is a probability of the churchyard being extended almost completely round it; there are no classrooms, no residence, and no playground whatever, nor can any of these be provided in the present situation; and the funds will be sufficient, at any rate upon the falling in of the late master's pension, to provide for the removal of the existing building and the addition of playground, residence, and classrooms.

There is some complaint of the management of the property, and evidence was offered to show that the lands are let in private at rents below what they would bring by public competition.

Some directions in the Vice-Chancellor's order require to be modified, particularly one which requires the school to begin at eight in the morning. The impracticability of securing regular attendance at this hour, which is for this locality either too late or too early, affects to some extent the discipline, which is otherwise good.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 438, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. Sir John Deane, 26 Oct. 1557, who gave lands in Chester, Acton, Pever, and Laughton Werall, besides two-thirds of a salt-house. Original deed lost, a copy among Harleian MSS., other muniments in possession of trustees. Endowment augmented A.D. 1717 by Peter Cotton. A sum of 50*l.* left by Thomas Farmer, once head master, in 1658, for a poor scholar at one of the universities, was in 1703 appropriated in aid of usher's salary.

School Property.—Annual income from rents 412*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, from dividends on consols 23*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; total income about 436*l.* gross, 332*l.* net (accounts of 1868), of which 78*l.* 10*s.* paid as pension to late master. Small increase probable from falling in of leases.

Buildings good. Site inconvenient, being contiguous to churchyard.

Objects of Trust.—For the foundation of a free grammar school within the township of Witton to have continuance for evermore (Schedule to foundation deed). No scholar to be admitted under the age of six. Preference to founder's kin (Original Statutes). For as many scholars from the chapelry of Witton as the schoolhouse will accommodate, preference to be given to children residing within the township of Witton. Number may be filled up with other boys. Fees not to exceed 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for boys of Witton township, or one guinea for others. (Scheme A.D. 1853.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature, both Latin and Greek, and good authors, such as have the very Roman eloquence, joined with wisdom, specially Christian authors, that wrote their wisdom with clean and chaste Latin, either in verse or in prose, the Catechism and the Accidence and Grammar set out by King Henry VIII., or some other, if any can be better to the purpose, to induce children more speedily to Latin speech; and then

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Institutum Christiani Hominis that learned Erasmus made, and then Copia of the same Erasmus, Colloquia Erasmi, Ovidii Metamorphoses, Terence, Mantuan, Tully, Horace, Sallust, Virgil, and such other as shall be most convenient to the purpose into true Latin speech (Statutes). Grammar, the most approved Latin and Greek authors, mathematics, geography, sacred and general history, and other branches of a liberal education (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 10 Feb. 1853.

Trustees; 12, resident within five miles, five a quorum, chairman a casting vote. With approval of Bishop of Chester, appoint, and, majority of two-thirds present at meeting specially convened for that purpose, dismiss head-master. Second master appointed, and at discretion dismissed, by trustees.

When number of trustees reduced to seven, continuing trustees elect five others.

Head master must be 30 years of age, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and in holy orders. Second master must be of Church of England. Neither may hold benefice with cure of souls.

Head master may take 20, and second master, 12 boarders.

Fees for tuition paid to trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 140*l.*, from half-fees 60*l.* Of second master, from endowment 70*l.*, from one-fourth fees 30*l.* One half of surplus income to be appropriated by trustees in increasing head and second master's stipends.

Day Scholars.—45; chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 4 miles, pay for fires, books, and stationery 1*l.* 7*s.*, French, 2*l.* 2*s.*, Drawing, 1*l.* General work; boys from township of Witton 2*l.* 2*s.*; all other boys, in classical school 4*l.* 4*s.*, in English school 3*l.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. Bible read and Church Catchism taught. Prayers before and after school taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work.

Examination once a year by a graduate of an English University, selected by head master and approved by trustees. Books given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions, caning, standing on a form; the last by head master only; caning publicly.

No playground.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

Schooltime, 42 weeks per annum; study, 33 hours in summer and 30 in winter, per week. One-third of lessons prepared at home.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE of Witton Free Grammar School for year ending June 30th 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, July 1st 1868	124	6	2
Year's dividends on consols	23	10	4
Rents received (including 38*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* arrears paid in)	450	11	10
Interest on current account	0	11	11
Capitation fees	24	11	8
£	623	11	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of masters	180	0	0
Share of surplus to masters	37	10	0
Sundry school expenses	8	13	8
Pension to late head master	78	10	0
Water rate	3	10	10
Repairs	60	12	1
Rates	4	5	3½
Insurance	3	1	1
Clerk, agent, and management	36	4	11½
Property tax	6	11	11
To credit of surplus fund account	37	10	0
Balance at Bank	167	2	1
£	623	11	11

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Lee Porcher Townshend, Esq., Wincham Hall, Knutsford.
William Worthington, Esq., The Brockhurst, Leftwich, Northwich.
The Venerable Richard Greenall, Archdeacon of Chester, Stretton, near Warrington.
The Rev. George Eaton, The Pole, near Northwich.
James France France, Esq., Bostock Hall, near Middlewich.
The Rev. George Gibbons, Witton, near Northwich.
The Rev. Thomas France, Davenham, Northwich.

Clerk to Trustees:
Wm. Wood Blake, Northwich.

Head Master:
Rev. Henry Linthwaite, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Lawyer.	„ „ - 2	Veterinary Surgeon.
„ „ - 3	Agent.	„ „ - 3	Schoolmistress.
„ „ - 4	Farmer.	„ „ - 4	Lawyer.
„ „ - 5	Grocer.	„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 6	Dissenting Minister.	„ „ - 6	Waterman.
„ „ - 7	Tailor.	„ „ - 7	Farmer.
„ „ - 8	Draper.	„ „ - 8	Farmer.
„ „ - 9	Grocer.	„ „ - 9	Veterinary Surgeon.
„ „ - 10	Office Clerk.	„ „ - 10	Surgeon.

From distances up to 3 miles.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last SEVEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Four scholars have passed the Cambridge local examinations.

One scholar has passed matriculation examination of the London University.

TABLE B.—SCHOO

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
					Y.		H.		hours.			Y.	
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	20	12	4	½	—	2	Bible, books of Joshua and Judges. Sinclair's Catechism. Watt's Scripture History.	—	11	
Greek	2	—	—	2	14	2	½	1	1	Eton Grammar to the verbs, and Valpy's Delectus, 3 pages.			
Latin	13	3	—	2	13	5	½	2	2½	Virgil, 500 lines, Æneid I. Cæsar, 30 chaps. of the 1st Book of the Gallic War.	11	11	
French	7	2	10*s.* 6*d.*	2	13	2	1½	2	3	Guizot's Guillaume le Conquérant, first 50 pages. De Fiva's Grammar.	5	10	
Arithmetic	46	4	—	10	13	5	1½	—	6	Cornwell and Fitch's	8	10	
Book-keeping	10	2	—	4	14	1	1½	—	1½	Maclean's Book-keeping	—	—	—
Mensuration and Surveying.	6	1	—	6	13	2	1	—	2	Hunter's Mensuration.			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	2	—	2	13	2	1½	—	2½	Euclid's Geometry, Potts's, Books I. and II. Algebra, 4 simple rules and easy equations; Colenso.	8	10	
History	34	3	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Roman History in Gleig's Series. Ross's English History.	12	11	
Geography	44	4	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Allen and Cornwell's Geography.	12	11	
English Grammar.	34	3	—	2	13	2	½	—	1	Mason's English Grammar	8	11	
English Composition.	34	4	—	2	13	2	½	2	1	Harris's Exercises	8	11	1
Reading	46	3	—	10	13	5	¼	—	2½		6	11	5
Writing	46	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	5				
Drawing	9	—	5*s.*	9	12	1	—	—	1½				
Dictation / Spelling	44	3	—	12	11	4	¼	2	1		—	—	—

NSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time, for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		H.			Y.				hours.	
½	—	2	See First Class - -	26	10	5	½	—	2½	Bible. Watt's Scripture History.
½	2	2½	Eton Grammar to the end of accidence, and first 50 pages of Henry's Latin Book.							
1	2	2	Hall's 1st French Book, 100 lessons.							
1¼	—	6	- - - - -	10	8	5	1½	—	7½	Davis's Arithmetic.
—	—	—	- - - - -	6	12	1	1½	—	1½	Maclean's Book-keeping.
1¼	—	2½	Euclid, Book I., the first 20 propositions.							
½	—	1	English History in Gleig's Series.							
½	—	1	Hiley's Geography - -	13	11	2	½	—	1	Hiley's Geography.
½	—	1	Hiley's Child's Grammar -	13	11	2	½	—	1	Hiley's Child's Grammar.
½	1	½	Harris's Exercises - -	13	11	2	½	—	1	
¼	—	2½	- - - - -	8	8	8	¼	—	4	Bible, and Nelson's new No. 4 Reading Book.
—	—	—	- - - - -	8	8	5	½	—	1¼	Jones's Essentials of Spelling.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Audlem -	2,287	Agricultural.	Vestry of church.	Yes	Not observed	Fair	Feoffees	40	40	40	Stat.
Chester -	31,110	Trading -	British Museum.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Not good.	No separate endowment.	*	*	280	—
Macclesfield - (Grammar School).	36,101	Manufacturing.	With clerk to governors.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1854.	Good	Governors.	1,450	1,200	800	Stat.
Sandbach -	3,252	Farming chiefly.	With clerk to trustees.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1848.	Fair	Trustees	134	139	251	Stat
Stockport -	54,681	Manufacturing.	? Doctors' Commons.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1860.	Good	Trustees	300	300	300	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Acton - -	3,125	Farming -	Vicar's house	—	In part obsolete.	Good	Master	12	10	10	—
Bunbury -	4,727	Farming -	With governors.	No	Scheme 1856	Good	Rent-charge chiefly.	130	130	48	Stat.
Congleton -	12,344	Mining and farming.	Town clerk's office.	—	- - - -	Fair	- -	—	—	—	—
Halton - - (Runcorn).	1,505	Farming chiefly.	None in existence.	—	- - - -	Good	Trustees	37	37	37	Dim.

(*Continued on page* 122.)

* *See Digest, p.* 31.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers. increasing, diminishing or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Feoffees	—	Neighbourhood.	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
Four	*	24	80	Dean and chapter ex off.	—	Master	—	Poor boys -	Boys	Success in competition.	Competition.	—	Classical -	Cathdrl.
Three	150	None	0	Local	Residnce.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	- - -	Claim -	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Property qualifictn.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence in parish absolutely.	Claim -	None	Non-class.	None
None	0	None	0	One ex off., 12 local.	Residnce, &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	—	Poverty considered a recommendation.	? Competition.	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Vicar and churchwrdns. ex off., rest local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	No	Descendants of founders.	Boys	Preferential	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Ex off.	—	Master and visitor.	No	Parish pref.	Both	Poverty -	Poverty	Dim.	Classical -	Preacher, &c.
None	—	None	—	Municip. Ch. Trstees.	—	- - -	—	Uncertain	—	- - - -	- - -	—	Classical -	- -
None	—	None	—	1 ex off. rest local.	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - - -	—	—	- - -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in of H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.					
Classical Schools—										
Audlem	H.M.	Feoffees	- - -	- -	- -	University man.	Mster	9 D	Conducted as a national school.	—
Chester	H.M. and two assistants.	Dean and Chaptr.	Dean and Chapter.	H.M.	H.M,	Latin and Greek Scholar, &c.	None	2 B 52 D	Increased in numbers.	1
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	H.M.,usher, and two assistants.	Governors.	Governors.	Governors.	Governors.	Clergyman, M.A. or B.C.L.	H.M. and usher	8 B 48 D	Larger attendance.	3
Sandbach	H.M., under M., and assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees.	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	B D	No change.	6
Stockport	H.M., under M. and assistants.	Trstees.	Trustees for sufficient cause, &c.	H.M. with Trstees. approval.	H.M. with Trstees. approval.	Graduate, priest's orders.	H.M. under M.	B 172 D	—	6
Semi-classical Schools—										
Acton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees, with three months notice.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate or University man.	H.M.	B D	No	4
Bunbury	Master	Haberdashers Company.	Haberdasher's Company.	Master and visitor.	Master and visitor.	Certificate of merit from council office.	H.M.	6 B 102 D	Increased in usefulness	4 or
Congleton	H.M.	Mayor and corporation.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	45 D	Increased number of scholars.	1 to
Halton (Runcorn).	Master	Trstees.	- - -	Master	Master	- - -	H.M. (smll)	88 D	More labourers' children.	3

(*Continued on page* 124.)

F School.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars). Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest,			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
100 A	5 A 85 B 10 C	0	1·5	- - -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	50	—	45	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9	Master -	1096	—
85 A 15 B	60 A 40 B	1·3	·6	? None	H. M. alone	—	Yes	79	76	73	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9½	Senior boy	600	None
- -	- -	few	—	Trustees	H.M. and second M.	No control.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½-10	Masters -	1350	None
- -	20 A 55 B 25 C	0	—	None	H.M. and under M.	No control.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Masters -	617	None
B.	B.	—	—	Trustees	H.M. alone	H.M.	Yes	40	25	20	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	Senior boy	439	None
16 A 84 B	10 A 40 B 50 C	0	2	None necessary.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	33	30	27	(*a*) 6-7½ (*b*) 8-9	Senior boy	399	—
0	25 A 70 B 5 C	0	2	- -	No one.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	45 B. 55 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Audlem	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—
Chester	40	30	Fluent reading and writing.	By Latin chiefly.	By proficiency in Latin.	Translation prepared in school, rest out.	31	3	30	—	—
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	39	30	Reading, writing and first four rules arithmetic.	Separate for classics, mth., and French.	Marks or examination chiefly.	Majority in school; rest by boarders under supervision.	47	43	21	3	—
Sandbach	42	30 to 36	Nothing	Separate	Marks and examination.	Preparation 2½ hours per day in H.M.'s house.	47	12	34	4	Spanish 2
Stockport	42	30	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Examination and proficiency.	- - -	115	20	53	20	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Acton	43	25	No standard	Separate for each subject or group of subjects.	Marks and examination.	Three fourths in school; rest out; no sup.	5	2	8	8	—
Bunbury	44	25	No standard	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Proficiency	Three fourths in school; rest out.	12	—	—	—	—
Congleton	41	29 to 35	Reading and simple rules of arithmetic.	Separate for each subject.	Proficiency and examination.	Two hours work at home, rest in school; no sup.	32	3	13	—	—
Halton (Runcorn).	46	25	Reading	Separate	Proficiency	All at home	20	—	15	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 126.)

Instruction.															
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	54	18	Text books chiefly.	—	26	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	63	23	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught -
All ways -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	All three according to proficiency.	Al	25	All three -	7	25	24	—	24	All four -
Any way boys please.	P.	P.	P.	P.	All three -	172	51	All three -	7	27	—	—	—	Not taught -
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	52	12	Text books -	1	7	7	7	7	Text books and (*c*.)
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	111	8	Black board chiefly.	16	23	—	—	—	- - -
Sometimes tutor in school.	P.	P.	P.	—	From exercise books.	All	15	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	97	—	Text books and dictated orally.	10	6	—	21	—	Oral lessons.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Audlem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Government.
Chester	54	54	54	—	54	54	54	45	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M. and C.	-	Half yearly	-
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	63	63	31	—	11	41	48	20	—	D.F.; D.M.; and C.	-	Three times a year.	Once a year; governors.
Sandbach	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	32	40	All	Italian, Hebrew.	Christmas	Midsummer
Stockport	172	172	172	—	172	172	172	86	—	G.D.; P.; D.F. and D.M.	-	-	Once a year by trustees.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Acton	31	50	31	—	—	50	50	11	10	P.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	-	H.M. -	Vicar -
Bunbury	23	46	46	—	46	111	111	111	111	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.; a few T.M.	-	Monthly and half yearly.	Annually by Commissioners of Council.
Congleton	40	40	40	—	30	45	45	—	—	-	-	-	Once a year by H.M.
Halton (Runcorn).	61	61	61	—	21	97	97	21	—	D.F.	-	-	Once a year by Government.

(*Continued on p.* 128.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	Yes - -	- -	54	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders and King's scholars.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	63	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	Boarders, H.M., others, clergy.	Boarders, 3; day boys, 2.	Boarders, 2.
Yes -	Yes - -	Yes - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 2½ hours.	Boarders, 2.
No -	No - -	No - -	172	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy -	None -	No regulations.
Yes -	Yes - -	None such -	50	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
- -	Yes - -	- - -	111	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergymen -	None -	Boarders -
- -	- - -	- - -	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	Clergy -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	97	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	No set form; before and after school.	All	Clergyman -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Audlem	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
Chester	Yes, in practice.	Generally public.	Corporal punishment.	No monitors	None?	—	None	- -	- -
Macclesfield (Grammar School).	Subject to supervision of governors.	Public	Caning	General supervision.	Usher and porter.	24 to 30.	5 acres	Close	Both
Sandbach	Trustees expel.	Private	All	No monitors	Master usually present.	—	5 acres	Close	Both
Stockport	Cannot expel without trustees' sanction.	Public	Caning	No monitors	None?	—	40 yds. square.	100 yds.	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Acton	Yes	Public	Corporal	Supervision	H.M., tutor.	6½	½ acre	Close	Both
Bunbury	Yes	Public; but rarely used.	All	General superintendence.	None	20	1½ acre	Close	Both
Congleton	Yes	Public	All	General superintendence.	- -	—	Small yard surrounded by burial ground.	Close	- -
Halton (Runcorn).	Yes	Public, with leathern strap.	All	General superintendence.	- -	10	Half an acre.	Close	- -

(*Continued on p.* 130.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction, in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	—
None -	No -	—	None -	Commercial education.	Those in use -	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	No special ones.
None -	No part of system.	Yes	Yes, to all	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
Yes -	Part of system in head master's house.	Yes	Yes -	Those in use.	Those in use -	By trustees, with consent of head master.	Both -	Second master not dismissible by head master.
None -	A volunteer-drill club.	No	On payment of 6*d.* per quarter.	Reading, &c., Eng. history, Latin, French.	Reading, &c., Eng. history, Lat., French.	By enlarging University local exam.	If expedient, not possible.	Want of proper number of well-qualified assistants.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes	Yes -	French, agric. chem., &c.	The same -	Expedient	Both possible and expedient.	None.
Circular swing, parallel bars, &c.	Marching	No	174 vols.; free to first two classes.	Plain English educatn. in opp. to class.	Reading, &c., book-keeping, drawing, and music.	By the Universities.	Possible and expedient.	Visitor attempts to compel all the boys to go to church.
No -	Drilling an extra.	—	None -	Latin, French, history, &c.	General knowledge of all things.	No funds available for the purpose.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Parents will not keep boys at home in the evening.
No - -	No - -	—	No - -	Elementary subjects, chemistry.	Book-keeping, arithmetic, and French.	By a district board.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Indifference of parents, early age at which boys leave, &c.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments. Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Nether Knutsford.	3,575	Farming -	In box at school.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1856.	Bad	Trustees	30	29	29	Stat.
Lymm - -	3,769	Chiefly farming.	Treasurer -	Scheme is.	Scheme 1862	Fair	Trustees	128	115	115	Stat.
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	3,406	Manufacturing.	Vicarage -	No	Scheme 1857	Good	Trustees	90	84	84	Inc.
Nantwich -	6,225	Farmers and shoemakers.	None, except scheme	—	Scheme 1860	Good	Trustees	30	20	20	Stat.
Weaverham -	2,782	Farming and trading.	- - -	—	- - -	—	Trustees	48	47	47	Stat.
Witton - - (Great Budworth).	3,677	Manufacturing.	With trustees	Yes	Scheme 1853	Good	Trustees	459	326	284	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Burton - -	425	Farming -	Trustees -	No	Observed -	Good	Trustees	46	46	46	Stat.
Daresbury - (Runcorn).	136	Farming -	With the treasurer.	—	Obsolete -	Insufficient.	Trustees	54	53	53	Stat.
Frodsham -	5,890	Agriculturalchiefly.	Church chest	Yes	- - -	Good	Feoffees	47	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 132.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	—	None	0	Four ex-off.; three local.	Residence.	Master in practice.	No	Town -	?Boys	Children of most deserving residents absolute.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Three ex off., rest local.	Solvency &c.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish and two manor houses.	Boys only.	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Vicar ex off., rest local.	Residence.	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	—	—	Class -	None
None	—	None	—	5 ex off., rest local.	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Unknown -	—	Residence pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	- - -	None
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	Lordship of Weaverham.	Children.	Residence in the lordship of Weaverham.	- -	—	Grammar	- -
None	0	None	0	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence preferential.	Residence preferential.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Two ex off., rest local.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Chapelwardns ex off., and 9 others.	None	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	- - -	—	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	Two ex off., rest local.	—	Feoffees	Yes	Unknown	—	- - -	- -	—	Unknown	?

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualification required in of H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissable.					
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Nether Knutsford.	Master	Owner of Norbury.	Trustees, with consent of Ch. Com.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	25 D 2 B (1867).	No change.	2 or 3
Lymm	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M. with approval of Trstees.	Trstees. or H.M. with approval of Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	3 B 11 D	Raised from a parochial school in 1862.	1½
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	H.M.	Heirs of founder and others.	By those who appointed him.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	2 B 37 D	Usefulness.	3
Nantwich	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	2 B 23 D	No change.	5
Weaverham	Only one master.	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	-	—	54 D	No change.	3
Witton (Great Budworth).	H.M., and second M.	Trstees. with approval of Bishop.	Trustees, subject to approval of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Graduate, clergyman.	None	45 D	No change.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Burton	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	-	-	Member of Ch. of England.	Mster	66 D	No change.	2
Daresbury (Runcorn).	Master	Trstees.	?	—	—	M.A. or B.A. Oxford or Cambridge (obsolete).	Mastr	D	No change.	1½ to 3
Frodsham	Master	Feoffees	Feoffees	Master	Master	Gov. certif.	Mster	D	-	—

(*Continued on p.* 134.)

OF SCHOOL.				Boarding Houses.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest (*b*) Average (*c*) Lowest			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding Houses.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent. 25 A 65 B 10 C	0	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	100 B	—	—	—	H.M.	—	Yes.	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8	- - -	1,052	One
100 B.	90 B. 10 C.	—	—	By scheme to H.M.	H. M. alone	—	Yes	25	—	18	(*a*) 6-7½ (*b*) 9-8½	- - -	420	None
- -	15 A. 85 B.	—	4	- -	H. M. alone	—	—	45	—	39	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B 50 C	0	5	No one.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0	15 A 10 B 5 C	0	5	No boarding houses.	No one.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0	20 B 80 C	0	0	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
0	C	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School,; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Nether Knutsford.	"53"	30	Reading and a little writing.	Mixed	Examination		15	2	6	—	—
Lymm	40	30		Mixed	Proficiency	One third in school, rest out; no sup.	6	1	6	—	—
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	46	30	Reading	By reading chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Days boys one fifth at home, rest in school.	7	—	—	—	—
Nantwich	40	25	Elementary reading.	By English chiefly.	Marks	One half at home, rest in school.	17	—	16	—	—
Weaverham	44	28½	No standard	By reading, writing, and arithmetic chiefly.	General proficiency.	⅔ in sch., rest out; no sup.	7	—	—	—	—
Witton (Great Budworth).	42	33 to 30	Boys must be able to read New Testament.	Separate for each subject.	Marks	One third at home; rest in school.	13	2	7	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Burton	45	25	No standard	By reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Daresbury (Runcorn).	48	30	No standard	Uniformly	Examination	Grammar, etc., partly out of school.	—	—	—	—	—
Frodsham	47	30			Examination		—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 136.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Continuous pieces.	25	6	Text books and dictated orally.	11	7	—	—	—	Not at present taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	14	4	Text books chiefly.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	36	10	All three	11	15	—	—	—	—
Generally tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	23	—	All	—	4	—	—	—	Lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	49	8	Text books; orally.	—	—	14	—	—	Text books
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	46	10	All three	10	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	Dictated orally and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	All three	—	8	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music; T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Nether Knutsford.	20	20	20	—	—	25	25	—	—	Not taught	-	-	Once a year; master.
Lymm	14	14	14	—	5	14	14	9	—	D.F. and C.	-	-	Once a year; trustees.
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	13	25	28	—	25	36	36	36	36	G.D.; D.F.; T.M.; and P.M.	-	-	Annually trustees; also by Government.
Nantwich	23	23	16	—	16	23	23	—	—	-	-	-	Annually by Trustees.
Weaverham	32	32	49	—	32	54	53	14	—	D.F.	-	None	None
Witton (Great Budworth.)	34	44	34	—	33	46	46	9	—	G.D. and P.	Dictation and spelling, 44.	-	With approval of trustees, by master annually.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Burton	21	21	12	—	21	70	70	—	21	-	-	-	Once a year, by Government.
Daresbury (Runcorn).	—	30	30	—	—	72	72	20	72	P.M.	-	-	-
Frodsham	40	40	40	—	40	All	All	40	—	D.F.	-	-	Com. of Council.

(*Continued on p.* 138.)

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	25	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Vicar	None	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	14	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Rector	Boarders	Boarders
Yes	Yes	Yes	36	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boarders; H.M.	One	Twice.
No	Yes	No	23	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	No rule.	—	—	—
No	No	No	50	Ch of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	—	—	None	None
—	—	—	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and secnd. mstr.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	—	—
No	No	No	70	Open to all.	Inc.	Prayers for parish schools before and after school.	All	Incumbent	One	Once
—	—	—	38	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Incumbent	None	—
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr. and clrgyman.	Ch. of Eng. Sch. Soc. morning and evening.	—	Clergyman	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Nether Knutsford.	Yes	Public	Only one master.	No monitors		—	26 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Lymm	Trustees can interfere.	Public	All	No monitors	None?	16	50 feet × 26 feet.	Close	Both
Mottram-in-Longdendale.	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	All	No monitors	Boys always under master's eye.	10½	None at present.		
Nantwich	Except in cases of expulsion.	Not used	All	General superintendence.		—	10 yds. by 9 yds.	Close	Both
Weaverham		Public	Only one master; all.	No monitors		—	None		
Witton (Great Budworth.)	Yes, except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Making a boy stand upon a form.	No monitors		—	None		
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Burton	Yes	Public	All	No monitors		—	30 yds. × 13 yds. and 28 yds. × 7 yds.	Close	
Daresbury (Runcorn).	Trustees can interfere.	Public	Only one master.	General superintendence.		—	None		
Frodsham	Yes	Seldom used.	Yes	To teach	None	2½	27 yds. × 10 yds.	Adjoining.	

(*Continued on p.* 140.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	Drilling	—	None	Comm. educ.	Commercial education.	Government or Universities.	Neither possible nor expedient.	Want of an assistant master and bad locality of school.
No	Drilling	No	None	Those which fit for mercantile pursuits.	Those which fit for mercantile pursuits.	By scheme, trustees to appoint.	Possible, but not expedient in all cases.	*Unfit and insufficient buildings.
No	Occasionally.	No	No	Reading, &c., mensuration, drawing, &c.	The same	School is so examined.	Both possible and expedient.	No special ones.
No	No	Boarders walk with H.M.	Boarders	English, Latin, French, elementary science.	English, Latin, and French.	By trustees	To some extent both possible and expedient.	Want of an assistant master.
None	No	—	None	Reading, &c., Eng. gram., geog.	Reading, writ., and arithmetic.	If expedient, by trustees.	Scarcely possible.	Irregularity of attendance.
—	No	—	None	Writing, arith., French, and drawing.	Writing, arith., mensuration, and French.	Inexpedient	Only to a limited extent.	—
None	Sometimes.	—	None	Reading, &c., composition, geogr.	Reading and writing.	Clergyman	Impossible	Irregularity of boys' attendance.
None	—	—	None	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By trustees	Not possible.	—
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.		—	—	—

* The trustees are unanimously of opinion that the school will be comparatively useless until a good boarding house and good playground are obtained.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Macclesfield (Modern School).	36,101	Manufacturing.	Clerk to governors.	Yes	Observed	Good	Governors.	1,450	1,200	400	Stat.
Malpas	1,037	Farming	None	—	—	Fair	Marquis of Cholmondeley.	25	25	25	Stat.
Over (Darnhall School).	3,454	Agricultural and salt mining.	Solicitors at Northwich.	On application	Part obsolete.	Good	Trustees	102	92	70	Stat.
Tarvin (Hargrave).	3,319	Farming	Clerk to trustees.	—	Scheme A.D. 1814.	Good	Clerk to trustees.	—	—	40	—
Wallasey	1,415	—	—	—	Scheme, A.D. 1852.	Good	—	—	—	—	—
West Kirby	2,059	Farming	Parish church.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1864.	Good	Trustees	66	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Marple (Stockport).	3,338	Manufacturing and farming.	With trustees.	Yes	Obsolete	Bad	Trustees	4	4	—	Stat.
Tarvin	3,319	Agricultural.	Not known.	—	—	Bad	Trustees	20	20	—	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	—	—	Non-class	—
None	20	None	—	None	—	—	—	? Representatives of founders.	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	Local and ex off.	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	-	Claim	—	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	—	—	Unrestricted	Boys	- -	—	—	Grammar	Preacher, etc.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- - -	—	Unknown	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	Seven local, rest ex off.	Solvency, &c.	Trstees.	No	?	—	Sons of residents in township preferred.	- -	—	?	- -
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	Unrestricted	—	- - -	—	—	Grammar	—
None	—	None	—	Local	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	Dim.	?	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H. M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Macclesfield (Modern School).	H.M. 2 ass. French and Drawing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	101 D	No change.	2
Malpas	Master	Lord Cholmondeley.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	D	—	3
Over (Darnhall School).	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	- - -	Mastr	D	No change.	1 to 4
Tarvin (Hargrave).	- - -	Trstees. with apprval. of Bishop.	- - -	—	—	- - -	Mastr	120 D boys and girls.	No change.	3½
Wallasey	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	—	D	- -	—
West Kirby	Master	Trstees. with approval of Bishop.	Trustees with approval of Bishop.	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	None at present.	D	- -	2½
Schools in abeyance—										
Marple (Stockport).	None since June 1863.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	—	—	—
Tarvin	None at present.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	—	—	—

OF SCHOOL.					BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
	Per cent.													
—	90 B. 10 C.	—	2	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	B C	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	55 B. 45 C.	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	No boarding houses.	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Macclesfield (Modern School).	42	30	Elementary reading and addition.	One subject chiefly and others subordinately.	Marks and examination.	All at home, no sup.	—	—	21	—	—
Malpas	44	30					—	—	—	—	—
Over (Darnhall School).	46	35	Alphabet		General proficiency.	Grammar lesson at home, rest in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Tarvin (Hargrave).	47	30	No standard	Uniform	Discretion of master.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Wallasey	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
West Kirby	45	25		By "Revised Code."	By examination.	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Marple (Stockport).	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Tarvin	—	—					—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	—	—	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	107	25	All three	31	—	—	—	51	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).
	—	—	—	—		34	—		—	4	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		18	—	Text books and set in writing.	2	3	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		80	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	Not taught.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		65	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Macclesfield (Modern School).	73	107	95	—	73	107	107	107	—	All except T.M. and P.M.			Once a year; Cambridge Local Examiner.
Malpas	24	24	24	—	—	All	All	—	—				None
Over (Darnhall School).	30	3	14	64	—	—	36	—	—				Once a year, Trustees.
Tarvin (Hargrave).	60	60	60	—	—	120	120	—	3	P.M. and T.M.			Once a year
Wallasey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
West Kirby	—	30	30	—	—	65	65	—	30	P.M. and T.M.		Every month.	Annually, by trustees.
Schools in abeyance—													
Marple (Stockport).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tarvin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	Yes	No	107	Open to all.	H.M. Asst. M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy	None	None.
—	—	—	24	—	—	Night and morning.	—	—	Two	—
Yes	Yes	—	—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	H.M. and Incumbent.	Sunday School.	Sunday scholars.
No	No	No	70	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent	None	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Yes	—	65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Macclesfield (Modern School).	The governors can interfere.	Public	None	No monitors	—	—	Half an acre.	Forty yds.	—
Malpas	—	—	—	—	—	6	Small	—	—
Over (Darnhall School).	Yes	Private and in school.	—	—	—	7½	Half an acre.	Adjoining.	—
Tarvin (Hargrave).	Trustees can interfere.	Publicly	All	General supervision.	—	—	—	—	—
Wallasey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Kirby	Trustees expel.	Public	Corporal punishment.	No monitors	—	—	—	Close	—
Schools in abeyance—									
Marple (Stockport).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarvin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No - -	No - -	—	Yes - -	Mathematics, geography, French, &c.	Writing, book-keeping, and arithmetic.	By Oxford and Cambridge.	Both possible and expedient.	None.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	No - -	—	Yes, free	General English education.	General English education.	Inexpedient	Possible and expedient.	Absence of boys at seed time and harvest.
None -	No - -	—	Yes, free	Good reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Arithmetic generally.	Uncertain -	Not in all cases.	Irregular attendance.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Drilling -	—	- -	Scripture reading, &c., gram., &c.	Reading, writ., and arithmetic.	School is so examined.	Both possible and expedient.	—
- - -	- - -	—	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL")

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "Non-classical" is here employed to denote Schools which *by foundation* were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning Grammar Schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a Grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ALDERLEY - -	1,418	T. Dean - -	1694	10	10	—	Not part of endowment.	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	50	—
ALSAGER - -	703	Mary, Margaret, and Judith Alsager.	1789	40	20	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Labourers and mechanics.	60	45
BARROW - -	623	Payment from charities for poor.		67. 6*s.*	(As returned in 1837.)		Distributed amongst poor on				
BARTHOMLEY -	416	— Steele -	1680 about	10	(As returned in 1837.)		Six scholars taught gratuitously				
BEBINGTON -	15,105	Allotment on enclosure.	1656	42	41	—	Yes	2*d.* -	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	73	57
BIDSTONE - -	2,154	Lord Strange	—	15	(As returned in 1837.)		No further information.				
BREDBURY - -	3,408	Subscription -	1780 about	4	All applied in repairs.		Yes	2*d.* and 4*d.*	Manufactures, mining, and agriculture.	23	17
BRERETON -	592	Unknown -	—	4	(Ch. Com. return in 1837.)		4*l.* voted by trustees of par				
GREAT BUDWORTH: Nat. School.	613	Mrs. Glover -	18th cent.	3	—	—	—	—	—	85	39
LITTLE BUDWORTH.	582	Unknown -	—	10	(Return 1837.)		10*l.* a year left by Mrs. Holford, paid by tr				
BURWARDSLEY -	500	Earl of Cholmondeley and others.	1725 and 1729	8	Received by minister of chapel.		(Return 1837.)		No endow		

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	5 M.B.	None	Owners of Alderley and Astle Parks, and rector of Alderley.		Provisionally cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys N.Sc., 6 boys and 6 girls M.B.	None	Lords of manor and three others.	One of lords of manor.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and assist. mist.
Thomas' Day. (Return 1868.)										
national school. (Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and lord of manor.		Cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., female pupil teacher, and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-seven.	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
charities annually for schooling of poor children. (Return 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	Two.
tees to Sir Philip Grey Egerton's school. (Return 1867.)										
school under trustees. (Return by incumbent in 1867.)										

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
CHEADLE - -	10,852	Freeholders -	1789	£ 0	£ (In 1837.)	£ No further information.					
CHEADLE MOSELEY.	2,329	Jonathan Robinson.	1785	15	15	—	Yes	Eight free; others 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 4*d.*	Farmers, silk weavers, and labourers.	48	25
CHELFORD -	256	John Parker -	1754	18	17*	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small farmers.	15	10
CHRISTLETON	698	John Seller -	1779	9	9	—	No	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	70	—
CHURCH MINSHALL.	392	C. Minshall - R. Wilbraham	1614 1668	15	15	—	On sufferance only.	Yes	Farmers and labourers.	48	33
CLUTTON - -	74	Unknown -	—	14	14	—	No	6*d.*, 4*d.*, and 2*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	49	27
CRANAGE - -	391	Thos. Hall -	1770	30	16	14	Yes	None for reading	Farm labourers chiefly.	10	10
CREWE - -	8,159	T. Leadbeater	1729	6	(As returned in 1837.)			No further information.			
DAVENHAM -	518	C. Bradford -	1709	9	9	—	Yes	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Labouring class.	90	85
DUNHAM MASSEY: Littleheath School	1,535	Thos. Walton	1754	56	(As returned in 1837.)			No further information.			
„ Seamon's Moss School.	—	Thos. Walton	1754	151 (Mixed charity)	89	—	Not at present	None	Mostly labourers.	50	—

* Henceforth 15*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, Charity Commissioners having taken endowment into their own hands (Return), 1867.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866,	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.; mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three managers.	Three managers and rector.	Cert.	Yes	One mast. and pup. teacher.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	One	H. Brooke Esq.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Minister and churchwardens.	Minister	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
10	10	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and 2 churchwardens.	Managers	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	(Seven boys had Bibles.)	Four	Three acting trustees.	Mast. cert.	No; about to be.	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
EASTHAM - -	522	S. Porter - Rev. N. Robinson.	1834	£ 8	£ (Return 1837.)	£ 4*l.* paid to National School. (Return 1868.)					
FARNDON -	557	Unknown -	—	13	13	—	Yes	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, labourers.	47	40
GAWSWORTH -	713	J. Upton -	1738	31	28	—	*No buildings.	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	35	28
GOOSTREY-WITH-BARNSHAW.	268	E. Haslehurst	1684	15	15	—	No	(6*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.* per quartr.)	Farmers and farm labourers.	44	47
GRAPPENHALL -	701	T. Johnson -	1627	12	12	—	Mast. only.	2*d.* to 8*d.* (13 free.)	Agricultural labourers, &c.	110	51
KINGSLEY -	995	Freeholders -	1786	40 about.	40 about.	—	Yes	1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a quarter (6 free).	Agricultural -	50	10
LITTLE LEIGH -	914	Unknown -	—	9*s.* interest; also 63*l.* belonging to school. No interest paid at time of							
MACCLESFIELD: Christ Church National School.	36,101	Miss Roe -	1787	28	(Return in 1837.)	30*l.* a year paid for the education of 20 children					
MALPAS: Allport's School.	1,037	Rich. Allport	1719	118	118	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	150	145
MARBURY -	779	Unknown -	—	19†	19	—	No	1*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	29	32

* House and schoolroom property of Earl of Harrington, who demands no rent.
† Besides 2*l.* paid out of church rates.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Six	Resident clergyman.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	Boys and girls M.B.	None	Three	Min. and churchwrdns.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	R. and churchwrdns.	Rector	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
inquiry. (Return in 1837.)				School not endowed. (Return 1867.)						
in Christ Church Schools. (Return 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 2 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	M. and churchwrdns.	Parish	Ex-pupil teacher.	No	Master; wife teaches sewing.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MIDDLEWICH -	4,752	Unknown -	—	10	10	—	Yes	(8 free for reading and spelling.)	Labourers and shopkeepers.	8	—
MOBBERLEY * -	1,245	Rev. W. Griffin.	1659	7	7	—	No	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	63	35
MOTTRAM S. ANDREW.	460	W. Wright -	1759	—	—	—	(No endowment beyond school premises.)				
NORTHENDEN -	1,430	- - -	1814	18	18	—	Yes	None by foundationers; others 1½*d.* to 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	16* 76	4* 28
OLLERTON -	272	Samuel Leigh	1690	6	6	—	Yes	5*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for writing, &c.	Agriculture -	23	16
LOWER PEOVER -	258	Rev. R. Comberbach.	1720	70	62	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (83 free.)	Farmers and labourers.	80	84
OVER PEOVER -	531	Mainwaring and others.	? 17th cent.	44	33	—	Yes	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	39	32
PRESTBURY -	358	A. Whittaker	1720	5	—	(as returned in 1837. Then not paid since 1819.)					No
RAINOW - -	1,550	Subscription -	No record.	3*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* 10*s.*	—	No	None	Working men.	4	2
NORTH RODE -	285	John Plant, W. Stubbs.	1780	20	19	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.*, some free.	Farmers and labourers.	26	22

* Foundationers.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Parishioners.	Neither	No	One Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys L. 3 boys E.A.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Ld. Egerton of Tatton and Sir H. Mainwaring.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
further information.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	None at present.	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Min. and Churchwardens.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866. Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ODD RODE -	2,503	W. Peover -	1681	30	30*	—	—	—	- - -	—	—
SALE: Mixed School.	3,031	Subscription and E. Pearson.	1807, 1808.	96	96	—	Yes	1s., 8d., 6d., 4d., 3d.	Shopkeepers, mechanics, and labourers.	68	48
„ Infant School.							Yes	1d., 1½d., 2d.		45	33
SANDBACH: Wheelock's School	4,989	J. Wheelock -	1717	6 (as returned in 1837.) No further information.							
SIDDINGTON -	433	Unknown -	—	8	8	—	Yes	2s. 6d. to 6s. per qr. (16 free)	Labourers -	10	6
STANNEY - -	269	Sir T. Bunbury.	1682	6	6	—	Yes	2d. and 3d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	26	18
TARPORLEY -	2,577	Lady Done -	1636	20	(Paid to National School.)						
TATTENHALL -	1,262	Unknown -	1780	28	28	—	Yes	1d. to 5d.	Chiefly labouring classes.	115	87
THORNTON-LE-MOORS.	913	Parishioners -	1786	12	12	—	Yes	(1s. to 5s. a qr.)	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	51	34
TILSTON - -	817	Unknown -	—	16	(Return in 1837.) Paid to parish school for free instruction in						
TIMPERLEY -	1,571	Jane Houghton.	1802	15†	15	5	No	None	Farm labourers.	10	5
TINTWISTLE -	1,691	J. Road -	1756	5	5	—	No	None	Cotton operatives and labourers.	3	3

* For the year ending 1st March 1867, divided equally between the boys and girls schools at Odd Rode and Mow Cop.
† For school account proper.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	9 boys and 1 girl F.; 2 boys B.	None -	Ten, besides two overseers.	Trustees	Mast. cert. Mist. cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Two -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Two.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Incumbent.		Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	5 boys M.B. - -	None -	Five -	Managing committee.	Mast. and mistress cert.	Yes -	Four.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Four -	Vestry -	Neither -	No -	Master.
reading, but not writing, of 30 children (return in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Eight -	Committee.	Mist. cert.	Yes -	Mist. and assistant.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Ten -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Four.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WARMINGHAM -	1,205	Subscriptien	—	16	16	—	Yes	2*d.*	Labourers -	59	52
WHITEGATE -	1,535	Unknown -	—	20	Whether voluntary payment or not, uncertain. (Return in						
WHITLEY, OVER	367	W. Eaton.	—	Interest on 100*l.* (as returned in 1837). No further information.							
WILMSLOW - -	6,616	H. Hough and others.	1683	5	5	—	Not at present	None by foundationers.	Mill hands, agricultural labourers, miners, &c.	60 to 70	70 to 80
LOWER WITHINGTON.	578	Subscription	1808	20	20	—	No	None	Agriculture.	36	37
WOODCHURCH -	3,922	Wm. Gleave -	1673	55	0*	—	No	1*d.*	Small farmers, artizans, and labourers.	40 on books	—
WRENBURY -	2,505	Geo. Palin -	1610 about	11	—	—	No	3*d.* to 7*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	55	—
WYBUNBURY: Girls' School.	4,985	Thomas Heath	1707	24	24	—	Yes	2*d.* 1*d.* ½*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	3	79
" Sir T. Delves School.	—	Sir T. Delves -	1727	90	(As returned in 1837.) No further information.						

* Owing to expenditure on repairs of farm buildings, embankment rate, and cattle disease.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector and two churchwardens.	Rector	Mast. and Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
1837.) School supported by Lord Delamere, Government grant, and boys' pence. (Return in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Managing Committee.	Neither at present.	About to be.	Two at present.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Rector master with a deputy.	No	Deputy.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Parishioners.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Ashton is a village in the southern part of the county, a little way from Newton, on the road to Wigan. Its school, which stands at a place called Senela Green in a district full of coal mines and foundries, was founded in 1588, and has since then received several small benefactions from inhabitants of the parish, which made up its present total income to about 43*l.* a year, nearly the whole of which goes to the master. He gets about 70*l.* from school fees, and pays 40*l.* to an assistant whom he appoints. The trustees, who are mostly residents engaged in trade or manufacture, seem to take an interest in the school, and its financial concerns are managed with much care and judgment by one of their number. They do not interfere with the educational arrangements, and leave the master to impose what fees he pleases. The fees are now low—1*l.* to 2*l.* a year,—low at least for some of the people whose children come; but as the school had fallen greatly under the last master, the present one is afraid to raise them abruptly, especially as he is exposed to the competition of two Privy Council schools, one Church of England and one Roman Catholic, where only 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* a week is paid. Children are expected to be able to read when they come. Most of the scholars are sons of colliers or workers in the hinge works, and these leave very early, the parent thirsting for the children's earnings, though he gets very good wages himself. A good many, however, are the children of overseers of mines or foremen in works, and though they seldom remain after 13 or 14, the master can generally manage to get up a Latin class out of them. Girls used formerly to come to the school in considerable numbers; now they mostly go to a private school in Ashton village, kept by the master's sister.

One hears here and in the mining districts generally, that the Acts for regulating the employment of children are frequently violated or evaded.

The school building (erected in the 17th century) is well placed on a rising ground, with a good playground close by; but

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

its single class-room (on the ground floor) is only about 40 feet by 20 by 9, and thus much too small for the 60 scholars who are sometimes in attendance.

Fifty-three children were present the day of my visit (among them one girl). In arithmetic 12 (average age 12¾) did creditable papers, showing by the methods they employed and their power of understanding questions stated in some other than the usual way, that they had been taught intelligently. One boy was reading Lucan, and did very fairly; five others were learning Latin grammar. Geography and grammar were passably good, and on the whole the school gave me the impression of being well handled by the master, who is an earnest and sensible teacher, doing his best under considerable difficulties. He was educated in this school himself, which was then, it appears, a place of little but classical instruction, and would be glad to teach more Latin and mathematics if the parents would let him.

The trustees, I understand, have had under consideration the propriety of erecting a house for the master by raising a subscription and selling some stock which they now hold. It is to be hoped that they will do so, and that they will also take steps for enlarging the schoolroom which must now be unwholesome. Except as respects its buildings the state of the school appears satisfactory. It is an instance of the possibility of getting even day labourers to pay fees much higher than the Government schools charge, which might with advantage be considered by those who manage the Government schools. It is an instance also of the benefits which are sometimes derived from the union in the same school of elementary and superior instruction, or, in other words, from the presence of a teacher who is competent to teach something more than the elementary subjects.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 202, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 1 August 1588, it was agreed that interest of 60*l.* left for the purpose by Robert Byrchall, should be applied for support of a master. By deed poll, 24 September 1589, Sir T. Gerard granted a site, 44 ft. by 30 ft., for a school. Further sums, amounting to 102*l.* 18*s.*, subscribed up to year 1732. 100*l.*, left by will of John Lowe, 1707.; 100*l.* given by John Ashton, 2 January 1748. Deeds kept in vestry.

School Property.—Now consists of a farm of 7a. 1r. 0p., at eight yards to the perch, purchased in 1629 for 100*l.*, and let at 30*l.* per annum, and 263*l.* stock, at 5 per cent. Whole proceeds, 43*l.* 3*s.*, of which 3*l.* 3*s.* reserved for school repairs; rest paid to master.

School building good; rebuilt in 1728 by subscription; kept in repair by master.

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* There are dole charities of some value in Ashton, which, according to the report given me, are productive of little or no good; and there is also an apprentice charity whose funds are now accumulating, there being few applicants.

Objects of Trust.—A person to teach all youth and young children of Ashton and adjoining places gratis. (Deed of 1588.) For maintenance of schoolmaster, he expending 5*s.* annually in ale and cakes for children on 4th July. (Lowe's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a Free Grammar School. (Trust deed, 1629.) English, Latin, Greek, and, according to instructions of John Ashton, the principles of religious virtue and morality, especially the Bible, Testament, and Catechism of the Established Church. (Trustee's Rules, 1827.)

Government and Masters.—Rules established by trustees, 4 August 1827. Five trustees, self-electing, members of Church of England, manage property, appoint and dismiss head master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master must be a member of the Church of England. May not hold clerical preferment. Gives a bond of 100*l.* to observe rules. Holds appointment independent of future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives salary of 40*l.* from endowment, and about 70*l.* from fees. No house. Second master appointed and paid by head master. Income 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—52 [80 in 1867], from distances up to five miles; about 20 dine in school. Pay 1*l.* for general work, if under eight years old; 1*l.* 10*s.* if under 12; and 2*l.* if above 12. No extras. Girls admitted as well as boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children of township and neighbourhood claim admission. No knowledge required at admission. Half of Monday is devoted to religious instruction by direction of John Ashton, one of benefactors. School opened and closed with Lord's Prayer. Geography, English, and Latin grammar prepared out of school.

Punishment for misbehaviour: keeping at work during play hours.

Playground, 1,900 square yards, close to school.

By trustees' rules, 1827, master is bound to teach five days in every week, excepting four weeks at Christmas, and four at Midsummer. Actually, school is open 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week. Saturday a whole holiday.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cashier.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Gamekeeper.
„ 2		„ 2	Auctioneer.
„ 3	Plumber and glazier.	„ 3	Publican.
„ 4	Mechanic.	„ 4	Engineer.
„ 5	Cab proprietor.	„ 5	Do.
„ 6	Publican.	„ 6	Miner.
„ 7	Miner.	„ 7	Do.
„ 8	Do.	„ 8	Do.
„ 9	Engineer.	„ 9	Do.
„ 10	Late of the 11th Hussars.	„ 10	Do.

All residing within two miles of the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of whole school.

Number of scholars learning:

Religious Knowledge	60
Latin	4
French	3
Arithmetic	60
Book-keeping	1
Mensuration or Surveying	10
History	35
Geography and English Grammar	50
English Composition	20
Reading and Writing	60
Drawing	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mr. James Billinge, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Aaron Stock, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Joseph Ashton, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. Thomas Downall, Ashton in Mackerfield.
Mr. James Hart, Hindley near Wigan.

Master:

Ebenezer Leigh.

ASPULL SCHOOL (WIGAN).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 291, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 16th and 17th December 1790, a conveyance was made to eight new trustees of a house called the school-house, an adjoining building used as a school, and two fields containing 2a. 1r. (eight yards to the perch). Deeds in custody of a private solicitor.

School Property.—The two fields above mentioned, school, and school-house, and a sum of 20*l.* given about A.D. 1770. Whole annual income about 15*l.* per annum.

School and house, probably built by subscription about 1770, in ruinous condition.

Objects of Trust.—For a master to instruct children of the inhabitants of Aspull only. (Trust Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing, and accounts. (Trust Deed.)

Government.—Eight trustees, self-electing, members of Church of England; may elect master and dismiss him if incompetent to teach subjects named.

State of School in 1864.

Elementary.

"The trustees of this school beg to inform the Commissioners that the "present school is in a ruinous state and quite unfit for educational pur-"poses, and that they are using all efforts to erect a building more "suitable, and have made application to the Committee of Council on "Education to help them."

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1865).

Trustees:

Alexander Lord Lindsay, Haigh Hall.
Rev. John Aldworth, Incumbent of Haigh and Aspull, Wigan.
Rev. O. F. Pigot, Curate of Pennington, Green Church, Aspull.
Wm. Wood, Esq., Aspull.
Charles Leigh, Esq., Wigan.
John Leigh, Esq., Aspull.
Geo. Gibson, Haigh.
Egerton Leigh Wright, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BISPHAM (PARISH OF CROSTON) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of the best endowed of the small country grammar schools, and at present one of the least efficient. It stands in an agricultural district, about half-way between Wigan and Southport, and by the necessity of its position is almost purely elementary, there being no Government school in the place, and the children being those either of labourers or of one-horse farmers, paying only 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year in rent. Formerly girls and boys were taught together, but now they are taught in different departments, which are considered to be quite independent of one another. The boys' school is on the ground floor room, whose roof is low and its windows small; the air is in consequence very foul and unwholesome. The average attendance of boys is from 60 to 70. On the day of my visit, early in December, there were 72 present out of 100 whose names were on the books. Of these 72 about 22 were sons of farmers, the rest of agricultural labourers, quarrymen, and colliers. About 32 had paid the only charge made in the school, 1*s.* a year for firing, and it was not supposed that more than half would eventually be found to have paid. The parents often refuse to provide school-books. This stinginess, and the irregularity of the attendance, are the natural results of making the school gratuitous.

Scarcely any English grammar is taught in the school, so little that it was not worth while to examine the children in it. Geography was in abeyance, owing to the want of books. Scripture history is taught by requiring the boys to get by heart a set of historical questions published by the Christian Knowledge Society. This method does not seem to have succeeded; the children can answer very little, and don't understand what they do answer.* Profane history is not taught. Latin, however, is kept up; two boys, sons of the master (aged 15 and 14), were reading Virgil, and a third, somewhat younger, was in Cæsar. The boy of 15 translated pretty well; the two others did not seem to have profited by the study. Spelling was rather below than above the average. Reading was passable; arithmetical notation not good. Six boys only attempted the questions in arithmetic contained in the printed papers which I had with me; their work was mostly poor, considering that their average age was 13½, and I found it difficult to keep them from communicating with one another. It is fair to say that these very unsatisfactory results are not to be charged wholly on the master, for the number of boys is too great for one man, and this district is the Bœotia of Lancashire. Such stupid boys I never saw, except in the neighbouring schools of Bretherton and Heskin.

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* Among other things, they told me that Sodom and Gomorrah were turned into a pillar of salt.

The girls' school is held in a room upstairs. I found 23 present; the average attendance being in winter 25; in summer 30. The attendance is described as very irregular. The elder girls, it seems, are kept at home to work for their mothers, while the younger ones are kept because their elder sisters can't fetch them. The reading of the highest class (seven girls, aged 8 to 15,) was good, and their spelling better, in proportion to age, than that of the boys. Writing was bad, a small sharp hand being taught even to the young ones. Only one could do anything in the compound rules of arithmetic. Scarce any English grammar or geography is taught.

Representing to the trustees, five or six of whom were good enough to meet me, the unsatisfactory state of this foundation, I found all of them willing to see fees imposed, though some were for making the fee a very low, and, as I should have thought, an unduly low one.

Of the whole income of this charity 12*l.* is set apart for certain charitable uses, and of this 5*l.* a year is, by the founder's will, to be spent in apprenticing boys from Bispham and three other neighbouring townships. Frequently no candidate appears. None had appeared for the six years preceding my visit, and thus the fund has accumulated in the savings bank to 86*l.* It is much to be wished that the trustees were empowered to apply this money in improving the school building, and that the 5*l.* per annum were thrown into the general school income, or set apart for repairs.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 137. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed poll, 28 September 1691, Richard Durning, having previously conveyed to trustees a house and 17 acres of land, directed the application of the income except 12*l.* (see below) to maintenance of a school. By will two days later he bequeathed other property for maintenance of school, &c., and 100*l.* for purchase of site and building school. A further small property purchased, and one acre allotted to school.

School Property.—Now consists of 64 acres 3 roods 6 perches statute measure of land, with houses and buildings thereon, and 780*l.* stock arising from sale of timber. Annual income 136*l.* 17*s.* gross, 121*l.* net, applied to school, besides school and master's house.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Grammar School at some convenient place near Bispham, free to all children that should come to the same for learning. 12*l.* a year for the poor of Bispham, for apprenticing children of Bispham and three other townships, for repair of roads, and for a minister at Douglas. (Deed and Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed and Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees, 12 substantial householders and inhabitants of the towns of Bispham, Parbold, and Wrightington; self-electing, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of school. Head master allowed to receive boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in 1864-5.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars third grade. A separate girls' school.

Masters.—Income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

A mistress for girls' school. Income from endowment 30*l.*, and allowance of 6*l.* 10*s.* for lodging.

Day Scholars.—72 boys and 30 girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay nothing beyond 1*s.* per annum for firing and for books, &c., as required.

Boarders.—Five, all in head-master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms 20*l.* to 24*l.*, according to age. Have not all separate beds. Cubical contents of bed-room, 457 feet per boy. Hours 6½ A.M., 9 P.M. in summer; 7 A.M., 8½ P.M. in winter.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, and in Church Catechism except to Roman Catholics. School opened and closed with a prayer. Three boys learn Latin.

Promotion at Master's discretion.

Examination annually by Trustees.

Punishments: caning and writing tasks; both in school.

Playground 897 square yards, close to school.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26½ hours per week. One fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Canon James Streynsham, Master, Rector of Chorley.
Rev. John Spailing, Rector of Eccleston.
Rev. Martin Twiss, Incumbent of Mawdesley.
William Boardman, Esq., Barington Lodge.
Alfred Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall.
William Hawkshead Talbot, Esq., Southport.
Rev. Oswald Master, Rector of Croston, *ex-officio* a trustee, not yet formally elected.

Master:

John Armstrong.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Schoolmaster.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Quarryman.
,, - 2	Quarryman.	,, - 2	Farmer.
,, - 3	Farmer.	,, - 3	Quarryman.
,, - 4	Farmer.	,, - 4	Farmer.
,, - 5	Collier.	,, - 5	Labourer.
,, - 6	Boatman.	,, - 6	Quarryman.
,, - 7	Quarryman.	,, - 7	Collier.
,, - 8	Farmer.	,, - 8	Labourer.
,, - 9	Labourer.	,, - 9	Farmer.
,, - 10	Farmer.	,, - 10	Farmer.

From distances up to two miles and three quarters.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Druggist.	Poulton, Lancashire.	John Armstrong (master.)
,, - 2	Farmer.	Upper Rawcliffe, do.	Do.
,, - 3	Farmer.	Rufford, do.	Do.
,, - 4	Dealer in agricultural produce.	Rufford, do.	Do.
,, - 5	Farmer.	Bickerstaffe, do.	Do.
,, - 6	Farmer.	Do. do.	Do.

(Bispham Free Grammar School.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		m.		h.m			yrs.		m.		h.m			yrs.		m.		h.m	
Religious Knowledge.	78	3	—	26	12	11	30	—	5 30	Bible, Historical Questions, Church Catechism.	†24	9	6	46	—	5 30	Bible, Church Catechism.	28	5½	6	17	—	1 45	Church Catechism.
Latin - -	3	2	—	2	13½	10	15	5	6 40	Cæsar's Com. Sallust, Latin Grammar, Ellis's Exercises.	1	13	5	10	—	2 30	Latin Grammar.							
Arithmetic -	40	3	—	6	12	5	50	—	4 10	Arithmetics of Com. of National Ed. (Ireland.)	14	10½	5	50	—	4 10	Arithmetic of Comrs. of National Ed. (Ireland.)	20	9	5	50	—	4 10	Taught on black board.
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	2	—	2	13½	5	50	—	4 10	Nesbit's Mensuration -	1	13	5	50	—	4 10	Nesbit's Mensuration.							
Geography -	21	1	—	21	11	3	25	—	1 15	Epitome of Geog. published by Com. of National Ed. (Ireland.)														
English Grammar.	15	1	—	15	11½	2	25	—	0 50	Murray's Grammar.														
Reading -	78	4	—	24	11½	20	26	—	8 40	Fourth Book of National Society and Geography.	24	8½	25	25	—	10.45	2nd Book new series, and 2nd Book of National Society.	30	5¼	25	25	—	1045	First Book.
Writing -	78	2	*	52	10½	15	25	—	6 15	- " -	With first class.						- - " -	‡26	5½	20	30	—	10 0	On slates.
Music - -	Not taught (1864.)																							

* First and second divisions form one class, writing on paper (25 boys.)

† 3 Roman Catholics excused Church Catechism.

‡ Lowest Division (26), writes on slates.

BISPHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Bispham is a parish on the coast of the Irish Sea, immediately to the north of the prosperous watering-place of Blackpool. Its grammar school has by the necessity of its position in a population of small tenant farmers, yeomen, and labourers, with few or no persons belonging to what is called the middle class, been required to serve as the elementary school of the district, and almost lost its character as a place of superior instruction. The trustees, not more than one of whom is resident, seem, if one may trust report, to have neglected it sadly of late years. They have, I was told, been repeatedly requested to rebuild it, but have refused to do so, although the gross income is now 105*l.*, of which the master receives 70*l.* only, and although they have what is reported to be a considerable balance in hand.

The present schoolhouse is in a shocking state. It is an old building, through whose thatched roof the rain finds its way in winter, dripping down among the children, and forming pools on the floor. The principal room is 30½ feet by 14½ by 7¼ to the top of the vertical wall on which the slanting roof-beams rest;† the air exceedingly foul. A smaller room adjoins, in which the girls are taught sewing for two hours in the afternoon, while the boys work sums. The master has a cottage close by, and a poor one it is. There is no playground save a scrap of ground at the school door.

The school is free, except to children from beyond the township, who pay 6*s.* a quarter; such children, although they have further to come, are said to attend more regularly. During some of the winter months a certain number of older lads, who are at work all the rest of the year, come back to keep up their arithmetic and learn mensuration. Of the whole number, about two-thirds are children of small farmers and village tradesmen, one-third of labourers. Parents object to Latin, so that the master can seldom get more than two or three at a time to learn it. The Church Catechism is not taught, but the Bible is read and explained, Roman Catholics joining freely. The most notable feature of the school is the teaching of natural history. This the master gives from his own love of the subject, using in illustration a collection of stuffed animals and geological specimens which he has made himself, and whose state, considering the difficulties under which he labours in such a place, does him the greatest credit.

On the day of my visit, which fell early in September, there were 20 boys and 12 girls present, not much more than half the

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* See also General Report, pp. 691–693. (vol. ix.)
† In the middle the roof rises some feet higher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

number then on the books, and less than half the number sometimes present in winter. As many of the more advanced scholars were among the absentees, it was not very easy to judge of the educational condition of the school generally. Reading and spelling were very fairly done; arithmetic was rather poor; writing scratchy, especially among the girls. Questions in botany zoology, and geology were answered with much intelligence and readiness, the children taking an evident interest in the subject, and showing a comprehension of the principles of classification. The master is an energetic teacher, and though not familiar with all the best methods of instruction (in arithmetic, for instance), he is greatly superior to the common run of masters in schools of this class, whether inspected or uninspected. It is to be regretted that he should have (*a*) no assistant to help him with the younger children, (*b*) a miserable building to work in, and (*c*) little or no support from the governing body of the foundation.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 222. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Higginson, who built school, and by will, 25 July 1659, bequeathed annual payments of 30*l.* and upwards for maintenance of a master and usher. This payment being charged on houses purchased from commissioners for sale of dean and chapter lands was lost at the Restoration, but 200*l.* was given by Higginson's widow (then Mrs. John Amherst). 14 acres of land (at 8 yards to the perch) purchased; and 2½ acres allotted to trustees. Deeds in custody of trustees' agent.

School Property. — Consists of lands producing a gross rental of 113*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, of which 70*l.* paid as salary of master and mistress.

Site good; buildings unsuitable.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher (Higginson); of an able and learned schoolmaster (Amherst). For maintenance of an able and learned schoolmaster, to instruct gratuitously children of inhabitants of Bispham with Norbreck. (Deed of Feoffment, 1817.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the principles of the English religion. (Deed 1817.)

Government and Masters.—Six, landowners in the parish, self-electing; manage property, appoint master, and exercise general control over management of school.

No qualifications required for head master. He may not hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Is allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master and mistress from endowment 70*l.*; from fees 16*l.*; from profits of boarders 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—75, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*l.* 4*s.* for general instruction, and 10*s.* for books, &c. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 20*l.* Have not separate beds. Hours 7 a.m., 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit individual cases. Scripture lessons daily. No prayers used, on account of differences of creed.

Promotions by examination and general proficiency.

Examination annually by master and clergyman, in presence of parents and friends of children, who may question them.

Punishment: detention after school hours.

Playground 40 by 10 yards, close to school. Master sometimes joins in games. There is a library open to all.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 or 32 hours per week. About half the lessons prepared out of school.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as sample of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Publican.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Yeoman.
„ - 2	Farmer.	„ - 2	Yeoman.
„ - 3	Farmer.	„ - 3	Farmer.
„ - 4	Publican.	„ - 4	Blacksmith.
„ - 5	Shoemaker.	„ - 5	Coastguard.
„ - 6	Farmer.	„ - 6	Tailor.
„ - 7	Tailor.	„ - 7	Labourer.
„ - 8	Farmer.	„ - 8	Labourer.
„ - 9	Farmer.	„ - 9	Farmer.
„ - 10	Labourer.	„ - 10	Farmer.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Frederick Kemp, Esq., J. P., Merchant, Fleetwood.
John Cocker, M.D., Blackpool.
John Bonny, Esq., Blackpool.
John Butcher, Maltster, Lea near Preston.
Talbot Clifton, Esq., Lytham.
Rev. B. Williams.

Master:

Peter Wood.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BLACKBURN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BLACKBURN,* although its manufacturing greatness is of very recent date, is an old town, and seems to have had before the Reformation a grammar school taught by a chantry priest, who officiated in the chapel of Our Lady in the parish church. This school, it would appear, vanished when the chantries were suppressed, although King Edward the Sixth's Commissioners had directed that it should be continued, appointing a stipend to be paid to it from the chantry lands, and although a warrant to the same effect had been issued by King Philip and Queen Mary. By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the ninth year of her reign, the school was re-established, and fifty persons, who were to be always inhabitants or freeholders of the town or parish of Blackburn, were incorporated as governors, receiving the usual powers of a corporation. Eighteen years afterwards, by a decree of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the stipend appointed by Edward the Sixth's Commissioners was ordered to be paid to the school, and a contribution for its benefit was levied on the then possessors of the lands in Yorkshire which had belonged to the extinguished chantry. This stipend, amounting to 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, is still paid by the Duchy Office; the rest of the endowment is derived from the above-mentioned contribution, and from several subsequent benefactions, wherewith estates have from time to time been purchased. The income, which seems to have neither increased nor diminished since 1825, is applied to the payment of a salary of 90*l.* to the master, and 10*l.* to the usher.

II. The fifty governors manage the financial concerns of the school, but do not otherwise interfere with it. It is agreed on all hands that they are an unwieldy body, and that a board of ten or fifteen would be far more useful. At the annual meeting there are never more than ten or twelve present; even for questions of great importance it is often found difficult to procure the attendance of more than five or six. They are all members of the Church of England, and refuse to admit nonconformists on the trust, a circumstance which has excited some little feeling in Blackburn, where party spirit runs high, and which would, as I was told, indispose many people to subscribe for the rebuilding of the grammar school who would otherwise have been willing to do so.

III. In 1825, and for some time after, instruction was gratuitous to all boys, although a cockpenny, sometimes amounting in the case of the sons of wealthy parents to 2*l.* 2*s.*, was given to the master. Subsequently, but at what precise period I found it impossible to ascertain, a fee was imposed by the governors on

* The neighbouring district is called in Domesday Book, and for some centuries afterwards, Blagbornscire.

their own authority, and apparently without any opposition from the townspeople. The fee is now fixed at 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum (French and German each 2*l.* 2*s.* extra), which is not found too high a charge for the shopkeepers, clerks, and mill-foremen of the town, whose sons, as well as those of the minor manufacturers and the professional men, are to be found attending the school. The wealthier manufacturers here, as elsewhere, send their children from home; the minor shopkeepers and a large part of the poorer middle class generally resort to private commercial academies, and to the Government schools. One of the private schools charges fees at least as high as those of the grammar school, and receives boys of the same social class; it is conducted by a nonconformist, and seems to be chiefly supported by nonconformist parents.

There are no free places on the foundation of this grammar school, nor has it any school scholarships or exhibitions to the university. Under the last head master it seems to have been exclusively classical, and for a good while empty of boys, in fact virtually in abeyance. At present it is quite as much commercial as classical, for though Latin is compulsory, it does not absorb, as is too often the case in the grammar schools of the agricultural parts of England, the lion's share of time and pains, while Greek is learnt by very few boys (at present by 12), and not carried far even by them. The parents, I am told, sometimes object to the Latin, but they generally cease to complain when they find that the commercial subjects are not neglected for its sake. Their objection to Latin does not arise from a desire to see something else substituted for it in a scheme of liberal education—natural science, for instance, or modern history; it is to a liberal education itself that they object, seeing no profit in anything but writing and arithmetic. For some time past the school has sent no boys to Oxford or Cambridge, and as at present organized it could not hope to prepare any to win open scholarships there. The head master stated to me what is no doubt correct, that without a larger endowment, or a much larger income from fees, he could not procure a master competent to give high classical and mathematical teaching, while continuing to provide for the needs of a commercial town. At present there are four masters. The head and the second master (who are brothers) are graduates of Dublin; the other two, both young men, have not been at any university. There is also a teacher of modern languages, who is paid by an extra fee, and comes on certain days only.

The head master receives boarders, and has usually about a dozen, but as his terms are moderate, Blackburn not being the sort of place in which a fashionable boarding school could be established, he cannot make any great profit off them, and cannot afford to pay large salaries to his subordinates.

No dogmatic religious instruction is given to day scholars, and Roman Catholics are not required to be present when the Bible is read, or during prayers. As I understand, however, they usually prefer to attend at prayers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

IV. The school, which the head master's residence adjoins, stands in one of the meaner parts of the town, and has too small a playground.* There is but one schoolroom; its superficial area is perhaps large enough for the 80 boys now in attendance, but its low roof, and the impossibility of opening its windows,† make the air very foul; and the noise is so great that the teachers must shout in order to make themselves heard. The attention of the governors having been called to the inadequacy of the present room, a plan was started for building a new school in the newer and higher part of the town, close to the public park. A site was liberally offered by the owner of the land, and it was in contemplation to raise 3,000*l.* by subscription for the building, when the American civil war broke out, and the cotton distress which ensued interrupted the design. It is to be hoped that it will soon be resumed, the rather as public baths and wash-houses are likely to be erected near the present site of the school, and as it is impossible that the number of boys can increase while there is no better room to teach them in. A good playground too is greatly wanted.

V. As tested by examination, the educational state of the school might be pronounced respectable. Three boys, but only three, did a paper in elementary algebra with neatness and intelligence. Fifteen others in the upper part of the school (average age 13) had moderately difficult papers in arithmetic given them; two were good, six very fair, five tolerable, two poor. They were sensible, and did everything neatly, but there was little or no adroitness shown in using the methods and devices by which work may be shortened. Thirteen other boys lower in the school (average age 12½) were distinctly inferior, five only sending in creditable papers. In Latin the two highest classes (boys aged from 13 to 15) made, as was natural, but a feeble attempt at translating into English previously unseen passages from Ovid and Cæsar; their grammar answers, however, were good. In a *vivâ voce* examination both these and the other Latin classes translated fairly, and repeated the ordinary rules of syntax with readiness, but they had very little notion of the principles involved in the rules. In history and geography, as well as in reading and spelling, their performances were up to the average, better than those of the smaller private schools, inferior to the best grammar schools. The head master is an active and painstaking teacher, and no part of the school seemed to me positively bad, although the teaching in some of the classes, especially the junior ones, is rather poor, deficient in life and intelligence.

VI. Blackburn is one of the newest of the manufacturing towns and one of the most thriving. Its population is now about 80,000, and the district from which boys can and do come daily to the

* The site, as I was informed, belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but they do not make the school pay rent for it.

† One or two of these windows have been altered so as to open, but in spite of this the ventilation is extremely bad.

grammar school on foot or by railway, including as it does the populous towns of Accrington and Over Darwen, cannot have less than 120,000 inhabitants. The grammar school of such a place ought to have at least 300 boys in regular attendance, and ought to be organized so as to give both a higher scientific and literary education preparatory to the universities, and a practical or commercial education both more thorough and more elevating than that now to be obtained in private schools, since it would be given by abler and better cultivated men than the great mass of the private teachers. At present the grammar school is useful to the town, but it has less than one hundred boys, and sends none to the universities. The causes which depress it, in common with the schools in other Lancashire towns, have been stated elsewhere, and need not be recapitulated here. In this particular case the two measures that seem presently called for are the erection of new buildings on a great scale and the reconstitution of the governing body, diminishing its numbers, infusing into it a representative element, and placing it in communication with some central authority which may stimulate and guide its action in raising the character of the school. The rest must apparently be left to time, to the chance of finding teachers whose energy and ability will win reputation for the school, and to the growth, which one cannot but expect in such a place as Blackburn, of an interest in education and an appreciation of the value of literary and scientific culture.

It may be remarked that girls belonging to the middle class are in Blackburn very ill off for education; there are few schools, and the instruction given is meagre and superficial. Nothing would benefit the town more than to provide a public school, similar to the grammar school, in which teachers whose competence could be guaranteed by a public governing body should be placed to give a good plain education (including French and music, but not making either compulsory), at a charge of from 6*l.* to 10*l.* per annum.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 8. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment. — Originally connected with a chantry founded in 1st Hen. VIII., the priest of which was to teach a grammar school and a song school. Re-established by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 8 August 1567, who empowered governors to take property not exceeding yearly value of 30*l.*, for support of a school, to consist of a master and usher. By decree of Duchy Court of Lancaster, A.D. 1585, a stipend of 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was allowed out of revenues of Duchy, in respect of the old endowment for a chantry priest. A rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum, purchased in 1589 with sums received under the endowment and by subscription, and two estates containing about 4 acres and 31½ acres (customary measure) respectively subsequently purchased with school-stock arising from various benefactions. Deeds in custody of secretary and treasurer; accessible on application.

School Property. — Annual income 118*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* gross, 113*l.* net, all applied to school, besides house, school, and playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Site objectionable, being in the midst of town; buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for education and instruction of children and youth in grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.)

Government and Masters.—50 governors incorporated, and self-electing, Protestants, residents or freeholders within the parish, manage property, audit accounts annually, and appoint head master.

Head master must be member of Church of England. May not hold other preferment. Holds office independently of future alterations. Allowed to take boarders, without restriction as to number.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 90*l.*; from fees 570*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Appoints and pays all other masters, except 10*l.* paid to usher from foundation, and pays all school expenses.

Day Scholars.—80, from distances up to five miles, some dining with head master; pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work. French and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—10, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 30 guineas for board. Fees for instruction same as for day boys. School bills, including tuition, average 41*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 583 feet per boy. Hours, 6¾ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission; reading preferred.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Arithmetic and mathematics not taught in classes. Landscape-drawing taught. Religious instruction in Scripture daily. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. Roman Catholics excused attendance.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination monthly, and at Christmas, by masters; at Midsummer by other examiners appointed by head master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning; latter in school, only by head master or second master.

Playground 1,600 square yards, close to school. Boarders restricted to playground. Masters sometimes join in games. About one-third of boys form a cadet company.

No boys gone to any University within the last five years.

School-time 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons, which boarders do under supervision. All the rest at boy's own disposal.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Agent - -	Blackburn -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Grocer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 3	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 4	Bank Manager -	Accrington -	5 do.
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman - -	Blackburn - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 6	Fruiterer - -	Do. - -	½ do.
,, ,, - 7	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 8	Commission Agent	Do. - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 9	Cotton Spinner -	Darwen - -	4 do.
,, ,, - 10	Cotton Spinner -	Do. - -	4 do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	80	6	—	5	yrs. 14	4	hours ½	—	hours. 2	2 books of Samuel, and about half gospel according to St. Luke.
Greek	9	3	—	1	16	3	½	2	2	Half a book of Herodotus.
Latin	70	5	—	5	14	4	¾	2	5	2 Sat. Juvenal. 1 and 2 Orat. of Cicero against Catiline.
French	8	1	2*l.* 2*s.* per ann.	8	12	1	1	—	1	
Arithmetic	80*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	About 10 or 12 hours a week. Amount of work varies according to capacity of each boy.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21*	—	—	—	13	4	Time varies. About ⅓ of Lunds or Colenso's Algebra; 30 or 40 props. of Euclid.			
History	80	6	—	7	14	2	½	—	1	From Jas. I. to Victoria, Collier's British Empire.
Geography	80	6	—	7	14	2	½	—	1½	½ Anderson's Geography.
English Grammar.	70	5	—	7	14	2	¾	—	1½	Lennie's Eng. Grammar.
English Composition.	60	4	—	7	14	1	1	—	1	
Reading	No formal reading lessons except among juniors.									
Writing	80	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	2	
Drawing.	30	—	2*l.* 2*s.* per ann.	30	—	3	1½	—	4½	
Other Subjects.	An hour or two per week is spent in teaching spelling by means of dictation.									

* Not formed into classes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c., (1865.)

Governors:

1. Joseph Fielden, Esq., Witton Park near Blackburn.
2. John Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
3. Rich. Edleston, Esq., Egremont near Birkenhead.
4. Henry Haworth, Solicitor, Blackburn.
5. Henry Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
6. Wm. Hy. Hornby, Esq., M.P., Blackburn.
7. James Greenway, Esq., Over Darwen.
8. John Eccles, Esq., Leyland.
9. William Hart, Rope Manufacturer, Blackburn.
10. W. Thos. Carr, Barrister-at-Law, Temple, London.
11. Chr. Parkinson, Esq., Blackburn.
12. Thomas Dugdale, Esq., Griffin Lodge, Witton.
13. M. J. Fielden, Esq., Hoghton.
14. Robert Lund, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
15. Hy. M. Fielden, Esq., Witton Park near Blackburn.
16. George Stocks, Surgeon, Cherry Tree near Blackburn.
17. Thomas Ainsworth, Solicitor, Blackburn.
18. Thomas Boardman, Esq., Blackburn.
19. P. Ellingthorpe, Solicitor, Blackburn.
20. John Livesey, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
21. Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart., Feniscowles, Pleasington.
22. Rev. C. Greenway, Over Darwen.
13. Leo. Wilkinson, Solicitor, Blackburn.
24. J. B. S. Sturdy, Esq., Blackburn.
25. J. T. Hopwood, Esq., M.P., Blackburn.
26. R. R. Jackson, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
27. Rev. H. Marlen.
28. John Baynes, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
29. Henry Hoyle, Solicitor, Blackburn.
30. Rev. John Rushton, D.D., Blackburn.
31. Daniel Thwaites, Brewer, Blackburn.
32. John Parkinson, Esq., Blackburn.
33. R. H. Hutchinson, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
34. Wm. L. Fielden, Esq., Feniscowles near Blackburn.
35. Rich. B. Dodgson, Esq., Blackburn.
36. H. U. Hargreaves, Solicitor, Blackburn.
37. Thomas Lund, Merchant, Blackburn.
38. Rev. G. A. H. Ashe, Witton.
39. Rev. C. W. Woodhouse, Blackburn.
40. W. D. Coddington, Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
41. James Cunningham, Brewer, Blackburn.
42. Daniel Thwaites, Wine Merchant, Blackburn.
43. Joseph Harrison, Esq., Blackburn.
44. Rev. C. Robinson, LL.D., Blackburn.
45. W. Dickinson, Iron Founder, Blackburn.
46. Rev. R. A. Rawstorne, Balderstone.
47. Rev. P. Graham, Over Darwen.
48. A. J. Robinson, Solicitor, Blackburn.
49. Richard Radcliffe, Land Surveyor, Blackburn.
50. Thomas Ratcliffe, Cotton Spinner, Livesey near Blackburn.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Ainsworth, M.A.

BLACKROD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Blackrod is a mining village on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, seven miles W.N.W. of Bolton. The revenue of its grammar school is about 250*l.* a year gross, and is likely to increase still further, as there is now a considerable balance in hand, and a fair probability that coal may be found under the charity estate at Leigh. The school itself is one of the most miserable in Lancashire. For a long time past it has been virtually elementary, one or two boys only learning Latin or Euclid; and now that collieries have increased in the neighbourhood, and that factories are being erected, the demand for juvenile labour is such that few children remain after eleven years of age.* There is a Privy Council school in the village, and probably all the children would be educated there, were it not for a clothing charity attached to the grammar school, for the sake of which some twenty come annually after the inspection of the Government school, and leave in the course of a few months for the pit. Hardly any of the trustees are resident, and those few among them who care about the school do not seem to know what their rights over it are—whether, for instance, they can dismiss the master, and are entitled to appoint his successor.

A rentcharge of 5*l.*, given by the founder for an exhibition to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, has now accumulated so as to form a principal sum which produced in 1849 65*l.* a year. This sum is, under an order in Chancery of that date, paid to the exhibitioner, if any. Of late years a candidate has appeared for about every second vacancy, *i.e.*, once in eight years; but in such a place an exhibition is of course utterly thrown away, since there is no natural supply of boys desiring an university education, and still less any competition. The present holder of the exhibition is the son of an inhabitant of Bolton, and came daily thence by railway to sit for some hours in Blackrod school, that he might qualify himself to obtain this 65*l.*

On the day of my visit, there were 32 children present, seven of whom were girls. No boy present was learning Latin or Euclid (it was said that one of those absent had got into Virgil and Xenophon), and those few who had been taught English grammar knew exceedingly little about it. Reading was not good, spelling indifferent, arithmetic for the most part very poor. Several children knew some of the main facts of Scripture history, and could repeat parts of the Church Catechism, but without any conception of its meaning. The attendance is irregular, as in all free schools; and as the second master had been absent owing to

* Here, as elsewhere in the mining districts, one is told that the Acts restricting the employment of children in coal pits are constantly evaded.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

illness for some time before my visit, the school may perhaps have been in a worse state when I saw it than it generally is. But according to what one is told in the neighbourhood it has not been efficient for some time past.

The schoolroom is large enough, but bleak and ill furnished. A piece of waste ground in front serves as playground.

Several of the trustees, at an interview which I had with them some days after inspecting the school, expressed their desire to see its endowment turned to some better account, but appeared doubtful as to the method in which this ought to be done. They agreed that the endowment was too large to be spent in elementary education, especially as a Government school already exists in the place; they see, also, that there is little use for a grammar school as a day school, since hardly any Blackrod boys would remain till 14 or consent to learn the higher subjects. Hence it might be better to make the school available for boarders, erecting new buildings and a hostel, and endeavouring to attract boys from the manufacturing towns which lie all round. If this course, which seems on the whole the most advisable, be taken, it will deserve to be considered whether the endowments of Blackrod and Rivington, a grammar school three miles distant, ought not to be fused. Singly, neither would be quite sufficient to establish a cheap boarding school on a scale large enough to procure a competent staff of masters; but with a joint revenue of some 600*l.** a year (the income of Rivington exceeding 300*l.*), the experiment might be tried with an excellent prospect of success.†

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 184. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Holmes, 18 September 1568, who gave a rentcharge of 8*l.* per annum for a schoolmaster and 5*l.* for an exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge. Elizabeth Tyldesley in 1627 gave a house and land for some Free School in the county; appropriated to Blackrod by deed of feoffment, 30 December 1640. Henry Norris in 1639, bequeathed 40*l.* for maintenance of a learned and painful schoolmaster at Blackrod. John Ainscough in 1812 bequeathed 50*l.* to accumulate up to 200*l.*, the interest then to be paid for usher; the whole 200*l.* paid by the executor in 1826. Further lands purchased with accumulations of income in 1798 and 1823.

School Property.—Besides the rentcharges of 8*l.* and 5*l.*, which are paid by vicar and churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's, London, the property now consists of cottages and buildings, and a farm let at 80*l.* a year, and dividends on two sums (arising chiefly from accumulations of the rentcharge left by John Holmes for an exhibition) of 3,677*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and 405*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in Government securities. Total annual income about 266*l.* gross, 254*l.*

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* It would probably be well to throw the Blackrod exhibition into the general funds of the school.

† There are charities of considerable value in Blackrod, which are said to be of little or no service (in some cases positively injurious) to the poor, and which would probably be better applied if applied to education.

net. All applied to school and exhibition, besides school and house, built in 1799.

One Holmes' exhibition of 70*l.* a year for four years at Pembroke College, Cambridge, the holder of which also takes an exhibition of 5*l.* a year, founded by a Mr. Warren for boys from this school.

Site and buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach at the Free Grammar School at Blackrod, and for an exhibition to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. (Holmes's Will). For a schoolmaster competent to teach Latin and Greek, diligent, and not immoderate in correcting boys, or his stipend to be forfeited; and if he should oppose the forfeiture, income might be paid to master of any other free grammar school in the county. (Trust Deed of Mrs. Tyldesley's Gift, 1640.)

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Grammar. (Holmes's Will.) Latin and Greek. (Deed of 1640.)

Government and Masters.—Eight trustees, members of the Church of England, generally residing in neighbourhood, self-electing, manage property, audit accounts annually, appoint masters, admit boys to foundation, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master selected by examination, must be member of Church of England. May not hold other preferment. Not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives from endowment 90*l.*, besides a house. Usher's income from endowment 47*l.*

Day Scholars.—58, boys and girls, nearly all under 14 years of age, from distances up to five miles; receive whole education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read in spelling book. All read separately. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishment: caning in school.

Playground about 700 square yards, close to school.

One boy gone to Cambridge within last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 37 hours per week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	757	3	6
Div. on 3,677*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*	107	6	11
Div. on 405*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*	12	5	3
Interest on deposit, a/c	32	19	5
Property tax returned	16	12	10
Churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's London, 3 years	39	0	0
Rents	100	11	6
	£1,065	19	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters' salaries	170	0	0
Repairs	3	8	6
Property tax	2	13	7
Clerk and general expenses	8	15	4
Cleaning	0	7	6
Land tax	0	1	6
Balance in hand	880	13	0
	£1,065	19	5

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Currier.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Collier.
„ „ - 2	Grocer.	„ „ - 2	Do.
„ „ - 3	Farmer.	„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 4	Do.	„ „ - 4	Calico Printer.
„ „ - 5	Boatman.	„ „ - 5	Collier.
„ „ - 6	Collier.	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 7	Shoemaker.	„ „ - 7	Tailor.
„ „ - 8	Collier.	„ „ - 8	Collier.
„ „ - 9	Do.	„ „ - 9	Engine Driver.
„ „ - 10	Do.	„ „ - 10	Day Labourer.

All from Blackwood, except one from Wigan (5 miles), one from Westhoughton (2 miles), and one from Adlington (1½ mile).

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Haigh Hall near Wigan.
The Right Hon. Baron Kingsdown, Hindley Hall, Wigan.
Lord Lindsay, Haigh Hall.
Hon. Colin Lindsay, Sillwood, Brighton.
Joseph Ridgway, Esq., Fairlawn Park, Trowbridge, Kent.
Alexander Fowden Haliburton, Esq., Grafton, Torquay, Devon.
Mr. John Blackledge, Chorley, Lancashire.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Mayhew, Solicitor, Wigan.

Master:

Richard Smithson.

Bleasdale School (Parish of Lancaster).

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 273. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Christopher Parkinson, by will, 8th July 1702, bequeathed a moiety of certain landed property in Bleasdale in trust for payment of 4*l.* yearly to minister at Admarsh, and residue of profits to schoolmaster at or near Admarsh Chapel, his salary out of such profits to be advanced (if it fell short) to 6*l.* out of interest on a sum of 160*l.* (lent on mortgage), and to be eventually raised to 10*l.*; after which he left remainder, both of profits of the land and of interest on the 160*l.*, for poor of Bleasdale, to be disposed of, in discretion of trustees, either in apprentice fees, clothes, books, money, or otherwise. Interest on residue of his personal estate to be given to Bleasdale scholars at the school, or to Bleasdale poor. The property bequeathed consisted of 69a. 0r. 30p. (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), and a sum of 375*l.* This sum reduced to 260*l.* about 1814 by expenses incurred on the estate; of this, again, 230*l.* was lent in 1833 on security of Alston Workhouse, which was sold for default in 1845, and the sum recovered was 139*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, which has since been laid out towards rebuilding of school and in drainage works at five per cent. interest.

Trust property.—Annual income from rents 55*l.*, from interest on drainage money 17*l.* 9*s.* Applied to education 22*l.* School rebuilt in 1850–1 at cost of 725*l.* 12*s.*, of which 100*l.* given by trustees, rest raised by subscription. Site given by Wm. Garnett, Esq.

Objects of Trust.—Schoolmaster at or near Admarsh Chapel to teach the children of any person or persons of any township whatsoever.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government.—Three Protestant trustees; on death of any trustees, survivors or survivors to elect and make up number to three. In default, ablest inhabitants of Bleasdale to elect.

Present State of School.

A national school (since 1850), under Government inspection.

Trustees, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Andrew Parkinson, Farmer, Woodgates, Chipping.
W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore, Lancaster.

Master

John Bowker.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS foundation, which dates from the time of the Commonwealth,* is governed by an Act of Parliament of A.D. 1788, and by rules and byelaws emanating from the governors, the last set of rules having been issued in 1858.

The Act united the two separate bodies of trustees in whom the school property had previously been vested, incorporating them in one body of twelve, seven to be a quorum, and requiring all to be members of the Church of England. Although all twelve must be freeholders in Bolton parish, it is found extremely hard to get a quorum together; and hence the administration of the school is practically left to a committee called the Education Committee, whose quorum is three, and whose acts are confirmed, almost as a matter of course, at the annual meeting of the governors when the annual charity dinner is given. The revenue of the school, in spite of the large powers given by the Act of Parliament, seems to have diminished since the visit of the Charity Commission in 1828. It will be seen from the balance sheet (contained in the digest of information supplied) that a very large proportion of it is absorbed by expenses of collection and management.

II. The rules of 1858 have been drawn up with little judgment.

(1.) They provide four masters, a head-master "to teach the "higher classical and mathematical department and superintend "generally," an usher to teach the lower classical and mathematical department and the higher branches of an English education, "an 'English master' to teach elementary English, writing, "book-keeping, accounts, and other matters forming a commercial "education," and a modern language master for French and German. To set apart a particular set of boys for a particular master in this way, and especially to relegate arithmetic and the commercial education generally, so important in a town like Bolton, to the lowest, worst paid, and, by hypothesis, least able master, is to sanction the worst of all possible plans of school organization.

(2.) They restrict the number of boys to 80, and this in a town of 80,000 people. It is true that the school building won't hold more than 80 boys, but that is a reason for enlarging the building, not for cramping the school.

(3.) They direct the head master to "take especial care that "the boys be thoroughly versed in the Church catechism, and "receive in strict accordance with the doctrine and discipline "of the Established Church such other religious instruction as "may be suitable to their respective ages and acquirements;" and

* There had been an older school in Bolton wherewith this of Robert Lever's was united, but nothing seems to be known respecting it.

further prescribe that "the masters and boys shall attend at church "every Friday during Lent," and that "the boys shall repeat the "catechism in the parish church on some Friday during Lent." There is nothing in the origin or history of the foundation to justify these provisions; in fact the school was first constituted in A.D. 1658, during the reign of that very party against whom the framers of this rule may be supposed to have directed it. Its effect is to exclude altogether from the school the Roman Catholics of Bolton, who are very numerous, and from whom I heard bitter complaints; and to force the Protestant nonconformists to choose between stifling their conscientious objections, and depriving their children of the benefits, such as they are, of the grammar school. Some take the one course, some the other. The head master mentioned to me one case of a member of the Society of Friends, who, being told that his boy could not be admitted unless he learnt the Church Catechism, removed him, and sent him to a school hard by, called the Church Institute, which was founded expressly as a Church of England seminary, but which enforces no dogma.

(4.) The head master is permitted to take four boarders and no more. He will find it hard enough to get any in such a place as Bolton, but as there can be no profit on so small a number the rule is futile, and the restriction ought to be abolished forthwith.

(5.) In 1788, and until quite recently, the school was free for boys residing in Bolton parish, but the head master might require a fee from other boys, if the governors permitted him to receive them into the school. Under the rules of 1858, 36 boys are to be taught free; the rest, who number at present about 24, paying 6*l.* 6*s.* a year. In choosing these 36, no regard is paid either to the intellectual merit of the candidates, or to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents. The practice is to make every boy pay when he first comes to the school, whatever his merits or his means, and afterwards, when he has been some months in attendance, to put him on the free list. Sometimes, though rarely, a special application is made on behalf of a poor boy, and he gets on after having been only a quarter in school, but usually it is a mere matter of seniority. Each governor has three nominations, and every boy is supposed to be the nominee of some particular governor, but this nomination is a pure form, and the whole plan is the most aimless and useless that could well be devised.

III. There are at present only two regular masters (besides a modern language master who attends on certain days only); both are paid entirely by fixed salaries from the endowment. Until lately a third or English master was employed; his services have been now dispensed with, owing, as I was told, to the difficulty of getting a competent man for the 40*l.* or 50*l.* which was all that the governors thought they could afford to give him from the fees. This seems rather a reason for raising the fees than for losing the master. The fees of the pay scholars produce about 100*l.*; 30*l.* goes to the modern language teacher; the rest seems to be at present accumulating.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master teaches the higher division (which consists of about 25 boys) in the upper schoolroom, taking them not only in classics and mathematics, but also in history, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, spelling. The usher in the lower room teaches elementary Latin as well as all these "English and commercial subjects." Latin is not compulsory; out of 35 boys whom I found in the lower school, 15 only were learning it; and few boys learn more than the rudiments of Greek. Thus the school is in reality no more classical than commercial; it has practically no connection with the universities, and frequently supplies no candidate to take the exhibition which it possesses.*

IV. Very little high work is done in the school. Only two boys attempted an easy algebra paper, and only one of these proved able to deal with it. Euclid was at an equally low ebb, and but one boy was thought fit to try a very simple piece of Latin prose composition. More might certainly be looked for in the grammar school of one of the largest towns in England. Otherwise the results of the examination were fairly satisfactory. The papers set in arithmetic were done correctly, and witnessed to intelligent teaching. In the upper department English history proved to be pretty good; geography indifferent. I examined four boys in Greek; they had not gone far, and were so timid that nothing could be got out of them. Three, aged respectively 17, 15, and 14, translated Virgil with some fluency; four others, aged 16, 15, 14, and 11, were in Cæsar; four more in a Latin delectus. None of these showed any considerable mastery of Latin idiom, nor a knowledge of the grammar going beyond the words of the rules which they had learnt to repeat. The scholars in the lower department had not been long enough at Latin to make it worth while to examine them; they were for the most part very fair in English grammar, geography, and arithmetical notation, and spelt tolerably (?), but did not read well, being almost all rough boys, who saw few books at home. It ought to be stated that the school was placed at some disadvantage by the fact that my visit and examination happened to fall within a fortnight or three weeks after the beginning of the half-year.

V. The schoolhouse has the advantage of standing in an open space, yet not very far from the centre of the town; the approach to it, however, is bad, and there are few good houses in the neighbourhood. It is a gloomy old building of grey sandstone, now turned nearly black by rain and smoke; the ground floor room is spacious, but bare and comfortless, while the room upstairs in which the head master teaches is too small, and becomes, when heated, disagreeably close. Neither room is properly furnished; one might think that nothing had been done for them since the days of Robert Lever. Adjoining is a pretty large playground; all earth, however, no grass.

* Some remarks on this exhibition, and the reasons why it is of so little service, will be found in the General Report upon Lancashire Schools, p. 482, vol. ix.

VI. It will be understood from what has been said that Bolton Grammar School has no air of prosperity about it. Its scholars mostly belong to the lower section of the middle class; they come uncultivated from very rough homes, and leave at 14 or 15, before much has been done to civilize them; and in this town of 80,000 people they number only about sixty. The cause which I heard assigned for this was the practice which the wealthier people make of sending their sons to boarding schools. Many of the Bolton manufacturers live some way out of the town, and so could not well use a day school; others who could, wish their boys to go where they will get the sort of "gentlemanly polish" which boarding schools are supposed to give. But although this practice does injure the grammar school, it is not the only cause of its depression, for the Church Institute school and even the private adventure schools of the town get boys higher in social rank than those who fill the grammar school. Inquiring from the trustees what could be done to raise it, one of them suggested that it should be united with the Church Institute, an institution situated hard by, in whose classes there are now about sixty or seventy boys. To effect such union it would be necessary to procure an Act of Parliament. Whether or not this scheme, which seemed to meet with the approval of the other trustees, and which has no doubt much to recommend it, be carried into effect, there are certain other changes in the constitution and management of the school which it would be desirable to make.

(1.) The existing code of rules, many of which are mischievous, ought to be abolished, and the internal organization of the school remodelled.

(2.) In particular, the head master should be permitted to take more than four boarders.

(3.) Children of all religious denominations should be admitted, and no dogmatic teaching enforced on them.

(4.) New buildings should be erected, if possible, on some other and better site. If the grammar school be united with the Church Institute, this need not be done, as the Institute already possesses a building sufficiently commodious and handsome.

(5.) A representative element ought to be infused into the trust, so as to stimulate the action of the board of trustees, and give the town more interest in the school.

(6.) A fee of not less than 5*l.* per annum might fairly be imposed on all boys except a certain limited number of foundationers, to be chosen by competitive examination. It is especially to be wished that the most promising boys from the National and British schools could be placed upon the foundation; the benefit to those schools would not be less than that to the grammar school.

One cannot say, of course, that measures similar to these are sure to restore the Bolton Grammar School to prosperity, but they or some of them may at least be expected to give it a chance of doing, with its endowment of more than 400*l.* a year, some perceptible service to a town which, being one of the greatest of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the manufacturing communities, is also one of those which can least afford to dispense with any refining and cultivating influence.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 155, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 March 1641, Robert Lever, citizen of London, devised lands to his brothers, they paying 350*l.* for them, or else for sale, the 350*l.* or other proceeds, and 250*l.* more out of his personal estate, to be applied for a free school or chapel, or some other pious use. Lands not sold, but assured to school by deed in 1658. School united with an old school of unknown origin, but existing in 1644 in year 1656. Endowment augmented by Rev. Wm. Boardman, by deed in 1686, chiefly for purchase and maintenance of a school library; and by will of Rev. James Gosnell, 1622, for benefit of master and usher. Exhibitions founded by John Popplewell in 1820, and by Ann and Rebecca Popplewell in 1831. Governors incorporated by Act 28 Geo. III. cap. 81.

School Property.—Consists of houses and 136 a. 3 r. 37 p. of land, 4,745*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* new three per cents standing in the name of the governors, 950*l.* consols in the same name, and 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the names of four trustees. Annual income from rents 239*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, from dividends 175*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Total 414*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* gross, about 380*l.* net (1868), all applied to school, besides school and playground.

John Popplewell's exhibition endowment consists of 3,563*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* reduced 3 per cents, standing in names of three trustees; annual dividend 106*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, from which an exhibition of 60*l.* a year for four years at Oxford or Cambridge is provided. The Misses Popplewell's exhibition is of the same amount and tenure, provided by dividends on 2,879*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* reduced 3 per cents, producing 86*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* a year, and standing in the names of 4 trustees. There is also another exhibition of 5*l.* a year for 5 years out of a charity founded by Joshua Lomax, the whole income of which is but 7*l.* This exhibition is tenable with those already mentioned.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, with high master and usher (Deed 1658), for purchasing and maintaining a library (Boardman).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not only grammar and classical learning, but also writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, mathematics, the modern languages, and other branches of literature and education, according to judgment of trustees and state of revenues (Act, 1788), besides book-keeping and accounts (Trustees' Rules).

Government and Masters.—12 governors, freeholders in parish of Bolton (founder's kin, if resident within 20 miles), members of Church of England, empowered to hold property not exceeding value of 500*l.* per annum; make statutes from time to time, appoint and dismiss head master and usher, nominate free scholars, appoint exhibitioners, appoint two of their number visitors, three auditors, and six as committee of education annually.

Continuing governors elect others to fill vacancies caused by disqualification or death.

Head master and usher not allowed to officiate as lecturer or curate of parish church, nor perform clerical duty there during school hours without leave in writing from governors, must report expulsion of a boy to governors.

At discretion of governors, a pension of 15*l.* to head master, and 10*l.* to usher, if incapacitated by visitation of God.

Head and second masters allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 200*l.* Income of usher from endowment 100*l.* French and German master paid by fees.

Day Scholars.—67, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; 36 receive education free, the rest pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Attend parish church every Friday in Lent.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to read, write, and spell moderately.

School classified by Latin chiefly. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions usually by half-year's marks.

Examination annually by a graduate appointed by governors. Exhibitions given, and book prizes by governors.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter in school by head master or second master.

A small playground close to school. A library open to all on payment of sixpence per quarter.

Two boys gone to University within the last five years.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 31 hours a week in summer, and 29 in winter. First lesson prepared out of school, and some others by higher classes.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	29	19	11	Salaries: Head master	200	0	0
Dividends	175	17	6	Second master	100	0	0
Rents	227	19	2	Coals and cleaning	10	8	0
Banker's interest	2	1	2	Prizes	6	5	10
				Repairs to school	5	0	0
				Insurance, ground, and water rents	1	19	7
				Printing rules and byelaws	1	16	6
				Treasurer's salary	10	0	0
				Receiver's poundage (authorized by Act)	20	5	9
				Law charges	5	7	10
				Banker's commission, &c.	1	0	5
				Balance with treasurer	73	13	10
	£435	17	9		£435	17	9

JOHN POPPLEWELL'S Endowment.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	0	0	6	Law bill for general business	8	10	6
Dividends, less inc. tax	104	4	10	Scholarship	60	0	0
Bank interest	0	1	0	Balance	35	15	10
	£104	6	4		£104	6	4

The MISSES POPPLEWELL'S Endowment.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	4	4	7	Law bill for general business	5	12	6
Dividends, less income tax	84	4	8	Scholarship, first payment	30	0	0
Bank interest	0	5	10	Balance	53	2	7
	£88	15	1		£88	15	1

GOSNELL'S Charity.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rents received	61	18	0	Grammar school (one sixth part of income)	9	19	4
				Other objects	47	2	8
				Commission, stamps, and law charges, &c.	4	16	0
	£61	18	0		£61	18	0

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LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c., OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, (1867.)

Governors:

Peter Ainsworth, Esq., Bolton.
John Fletcher, Esq., Clifton.
Lt. Col. Wm. Gray, M.P., Darcey Lever.
Thomas Lever Rushton, Esq., Bolton.
John Hick, Esq., Bolton.
Stephen Blair, Esq., Bolton.
Rev. Henry Powell, Vicar of Bolton.
Rev. J. S. Birley, Bolton.
Ralph Fletcher, Esq., Southport.
Christopher Briggs, Esq., Bolton.
George Mallett, Esq., Bolton.
Richard H. Ainsworth, Esq., Halliwell.

Clerk to Trustees:

Jas. Watkins Bolton.

Head Master:

Rev. Diston Stanley Hodgson, M.A.

Second Master:

Thomas Parkinson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Crofter.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer.
„ „ - 2	Farmer.	„ „ - 2	Manufacturer.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman.	„ „ - 3	Hatter.
„ „ - 4	Schoolmistress.	„ „ - 4	Ironmonger.
„ „ - 5	Dentist.	„ „ - 5	Book-keeper.
„ „ - 6	Shopkeeper.	„ „ - 6	Brasier.
„ „ - 7	Iron founder.	„ „ - 7	Pawnbroker.
„ „ - 8	Farmer.	„ „ - 8	Cabinet-maker.
„ „ - 9	Iron founder.	„ „ - 9	Shopkeeper.
„ „ - 10	Book-keeper.	„ „ - 10	Dentist.

All residing in Bolton, generally within a mile of the school, a few two or three miles off.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Class.	Number of Boys in Class.	Average Age.	Greek.	Latin.	English.	Miscellaneous.
6th	One	18	Demosth. Olynth. Sophoc. Electra. Æschyl. Prom. Vinc. Æschyl. Septem c. Theb. Theocritus, Idy. i.–xvii. Thucydides, ii., iii. Romans, c. xii.–end; 1 & 2 Corinthians and Galatians. Herodotus, vii. 109–218. Composition and Re-translation. Iambics.	Horace, Ars. Poet, and Epist. i. Lucretius (extracts by Edwards). Terence, Andria, Phormio, and Heautontim. Tacitus, Annals. ii., iii. Juvenal, Sat. i.–xvi. (Retranslated.) Cicero de Am., xviii.–end. (Retranslated.) Cicero de Off. i.–xiii. (Retranslated.) Cookesley's Ovid, pp. 60–94. (Retranslated.) Livy, xxii. 1–22. (Retranslated.) Prose composition and verses.	Scripture History. Roman „ Grecian „ Ancient Geography. Themes. Catechism, &c.	French; German; Euclid i.–iii.; Algebra.
5th	Six	15	(4 boys.) Eurip. Medea. Xenoph. Anab. i., 8. St. Matt. xx.–end. Arnold's Ex. Grammar.	Virgil Æn. iii. & iv. Ovid, four epistles. Sallust Catil. 26–52. Ellis's and Arnold's Ex. Bland's Verses and Grammar.	Scripture History. English „ Roman „ Modern Geography. Maps.	French; Euclid i. Algebra; Arithmetic.
4th	Seven	13·7	(4 boys.) Xenoph. Anab. i. 8. St. Matt. xx.–end. Exercises and Grammar.	Cæsar, bk. i. Ovid, four epistles. Arnold's Ex. Simple verses. Grammar.	Themes. Parsing. Recitation. Crossley's Class Book. Dictation. Catechism, &c. Writing.	German; French; Euclid i.; Algebra; Arithmetic.
3rd	Ten	13	- - -	Adam's Delectus pp. 37–end. Arnold's Ex. Grammar.	The same as the two preceding classes.	French, Arithmetic.
2nd	Seventeen	12·7	- - -	Adam's Delectus, pp. 15. Arnold's Ex. (1st Lat. Book. Grammar to the end of Accidence.	Scripture History. English „ Geography. Maps. Parsing. Grammar. Dictation.	French; Euclid; Arithmetic; Book-keeping; and Mental Arithmetic.
1st	Twenty-six	10·5	- - -	Latin Grammar to the end of adjectives.	Class Reader. Catechism. Spelling. Crossman's Catechism. Writing.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) At Cambridge, the Fifth Junior Optime, A.D. 1855.
„ the Seventh Senior Optime, A.D. 1856.
„ the Thirty-sixth Wrangler, A.D. 1860.
„ the First in the Second Class, Classical Tripos, A.D. 1860.

All now in Holy Orders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS is an agricultural parish, on the shore of Morecambe Bay (whence its name), three or four miles north of Lancaster, with a station on the London and North-western Railway. Its so-called grammar school is now practically elementary, the scholars paying from 12*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and being mostly the sons of labourers, small tenant farmers, and petty freeholders, with one or two of a higher social class, who come for a year or two before they are sent to a boarding school, or go as day scholars (travelling by railway) to the grammar school at Lancaster. Among them there are a few girls, who sit on a bench by themselves, but are taught along with the boys, according to the general (and apparently harmless) custom of North Lancashire. At the time of my visit two boys were learning Latin; one had, after two years work, got into the Delectus, and could construe fairly; the other had been occupied for a whole year in learning the Eton Latin grammar off by heart, having never had so much as one Latin sentence given him to translate. No boys have, since the coming of the present master, remained long enough at school to get into Virgil or Cæsar. Mathematics do not exist, and arithmetic does not go high. Only three boys attempted questions in practice and proportion; one of these (aged 13) was good, the second (aged 12) poor, the third sent in no paper. I took the remainder of the first class, five boys and three girls, in English grammar, which was indifferent, and in geography, which was tolerable. Both this class and the second and third, consisting together of 16 children, read fairly well. A piece was written from dictation by 10 children in the first and second classes, two of them girls. One boy spelt all the words (which were tolerably easy) correctly; two or three were fair, the rest indifferent. The writing was pretty good. On the whole, the school work struck me as rather below than above what might have been looked for; and the teaching, although the master is competent in point of knowledge, seemed to have lacked energy and thoroughness. There is no Government school nearer than Lancaster, but as there is an industrial school in the village for girls and infants, the grammar school is relieved from the troublesome work of teaching young children to read,* and might fairly be expected to carry the education of the children it receives somewhat further than it seems to do now, as well as to make it more thorough.

The schoolroom is pretty large and well furnished, one half of it having been erected in 1857, and the ventilation satisfactory. There is no playground, except a small piece of waste ground on

* The rule of the grammar school is that no children are to be admitted under eight, unless they can read well.

the other side of the road. Repairs to the school building have usually been paid for by the subscriptions of the trustees, who seem to have managed the affairs of the charity with more diligence and good sense than country trustees are usually found to display. What they chiefly desire, as they told me, is a Government grant sufficient to enable them to procure one or two pupil teachers, the school being now under-officered. The income from the school lands has increased slightly in the last few years, but it will not increase much further, and it is thought that the fees now paid cannot be raised.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 241, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 5 May 1619, Thomas Assheton charged certain property with annual payment of 4*l.* for maintenance of a free school, or of the poor of the parish. Other small annual rents, given to godly uses, commuted for a capital sum of 60*l.*, and applied to school, together with Assheton's bequest, by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 3 March 1625, confirmed by decree of Court of Chancery of County Palatine, 28 May 1685; 200*l.*, half for school, half for poor, given by will of Thos. Greene, dated 1st May 1809; sum increased by Thos. Greene, son of the above, and 400*l.* consols bought. Deeds in custody of trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property. — Now consists of about five acres of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), the rentcharge of 4*l.* and other annual payments of about 3*l.*, besides school and premises, and a moiety of 400*l.* consols. Annual income 42*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, all paid over to the master.

Site and buildings good. School rebuilt 1857.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school at Bolton le Sands (Founder), described as a free grammar school in an agreement for application of the sum of 60*l.* mentioned above. (Decree of Commissioners, A.D. 1625.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None originally. English and Latin. (Trustees' Rules, 1763.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar and eight others having property in parish, feoffees and schoolreeves, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master, with consent of the Bishop of Chester. A committee manage property.

Head master must be a member of the Church of England. Is allowed to take eight boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Income of head master from endowment, 43*l.*

Day Scholars.—In 1867, 39 boys and 3 girls, chiefly under 12 years of age. Pay quarterage of 6*s.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 4*s.* for reading and writing; 3*s.* for reading. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English monosyllables.

Three boys learn Latin, the rest only English subjects. Singing taught to all. Scripture lessons daily, twice a week by the clergyman. School opened and closed with prayers from the Liturgy.

Promotions by proficiency at the end of half year or quarter.

Examination at Christmas by trustees.

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Punishments: corporal and impositions; the former in school. Playground small, close to school. Drilling taught as part of system. No boys gone to any University within the last five years. School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 33¾ hours per week in summer, and 30 in winter; and about one-fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

Thomas Green, Esq., J.P., Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Robert Green Bradley, Esq., J.P., Slyne House.
Charles Bower, Esq., Bolton-le-Sands.
Richard Atkinson Peacock, Esq., St. Heliers, Jersey.
Samuel Edward Bolden, Esq., J.P., Castle Park, Lancaster.
Robert Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Cotterswold, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
Major Thornton, 6, Victoria Park, Dover.
William Jackson, Esq., Surgeon, Bolton-le-Sands.

Ex-officio:
The Rev. Robert Gibson, Vicar, Bolton-le-Sands.

Head Master:

James Meres Deacon.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Fishwoman.
,, ,, - 2	Inkeeper.	,, ,, - 2	Schoolmaster.
,, ,, - 3	Independent.	,, ,, - 3	Mason.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer.	,, ,, - 4	Farmer.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer.	,, ,, - 5	Labourer.
,, ,, - 6	Surgeon.	,, ,, - 5	Tailor.
,, ,, - 7	Labourer	,, ,, - 7	Shopkeeper.
,, ,, - 8	Shopkeeper.	,, ,, - 8	Surgeon.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer.	,, ,, - 9	Builder.
,, ,, - 10	Do.	,, ,, - 10	Schoolmaster.

All residing in Bolton-le-Sands, except two from distances of one and a half, and two miles respectively.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		FIRST (or Highest) Class (8 boys, Average Age 11 years.)	SECOND Class (12 boys, Average Age 10 years.)
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Names of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	30	3	The Old and New Testament.	The Old and New Testament.
Latin	3	—	Edwards' Latin Gram., Latin Delectus, and Thornborrow's Latin Exercises.	
Arithmetic	30	3	Calder's and Irish	Calder's and Irish.
History	7	1	Chambers British History and Alison's Guide.	
Geography	18	2	Cornwell's	Cornwell's.
English Grammar.	18	2	Sullivan's. Morell's	Sullivan's.
Reading	34	4	4th Irish	3rd Book Irish.
Writing	30	3	Heywood's Sc. Copy Books	Heywood's Sc. Copy Books.
Music	34	Black board, to the whole School.		

In lowest class 14 boys, average Age 7 years, read New Testament and 2d Irish book. Use Heywood's Copy Books.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRETHERTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Bretherton is a township in the parish of Croston, in the flat country south of the Ribble Estuary. Its school, whose income is about 80*l.* a year, is and has for a long time been a place of merely elementary instruction, and this elementary instruction is at present by no means good. There are two schoolrooms, both too small for the number of children, and without a proper playground or proper offices. In one of these rooms, which, by the way, is inconveniently dark, having windows on one side only, the boys are taught by the master. 61 were present on the day of my visit. Six of the elder ones (average age 12) had a fairly easy paper in arithmetic given them, and could make nothing of it; those less advanced were tested in the multiplication table, which they knew badly, in writing down figures from dictation, which they could not do at all, and in reading and spelling, which they did a little, though not much, better.

In the girls' department, taught by a mistress who is not under the supervision of the master, I found 38 present. They read and spelt better than the boys, and knew the multiplication table fairly well, but were backward in arithmetic. It was stated that as many as 60 are sometimes taught in the class-room, which is not big enough for more than 30.

The school is altogether free, and the attendance, as might be expected, very irregular. Most children leave before they have got to the money rules in arithmetic, many before they can even read fluently.

The extremely unsatisfactory performances of the boys in this so-called grammar school may partly be set down to the natural slowness and dulness of the agricultural population in this part of Lancashire, a dulness which strikes one everywhere in the country between Preston and Liverpool. But after allowing for this, it is impossible not to attribute some part of the blame to the master, who is, I believe, a hard-working man, but nowise fitted for any educational post. It is to be wished that the trustees of the foundation took more interest in it than most of them appear to do, and it would probably be desirable to have fees of from 3*d.* a week upwards imposed for the purpose of raising the teachers' income. Nowhere in the county is a vigorous teacher more wanted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 141, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 14 June 1654, James Fletcher conveyed schoolhouse, built by himself, to trustees. He

* See also General Report on Lancashire schools, Vol. ix., p. 696.

also gave 230*l.* for property copyhold of the manor of Accrington, to secure payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the school. 5*l.* left by William Rose in 1721. Funds accumulated, and estates purchased from time to time. An allotment made to school on an inclosure in 1714. Deeds with rector of Croston, accessible to public.

School Property.—Now consists of the annual payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 37a. 0r. 3p. of land, with houses and buildings thereon. Annual income 74*l.* 10*s.* per annum gross, 69*l.* 10*s.* net, all applied to school, besides school and house.

Site and buildings good. No accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching the youth and children of inhabitants of town or village of Bretherton. (Deed of 1654.) Certain families which had opposed the erection to be excluded, except with consent of feoffees, and all Popish recusants excluded, out town scholars to pay (Rules of 1654). The interest of 5*l.* for purchasing books for poor children (Rose's Will). One-third of rents of a portion of the estates for annual sermon and refreshment for trustees; and the surplus, if any, in augmentation of master's salary, or for purchase of books, &c., for prizes; one-third for highway rates, and surplus as before; remainder of funds (after paying for repairs, &c., and 10*s.* a year for books for poor children,) for salary of master, to teach gratuitously poor children of Bretherton, having regard to average number of scholars; if whole not so applied, to form a reserve fund (Scheme 1829).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar (Scheme, 1829).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 13 August 1829.

Trustees to be men of good quality and conscience (Fletcher's Rules). The rector of Croston and 10 others, self-electing, manage property, appoint masters, make orders from time to time, nominate children, and exercise general control over management of school. Head master holds office during good behaviour.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school, attended by children of farmers, weavers, and labourers.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 40*l.*, besides a house. Mistress' income from endowment 25*l.*, and 3*l.* or 4*l.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—In boys' school 28 boys, chiefly under 10 years of age, from within one mile; pay nothing, except 1*s.* a year for firing.

Girls' school, 26 girls, chiefly under 10 years of age. In addition to 1*s.* a year for firing, those who are taught needlework pay 1*d.* a week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Instruction given only in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. School examined half-yearly by trustees.

Punishments: extra lessons, and very rarely corporal.

Playground 115 square yards, close to school.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Canon Thomas F. Chamberlain, Rector of Rufford.
Rev. Atherton Rawstorne, Incumbent of Balderstone.
Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall.
Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerdew Hall.
Rev. Ralph Wilde, Rector of Bretherton.
Rev. Oswald Master, Rector of Croston, *ex officio* a trustee, not yet formally elected.

Master:

Edward Bamford.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROUGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Broughton (to be distinguished from Broughton-in-Furness, where also there is a grammar school) is a chapelry in the parish of Preston, about three miles north of Preston town. Its school, which existed as long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has an income of about 126*l.* gross, which may probably, as the trustees told me, rise to 140*l.* It would appear that the master is legally entitled to the whole net proceeds of the endowment, but for some time past a sum of 35*l.* has, by consent, been paid to the mistress of the girls' department, 55*l.* only going to the master. The appointment of the master and general oversight of the school is held to belong to the churchwardens of Broughton, the trustees having only the management of the charity property, but in practice the trustees and churchwardens together choose the master and mistress. The latter was first appointed about twenty years ago in lieu of a second master, whose business it had been to teach arithmetic. All the instruction is given gratis, though about half the scholars, according to the estimate of the trustees, could pay 6*d.* a week. About one-half are children of small farmers, one-half of labourers. All or nearly all learn, and have for a good while past learnt, the elementary subjects only.

The school building, erected by subscription twenty years ago, consists of two rooms, not communicating with one another, one of which is appropriated to girls and the other to boys. They are neat, but scarcely large enough for the number of scholars. There is no master's house.

On the day of my visit 22 boys were present out of 40 on the books. They read and spelt fairly, but were very poor in arithmetic, doing little, and that little not correctly. Some were said to have learnt geography, but they knew hardly anything about it, and their answers to questions in English grammar showed no intelligence. The master appeared to me sufficiently competent in point of knowledge: he has, however, been a long time in the place, and is now no longer active.

In the girls' school, which is kept quite distinct from the boys', and is not under the supervision of the master, there were 34 children present out of 48 whose names were on the books. Only six were thought capable of an easy sum in the addition of money, and two or three of them did it wrong. Several could not take it down from dictation, and none in the whole school, so far as I could make out, were able to write down figures beyond thousands. Several knew the multiplication table. Reading was good—girls of this age usually read better than boys do—and spelling fair. The children were somewhat nervous, and so perhaps did themselves less than justice; still it cannot be thought that the state either of this or of the boys' department is quite satisfactory.

A foundation with so considerable an endowment as this of Broughton enjoys might to aspire be something more than a common elementary school. Probably the best course would be to establish a Government school in the village, giving it, if necessary, a grant in aid from the grammar school funds, and make the grammar school itself an efficient commercial school, into which the most promising scholars from the Government school should be drafted, receiving their education free, while others should pay 4*l.* a year. The constitution of the foundation should at the same time be revised, so as to define the relations of the trustees and churchwardens, and to give the former a real control over the school. The master should no longer be irremovable.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 342, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. By indenture of feoffment, 22 December 1590, property in Broughton and three other townships was conveyed to trustees for a schoolmaster, and in default for repair of the church and church bridges. Deeds with trustees, accessible on application.

School Property.—Consists of a school-house, four farmhouses, three cottages, 58a. 3r. 32p. statutable of land, and a rentcharge of 1*l.* per annum. Annual income 123*l.* 10*s.* gross, about 106*l.* net, all applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Towards the exhibition and finding of an honest person, sad and discreet, to teach Grammar School at Broughton. (Trust Deed of 1590.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed.)

Government and Masters.—Six honest and discreet parishioners of the parish of Broughton to manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of the school.

When reduced to two, continuing trustees appoint six others.

Head master may hold other preferment. No special qualifications required.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Teachers.—One master. Income from endowment 55*l.* A mistress. Income from endowment 35*l.*

Day Scholars.—30 boys, 31 girls, from distances up to 1½ miles; receive education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School opened and closed with prayers. The clergyman attends daily. The school never examined.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Charles Roger Jacson, Esq., Barton, Preston.
Edward Wilson, Esq., Broughton House, Broughton.
William Charnley, Esq., Brooklands, Broughton.
Charles Henry Myres, Esq., Durton House, Broughton.
Joseph Clayton, Esq., Broughton.
William Boys, Esq., Catterall near Garstang.

Master:

Alexander Jackson.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Broughton is a silent little village at the mouth of the Vale of Duddon, with a station on the railway from Carnforth to Whitehaven. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful. The school owes its origin to a bequest of 100*l.*, made in 1784, by Edward Taylor, on condition that 60*l.* more should be raised by subscription. This 160*l.*, with 36*l.* 10*s.* raised by the poor rates, or borrowed on the inhabitants' credit, was expended in buying land, which now produces, according to the information given me, more than 20*l.* a year. The school, however, receives only 6*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* year, as the interest upon 160*l.* at 4 per cent., the rest of the money going to the reduction of the poor rates. The benefit to each ratepayer is so small that it would require, one would think, no great effort of generosity to let the whole profits of the land go to this miserable school.* The trustees of the endowment are, I am told, four in number; they are a distinct body from the seven school trustees.

The school is well placed, on rising ground, a little way from the village, but it is very small, ill ventilated, dirty, ruinous, and altogether wretched.†

Though the founder used the words "grammar school," the education given here has for a long time been almost wholly elementary, and the school itself seems to have been more than once on the verge of extinction. Its trustees have evidently taken but little interest in its welfare, and the place being altogether stagnant, the inhabitants have never bestirred themselves to get improvements made. If their children learnt to read, they were content; if not, neither then did they trouble themselves.

On the day of my visit 22 children were present, the average attendance being about 32 boys and 8 girls. Boys and girls are taught together. They are the children of agricultural labourers, statesmen (*i.e.*, small freeholders), and village tradespeople, and pay 3*d.* a week for reading alone, 5*d.* for reading and writing, 6*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for Latin. Reading I found passable; English grammar exceedingly scanty; arithmetic indifferent; spelling tolerable. Two boys were questioned in elementary Latin (six were said to be learning it), and of these, one knew a little. The master has no assistance, and the school altogether was below the level of an average National school under Government inspection.

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* There are charities here, given away in doles, which, I was told, are at present of little or no service to the poor, and would be better applied to educational purposes.

† Since my visit, which fell in August 1865, I have been informed that a new schoolhouse has been erected, and, that the trustees, or, at least, some among them, propose to put the school under Government inspection, and apply for a Government grant.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 219, A. D. 1820. End. Gr. Ret. 92.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Edward Taylor, 19 March 1784, who left 100*l.* for school, on condition that 60*l.* more should be raised by subscription for the same purpose. This money laid out, with 36*l.* 10*s.* from poor rates, in purchase of buildings and land, which were conveyed to trustees for such purposes as township should direct, interest at 4 per cent. being paid on the 160*l.* for grammar school. Deeds with the incumbent.

School Property.—Interest on 160*l.* at 4 per cent., or 6*l.* 8*s.* per annum, paid to school.

Site good. New school built.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Grammar School in the town of Broughton.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Trustees of school site and buildings appoint and dismiss master.

With reference to renewal of the trust, the trustees say: "When any "trustees die the heir of such inherit the trusteeship, or if otherwise, they "are elected by the township."

There appear to be no trustees of Taylor's endowment.

Master must be a member of Church of England. Holds office independent of future alterations.

State of School in second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Income from endowment 6*l.* 8*s.*, from fees 33*l.* 10*s.*

Day Scholars.—54, about half under 10 years of age, from distances up to six miles; pay for reading 3*d.* a week, for reading and writing 5*d.*, for reading, writing, and accounts 6*d.*, for Latin 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified by reading, writing, and arithmetic. Three boys returned as learning Latin. Instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishments: extra lessons and caning in school.

Good playground. Drilling is taught.

School-time 48 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees of school site and buildings only:

Wm. Crowdson, Esq., Green Slack House, Broughton-in-Furness.
J. Lawrey, Esq., Broughton Tower, Broughton-in-Furness.
Major Rawlinson, Duddon Hall.
Richard Assheton Cross, Esq., Eccleriggs.
Richard Latham, Esq., Liverpool.
Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Broughton.
Rev. J. Robinson, Broughton.
Mr. Thos. Casson, Broughton.

Master:

Coulton Metcalfe.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURNLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

BURNLEY is a thriving town on the northernmost verge of the manufacturing district, some twenty-five miles north of Manchester. Its school, although tolerably well endowed, and placed in the midst of a prosperous and rapidly increasing population, has for some time past been in low water, and is one of those cases which show the need that exists for some body which can not only, like the Charity Commission, empower trustees to act, but stir them up, and require them to exert themselves in the discharge of the duties they have undertaken. The gross revenue is at present 223*l.*, 180*l.* of which is applied to school purposes. Part of the property is increasing in value, and one farm in particular, now leased at a low rent, will before long be extremely valuable for building purposes.* The trustees have several times talked of selling it; it is to be hoped that they will not do so at once, since in a short time it will fetch a much higher price than would now be obtained for it. Whether the head master is or is not entitled to the whole proceeds of the endowment, and what is his legal position towards the trustees, has been formerly matter of controversy between him and them, and remains at present undecided. The financial management of the school certainly belongs to them, as well as a general control of its educational arrangements, a control which appears to have been once exercised of late years in the appointment of a visiting master to give lessons in chemistry. They are six in number, do not meet regularly, and have not, according to the report of the townspeople, taken much interest in the well-being of the school. From 1857 to 1862 they held, if their minute book is to be trusted, no meeting whatever, and although the condition of the school premises has for many years past been fatal to the school's prosperity, they have done no more than talk at intervals about rebuilding. Most of them hold themselves aloof from the town, not appearing to regard its wishes, and hence, although greatly respected as individuals, they do not as a body enjoy the confidence of the town.

As is the case in so many of the Lancashire towns, the number of boys in attendance (51) is very small compared with the population of the town (30,000) and the adjoining district (probably 50,000 within a three-mile radius). This cannot be ascribed to the classical character of the school, for not more than one half of the boys learn Latin, and only one tenth Greek. The remainder take the English subjects only, together with occasional lectures on chemistry and the elements of natural philosophy given by a visiting master certificated by the Science and Art Department. Besides

* There is some doubt as to the right of access to this piece of land; and it is therefore possible that its value may to some extent depend on the terms upon which the proprietors of the adjoining land are willing to let a road be made to it. To them its value would in any case be very considerable.

this master and a visiting master for drawing, the school has two permanent teachers, the head master, who devotes himself to the classical part of the work, and the second master, who undertakes the mathematics and arithmetic, and sometimes gives instruction in geology. The school is not classified separately for each subject. On examination, the Latin of the elder boys proved to be respectable, though of course it did not go high. Arithmetic was good in the higher classes, to 13 boys of which (average age $12\frac{1}{4}$) I gave papers. In a lower part of the school (the third and fourth forms, average age 12) it was rather poor. The average age of the boys learning Euclid was $13\frac{1}{7}$, they did not evince much proficiency, being all of them mere beginners. Several gave intelligent answers—answers that seemed to show an interest in the subject—to questions on geology. The spelling and the geography of the younger boys was moderately good, their writing neat.

As the head master is an estimable and cultivated man, earnest in his work, and the second master also a zealous teacher, and a mathematician of some note, the not quite satisfactory condition of the school seems to me mainly attributable to the roughness of the boys, who mostly belong to the lower middle class, to the very imperfect state of preparation in which they come, and to the wretched building in which the classes are taught, and which is alone sufficient to dishearten both masters and boys. It is a gloomy old structure, upon high ground to the N.E. of the town, close to the parish church. On the ground floor there is but one room, about 30 feet by 18 by $9\frac{1}{2}$, which gives little over 100 cubic feet of air for each of the 50 boys. It is dark, ill furnished, and very ill ventilated. Upstairs there is a small room in which books are kept, and another often used as a class-room, though it is too small to be of much service for that purpose. A scrap of bare earth on one side the school is the only playground. These defects, sufficient of themselves to depress the school, have been a subject of general complaint and regret in the town, and have latterly attracted the attention of the trustees, who are still employed in considering what site should be chosen for a new building, and the means by which money may be raised to defray the cost of its erection. No site is likely to be better than the present, on high ground close to the town, and near the station of a railway which may be expected to bring boys from the populous district east of Burnley. As respects money, several of the leading townspeople told me that it would be supplied by the town on moderate terms, if the town were in return allowed some share in the management of the school. This they thought would be better than to diminish the permanent revenue by selling part of the estates, but they admitted that the trustees were not likely to entertain the proposal.

Burnley is one of the newest and roughest of the manufacturing towns. The rich people send their children to boarding schools at a distance; while the bulk of the middle class withdraw them from school at fourteen, or as soon as they can write clearly and cipher easily. In such a place very little store is set upon

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

learning or culture; classics excite hostility, and although the value of instruction in mathematics and natural science (more particularly chemistry and geology) will in time be appreciated by a population engaged in manufacturing and mining pursuits, it would at present be regarded with indifference. The head master desires to see a boarding-house established, thinking that the presence of boarders would temper the roughness of the town boys, and attract a greater number of the sons of the richer people as day scholars. A manufacturing town, however, is not the place where a boarding school is most likely to succeed, and though it may fairly be tried, the first business of the school evidently is to give a thorough plain education to the sons of the manufacturers and shopkeepers in the town. There is a considerable feeling for the grammar school in the town, and all that I heard went to show that if a good building were erected, and if it were understood that the school would give a sound commercial education, teaching Latin, but not making it compulsory, an attendance of 150 boys and upwards might be counted upon. The fees paid by such a number would, even at the present low scale (6*l.* 6*s.* for boys above, 4*l.* 4*s.* for boys under ten), produce 900*l.*, and this with an endowment of 300*l.* a year (net) would attract and repay the services of two energetic men as masters.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 65, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain; probably in reign of Edward VI., when a piece of copyhold land with a house and building was surrendered to feoffees, for the use of a school then founded or about to be founded. A rentcharge of 3*s.* 4*d.* granted by Richard Woodroffe in 1558 for maintaining the free grammar school. A rentcharge of 3*l.* granted by John Ingham, in 1577, towards the maintenance of a free grammar school at Burnley, or if that failed for two years, at Colne. A farm at Alverthorpe, originally charged with payment of five marks up to the year 1790, for Burnley or Colne school, was conveyed in 1647 to schoolmaster of Burnley for residue of the term. Several other gifts and bequests. A rentcharge of 9*l.* and also that of 3*s.* 4*d.* lost. School built about 2½ centuries ago on a site given for the purpose; repaired out of chapel rate. Muniments kept by governors' solicitors.

School Property.—Consists of farm of eight acres at Alverthorpe, and 22a. 0r. 34p. of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch) with houses and buildings, and rentcharges of 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Some of the land let for terms of 999 years. Average annual value 224*l* gross; 180*l.* applied to school, the balance being applied in reduction of expense of application to Court of Chancery. Present income 275*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, about 240*l.* net. Income may be increased at a future time by letting more of the land on building leases.

School shares with Whalley school a second preference after Middleton school in two exhibitions founded by Dean Nowell at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Site good; buildings thoroughly dilapidated and totally inadequate to requirements of district.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (Woodroffe, and subsequent deeds). To teach children and young persons freely (Ingham's deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—The several properties never vested in one set of trustees. Trustees appointed from time to time to manage school. At present six, self-electing, appoint master. Accounts audited annually by a public accountant.

No special qualifications required of head master, and no rule as to other duties. Allowed to take boarders; has none at present. Appoints other masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 140*l.* from endowment; second master of 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Sons of professional men and tradespeople, from distances up to three miles. Present number (1867) 50, paying, per quarter, one guinea under ten, and one guinea and a half over ten years of age.

Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write a little.

School classified chiefly by commercial arithmetic. School course frequently modified to suit individual cases, especially towards close of a boy's time. Religious instruction for an hour daily by head master to three quarters of school. Prayers from Liturgy before and after school.

Promotion by half-year's marks. Examination at Christmas by masters.

Punishments: caning in school, seldom severely, and expulsion or suspension.

Playground very small, adjoining school. Drilling taught. A small library.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. About one third of lessons prepared out of school.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for year 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*	EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents received (Whole annual rental 275*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross.)	240	1	6	Masters' salaries	240	0	0
				Agency	15	0	0
				Accountant	3	14	0
Deficit	33	9	6	Head master for repairs	10	0	0
				Insurance		15	0
				Interest	4	2	0
Total	£ 273	11	0	Total	£ 273	11	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. W. Thursby, Ormerow House, Burnley.
Lieut. General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Bank Hall, Burnley.
Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.
Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq., The Holme, near Todmorden.
The Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, Rector of Burnley, Royle Hall, Burnley.
James Roberts, Esq., Turleton House, Burnley.

Clerk to Trustees:

Handsley and Tattersall, Solicitors, Burnley.

Head Master:

Rev. James Butler, D.C.L., All Souls' College, Oxon.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURTONWOOD SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Burtonwood is a village in a district partly mining and partly agricultural, about half-way between St. Helen's and Warrington. The origin of its school is unknown. We first find it mentioned in a deed of A.D. 1766, by which a part of the public carriage house, in which the public carriage of the inhabitants of Burtonwood was kept, is set apart to be used as a school, on condition that the schoolmaster shall not demand any payment for teaching his scholars save that which he has heretofore received from the contract money, apparently the proceeds of a rate levied within the chapelry for the joint benefit of the incumbent and the schoolmaster. At one time the school possessed certain "stock" or sums of money whose interest was paid to the master, but these not having been duly invested in the names of the trustees seem to have been lost, and the master is now left to support himself upon the fees paid by the children (which vary from 8*s.* to 25*s.* per annum), having also an official residence (with 5*l.* per annum). Nothing is vested in the trustees except the land whereon the school and chapel stand. Their full number is 15. What seems to be the last deed relating to the school premises was shown me; it is a conveyance to new trustees by the sole survivor of a previous body of trustees, and bears date 1833. Three only survive, and of these one is said to be imbecile and two others bedridden.

For a long time past the school has done duty for an elementary Privy Council school, there being none other in the neighbourhood, nor have either Latin or mathematics been taught in it within man's memory. The master, whose whole income from it does not exceed 40*l.*, has no assistant, and could indeed scarce make a living if he did not employ his leisure time in surveying, carving gravestones, and making wills. The schoolroom is tolerably large, but ill ventilated. There is no playground.

Fifty-four children were present on the day of my visit, about half of them girls. Three fourths or more were the children of labourers, the rest of small farmers or village tradespeople. The very poorest class, including the Irish settlers, do not come here; so far as I could make out they go to school nowhere.

The attainments of the pupils were not satisfactory; but this need not be charged on the master. A school cannot be satisfactory where one man has to deal single-handed with so many raw children. Reading was poor, spelling indifferent. The second class was not perfectly familiar with the multiplication table, and those in the first class, children who took an easy paper in arithmetic (four boys and three girls), made very little of. Grammar and geography are taught to a class of 12 of the more advanced; the knowledge shown was scanty and unintelligent.

A case like this of Burtonwood is a reproach to our present Privy Council system. The place is sadly in want of an inspected school; and because it is poor and has no resident landowner nothing is done for it, and the children are left to grow up half taught or not taught at all.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 192, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Indenture, 22 March 1741, Peter Bold directed part of town carriage house to be used as school. By will, April 1793, Jonathan Lucas left 40*l.* for school. This sum, as well as a school stock of 56*l.* which was placed out on a note of hand, lost by bankruptcy. Deeds kept in town chest, accesible to public.

School Property.—Consists only of school house, valued at 5*l.* per annum, built in 1798 by subscription.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching children of inhabitants or landowners in township free, except what master might reasonably charge for writing and arithmetic. (Deed of trust, 1766.) For a Grammar School and for teaching eight poor children of township, not of pauper parents, reading, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism. (Lucas' Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Such kind of learning as was usually taught in such schools. (Deed 1766.) Virgil, Horace, Homer, and Greek Testament, besides the above. (Lucas' Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees reduced by death or removal to three, all incapacitated by health, appoint master, and appear to have no further business with school.

Master must be member of Church of England.

State of School in 1867.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Total income from fees about 35*l.*, besides house, value about 5*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—On an average 33 boys, 16 girls, from distances up to two miles. About seven taught for 2*d.* per week; the rest pay, for reading, 3*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; for writing, 4*s.* 4*d.*; for arithmetic, 6*s.* 6*d.* Attendance at Sunday School voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Eight children learn English grammar and geography. Girls taught to sew and knit. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with Prayers from Liturgy. School never examined.

Punishment: caning, in school.

Playground about 400 square yards, close to school.

School time, 49 weeks per annum. Study, 35 hours per week. One hour 20 minutes daily allowed for play (including dinner-hour), and whole of Saturday. Grammar and geography lessons prepared out of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustee:

Thomas Fairclough, Farmer,
George Pooley,
Edward Gleave,
Roger Haslam,
John Fairclough, sen.,
John Fairclough, jun.,
Thomas Kilshall,
Thomas Kilshaw,
Robert Forster,
John Makin,
Joseph Holden,
Peter Yates,
Thomas Fairclough, jun.,
John Partington,
Jas. Warburton,
James Hatton,
William Bate, and
Robert Miller

} All of the township of Burtonwood.

Master:

Thomas Sothern.

BURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS, which is one of the most recent grammar school foundations in Lancashire, is also one of the wealthiest. The statutes drawn up and published by the founder in 1727 contain a great number of provisions for its good government, some of them curiously illustrative of the state of education at the time. An abstract of them may be found in the Charity Commission Report. He directs, among other things, that there shall be two masters, the higher of whom is to teach Hebrew as well as Greek and Latin, while the usher, besides taking the lower foms in classics, is to teach writing and arithmetic. School is in summer to be from 7 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 5; in winter from 8 to 11 and 1 to 4. (This rule is no longer observed.) Instruction is to be free to founder's kin and to residents in the parish of Bury; they are, however, to offer as a gift to the master, over and above the Shrovetide cockpenny, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* twice a year; to the usher, if in his department, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* No account is to be taken of founder's kin after the lapse of three hundred years. All the trustees are to be members of the Established Church, and seven of them clergymen, three of these being the warden (now dean) of Manchester and the rectors of Bury and Prestwich respectively, who, the founder hopes, "will sometimes favour the school of Bury with a nomination to one of Mr. Hulme's exhibitions." Two exhibitions of 20*l.* a year each are established for scholars proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brazenose, Oxford, each to last seven years. "Whenever," the statutes say, "a scholar is "chosen into either of my exhibitions, I desire the trustees to "admonish such scholar to behave himselfe well in the university, "to be sober and diligent in his studies, and that whenever it "shall pleas God to bless him with good preferment in this world, "by which I mean a hundered pound a year or upwards, that "then within seven years after he is possessed of such preferment "(or sooner) he would, in consideration of this my charity and in "gratitude to the memory of his benefactor, make a handsome "present in money to the trustees and governours for the use of the "school, the good and prosperity of which I have much at heart. "Such a promis I require every exhibitioner to make in a very "solemn manner in the presence of the trustees, and I desire "them to put him in mind of this his promis upon all fitting "occasions and oppertunities." It is to be feared that most exhibitioners, however often reminded, neglected this request; one, however, who was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, showed his gratitude to the school by a bequest of 500*l.*, made in 1838 for the augmentation of the exhibitions. Having in his foundation deed and statutes given a preference as respects both the exhibitions and the gratuitous instruction to boys born within the parish of Bury, Roger Kay had the good sense to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

revoke all this by a codicil, and to grant equal rights and privileges to the children of all persons resident within the parish, whether born there or not, that is to say, to all day scholars, since until the making of railways no day boys could come daily from beyond the parish bounds.

The founder by another codicil ordered ten poor girls of Bury to be instructed in the school by the usher in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and charged an estate with the payment of 5*l.* a year for apprenticing one of these girls. He had previously ordered 7*l.* of the school income to be yearly applied to the apprenticing of a poor boy, to be chosen by the trustees.

II. These statutes have been in some respects modified by a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1861, whereby a salary of 200*l.* is appointed to be paid to the master, together with two-eighths of the capitation fees; to the second master 100*l.*, with one-eighth capitation fees,* and to a third master 100*l.* The head master is permitted to receive 15 boarders, the second master 10, the third master 5. Capitation fees are established, 8*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* per annum in the upper, 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* in the lower school; and these payments are to include instruction in drawing and in modern languages (given by separate masters) as well as in the ordinary subjects.

Of late years hardly any boys have been apprenticed, there being little or no *bonâ fide* demand for the apprentice premium. This was so even in 1828, according to the report of the Charity Commission. For a very long time, perhaps ever since the foundation of the school, the ten girls have been taught elsewhere, though a payment (now amounting to 7*l.*) is made from the school funds to the person who teaches them.

III. I do not know that there is anything to be remarked upon in the management of the school by the board of trustees. They seem to take more interest in it than trustees usually do; and although the townspeople would be glad to have some more direct representation at the board than they now enjoy, they do not seem to have any complaints to make against the present administration. They adhere to the founder's rule respecting the attendance of the masters and scholars at church on Sundays and holidays, and the learning of the Church catechism by the boys, thinking that as his words are express, they have no choice but to obey them. It is an unfortunate result of this rule that some of the nonconformists of the town, and especially the Unitarians, are unable to use the school, and as there is no other good day school in Bury, are obliged to send their sons away from home. The conciliatory deportment of the present head master has, as I was informed, prevented the school from becoming the object of that hostility which this exclusiveness would otherwise have made it incur.

IV. Educationally regarded, the school consists of an upper and a lower department, taught in different rooms, and having

* The remaining five-eighths go to the general funds of the charity.

a different scale of fees, but otherwise not kept distinct, it being the custom for all boys to pass through the latter to reach the former, and there being therefore no social separation between the pupils in each. Boys begin Latin in the upper classes of the lower school and are promoted to the upper when they have a fair knowledge of the accidence. Greek begins in the second class of the upper school. The system is so far classical that every boy who stays long enough learns both Greek and Latin; but in the junior classes of the lower school no Latin is taught, and the "English and commercial" subjects appear to receive their due share of attention.

Although the Bury school receives a larger proportion of children of wealthy townspeople than do most of the Lancashire grammar schools, very few boys think of proceeding to the universities, and there is often a lack of candidates for the exhibitions. From 1844 to the time of my visit none had been given away. The causes of this phenomenon have been described elsewhere.* In the case of Bury it may partly be due to the small value of the exhibitions, which even with the addition made by Dr. Wood's bequest would go but a very little way towards the expenses of an Oxford or Cambridge education. As the exhibition is tenable only at S. John's, Cambridge, or Brasenose, Oxford, the exhibitioner cannot increase his income by gaining a scholarship at any other college in Cambridge or Oxford. Nor in Bury school, where so few of the boys remain long enough to get high in classics, and where the masters' attention is necessarily so much absorbed in the ordinary work of the lower boys, would it be easy even for so excellent a scholar as the present head master to prepare any but a very clever boy to win an open scholarship at one of the better colleges.

V. The grammar school is well placed near the centre of the town, on one side of an open space in which the parish church stands. Its buildings, although not handsome, are commodious, well ventilated, and sufficiently large for the present number of boys, consisting of two large class-rooms, in one of which the upper and in the other the lower department is taught, and of a third one somewhat smaller, which is used, among other purposes, for the modern language classes; all are well furnished. There is a playground, but no cricket field. The head master's house is about five minutes' walk distant.

VI. Having hardly any boys intended for the universities, and comparatively few intended for the professions, having to send out most of its scholars to business at 14 or 15 years of age, Bury school cannot carry either its classical or its mathematical teaching very high. What is given, however, is good of its kind, and is happily combined with a thorough handling of the "commercial" subjects. In the upper school (about 35 boys present) the two highest classes were given previously unseen pieces of Cæsar and Ovid to translate; their performances were certainly

* General Report upon Lancashire Schools, Vol. ix., p. 482.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

not brilliant, yet, considering that only one or two were over, and some under, 16 years of age, they were respectable, as was also the knowledge of grammar shown. *Vivâ voce* they and the class next below them translated creditably. Some of them wrote a theme, the subject proposed being a visit to Manchester, and expressed themselves simply and correctly, spelling well and writing neatly. Writing struck me as good throughout the school. In history and geography and in Scripture history three or four boys answered very well indeed; the rest fairly. They repeated the Church catechism fluently. Twenty-three upper school boys (average age $13\frac{3}{4}$) had papers in arithmetic, containing questions on the higher rules; eight were marked very fair, eight fair, five meagre, and two bad. The methods employed were good, and more ingenuity than usual was displayed in dealing with questions a little out of the common form. Mathematics don't go high; five papers only were done, and these on the earlier parts of Euclid; but they were done intelligently, and witnessed to good teaching. In the lower school (55 boys) 19 boys (average age $13\frac{1}{4}$) did comparatively easy papers in arithmetic; three were good, six very fair, four fair, four poor, two bad. Four or five boys, and these not the eldest, showed independent intelligence; the rest stuck to their rules. The lowest classes of this department were examined in English grammar; their answers were not intelligent. Spelling was fair. The teaching of modern languages by a master who comes twice a week from Manchester appeared to me to be thorough and sensible.

VII. Bury, although it has grown apace during the last fifty years, is by no means so new and rough as some of the other manufacturing towns. There are, I was told, fewer very large fortunes here; there is less social separation between classes, and the wealthy manufacturers are more willing than their brethren in Bolton or Rochdale to send their sons to a day school, where they will meet the children of shopkeepers and clerks. Hardly any grammar school in Lancashire has succeeded so well in recommending itself to parents of different social ranks as this of Bury. There are a good many children of millowners and professional men, a good many of shopkeepers and other tradesmen: all mix freely together in school and at play; and all, if they stay long enough at school, learn Latin in due course, the parents making little or no objection, because they see that arithmetic and writing are duly cared for. At present the school is well managed by the head master, and well taught by him and by the second master also. The difficulties under which it labours, and which prevent it, in spite of its fine endowment, from giving what may be called a high education, are difficulties incident to its local position among a population whose sons it receives ill-prepared at 9, 10, or 11 years of age, and is forced, by the pressure towards business, to send into the world at 14.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 216. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Indenture, 6 May 1726, Rev. Roger Kay gave about 95 acres of land (seven yards to the perch,) with houses, and a rentcharge of 25*l.* per ann. for school, in trust for payment after his death of 50*l.* a year to master, 20*l.* to usher, 20*l.* for two exhibitions. He also left 5*l.* a year to trustees of the school for apprenticing poor girls. 500*l.* left by will of Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, a former exhibitioner (deceased 23 April 1839), for augmenting exhibitions. Deeds kept in a strong box, and copies at Diocesan Registry at Manchester, accessible to the public by founder's instructions.

School Property.—The above-mentioned lands, a small part let on building leases, rentcharges, dividends, and coal rent. Average annual income for five years preceding 1865 returned at 840*l.* gross, 698*l.* net., 457*l.* applied to school, besides school, two houses and playground. Receipts in 1864–5 were 740*l.* gross, about 539*l.* net. In 1867–8 gross income receivable, reckoning the minimum rental of coal mine, was 779*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, actual coal rental for the year was 225*l.*, raising the income to 904*l.* Outgoings for the year in respect of repairs, management, rates, &c., about 84*l.* Income increasing through investment of coal rents. Last exhibitioner in 1844 received 40*l.* his first year, and 30*l.* a year afterwards.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free Grammar School for town and parish of Bury for ever; for providing two exhibitions of 10*l.* per annum each, tenable for seven years at St. John's College, Cambridge, or Brazenose College, Oxford, open to founder's relations and boys born in parish, with preference to poor boys, and merit always to have the preference;* out-town boys, not being founder's kin, to make terms with the master; for teaching 10 poor girls and for apprenticing poor boys and girls, &c. (Statutes A.D. 1727.)† School and exhibitions open to all residents in Bury; (Codicil to founder's will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, writing and arithmetic, and all such good authors as are usually taught in schools for the better education of youth. (Statutes.) Modern languages and drawing (Scheme 1861).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 29 July 1861, authorizes appointment of a third master, and a master or masters for modern languages and drawing.

Trustees, the Dean of Manchester, the Rectors of Bury and Prestwich, and four other clergymen and six laymen, residing within 10 miles, having estates of 50*l.* a year, members of Church of England, self-electing, make rules from time to time, audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss masters and boys, appoint exhibitioners and examiners, and hold annual visitation. Bishop of Manchester appoints master, if trustees neglect.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, an orthodox member of Church of England, well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. Founder's kin preferred if competent. Head master and usher to give bonds (for 500*l.* and 200*l.*), to quit at one week's notice, but not to resign without giving two months' notice, and bonds of similar amount not to officiate as stipendiary curates in parish church. May hold other clerical preferment under value of 100*l.* and 50*l.* per annum respectively. (Statutes.)

Head master allowed to take 15 boarders, usher 10, third master 5.

* Exhibitioners to be required to promise that on obtaining preferment in the world worth 100*l.* per annum, they would make a handsome present to the school.

† The book of Statutes, made by founder, contains very minute directions and regulations for the management of the school and its property.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 200*l.* Has one fourth * of capitation fees, a house, and profits of boarders. Second master's income from endowment 100*l.*, besides one-eighth * of capitation fees and house. Third master's income from endowment 90*l.* Head master entitled to a pension of 20*l.* if incapacitated by ill health, French, drawing, and music masters receive 100*l.*, 60*l.*, and 50*l.* a year respectively.

Day Scholars.—115, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* in upper school, 4*l.* 4*s.* in lower school for instruction. No extra subjects. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Live as part of the family. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 40 to 50 guineas. Boys under 14 returning home on Sunday pay 30*l.* No extras. School bills as above with 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year for clothing, &c. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1017 feet per boy. Hours 7½ A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write well.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism to all. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by half-year's marks; generally separate for each subject.

Examination once a year by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given according to founder's directions.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal, the latter in school.

Playground 30 perches, close to school. Masters occasionally join in games. Drilling taught as part of system.

No boys gone to University within last five years; one or two a year to other schools.

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. First lesson prepared out of school. Two hour's interval daily between morning and afternoon school. Two half-holidays a week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending MAY 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank	396	4	2
Rents	521	14	7
Rentcharge	25	0	0
For coals	225	0	9
Dividends on 3,132*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* consols, less 1*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* inc. tax	92	0	0
Received for claret jug broken at anniversary dinner	0	15	0
Interest on balance	5	5	4
	£1,265	19	10
Capitation fees	361	5	0
	£1,627	4	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of head, second, and third master	390	0	0
Salaries of French, drawing, and music master	210	0	0
Examiner (Mids. and Xmas)	14	0	0
Drill sergeant	8	16	0
Printing and stationery	12	2	3
Library, choir, &c.	14	3	0
Inc. tax on salaries and prop. tax on houses of head and second masters	13	10	0
Coals and cleaning	24	19	0
Entertainment and decorations	20	12	0
Repairs and insurance	25	0	7
Water rate, sewer rate, gas, &c.	7	1	8
Inc. tax on coal rent and on rentcharge	4	3	4
Measuring coal	4	10	4
Advertising, account book, bankers' commission, &c.	7	1	8
Tenants' rent day	7	2	5
Law bill	4	12	10
Rent-gatherer and land steward	21	12	0
Sermon and poor	3	1	0
Trinity school for 10 poor girls on their foundation	10	0	0
Investment in consols	364	0	0
Share of capitation fees to head master (90*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*) and second master (45*l.* 3*s.*)	135	9	3
Balance in hand	325	7	6
	£1,627	4	10

The remaining five-eighths of capitation fees go to general funds of school in accordance with scheme, which also regulates masters' salaries.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Ironfounder.
,, 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	,, 2	
,, 3	Mill-owner.	,, 3	Stationer.
,, 4	Mill-owner.	,, 4	Silversmith.
,, 5	Plumber and glazier.	,, 5	Druggist.
,, 6	Wine merchant.	,, 6	Clerk.
,, 7	Mill-owner.	,, 7	Mill-owner.
,, 8	Manager.	,, 8	Draper.
,, 9	Gentleman.	,, 9	Grocer.
,, 10	Dissenting minister.	,, 10	Pawnbroker.

From distances up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Widow lady -	Clapton, near London.	Head master.
,, 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Waterfoot, Newchurch.	,,
,, 3	Guardians in trade	Bury - -	,,
,, 4	Guardians, ladies -	Fallowfield, Manchester.	,,
,, 5	Mill-owner -	Bacup - -	,,

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	119	9	nil	6	15	1	1	1	1½	Whateley's Evidences of Christianity (the whole); Burton's Church History (about one-third); Scripture Summary of Genesis, Exodus, and St. Mark's Gospel; Eurip. Alcestis (the whole); Xen. Cyropæd. (the latter part of Bk. 1); Huntingford's Gk. Exer. (selections from part 3); Ovid's Fasti, Bk. 2, (the whole); Corn. Nepos (six lives); Bland's Elegiacs (30 or 40 exer.); Boileau "Le Lutrin" (the whole); Lamartine "Christophe Colomb" (the whole); Mignet "Marie Stuart" (vol. 1, first 5 chs.); Schiller "Neffe als Onkel" (the whole). Extracts from German Classic authors: Ahn's German Grammar; Butler's Geography generally; Colenso's Arithmetic; Euclid (Bks. 1 and 2); Mason's English Grammar.	9	14	
Greek	15	2	—	—	—	3	¾	2	2½		—	—	
Latin	89	7	—	—	—	2	***	2	2		—	—	
French	63	5	—	—	—	2	1½	2	3		—	—	
German	17	2	—	—	—	2	1½	2	3		—	—	
Arithmetic	119	9	—	—	—	3	1½	1	4½		—	—	
Bookkeeping	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2		—	—	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	24	3	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3		—	—	
Physics	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
History	119	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		—	—	
Geography	119	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		—	—	
*English Grammar.	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
English Literature.	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
English Composition.	6	1	—	—	—	1	***	1	***		—	—	
*Reading	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
*Writing	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	
Music	119	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	2		—	—	
Drawing	119	9	—	—	—	2	1½	—	3		—	—	

* I have connected these subjects with the total number in the school, thoug

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read, or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
1	1	1½		13	10	2	1½	1	1½	
¾	2	2½		—	—	—	—	—	—	
¾	2	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	2	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	2	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	1	4½		—	—	5	2	6	10	
—	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1½	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	
⅔	2	1½		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1		—	—	4	1	—	4	
1	—	1		—	—	2	1	1	2	
—	—	—		—	—	2	1	—	2	
—	—	—		—	—	2	1	—	2	
—	—	—		—	—	2	1	—	2	
1	—	2		—	—	5	1	—	5	
1½	—	3		—	—	2	½	—	1	

Scripture Summary, 1st and 2nd Samuel and 1st and 2nd of Kings; Articles of Religion and Church Catechism; Greek Test. (from 6th to 14th ch. of S. Matt. inclusive); Adam's Gk. Delectus (latter half); Eton Grk. Grammar (minora); Virgil Æneid, Bk. 2 (latter half); Cæsar Bell. Gall., Bk. 5; Eton Latin Exercises (former half of book); Bolleau "Le Lutrin" (extracts from); Extracts from German Classic Authors; Ahn's German Grammar (part 2); Butler's Geography (descriptive); Joyce's Scientific Dialogues (chaps. on Hydrostat. and Pneum.); Euclid, Bk. 1 (1st 30 propns.); Colenso's Arith.

Phipps' Scripture Catechism (the Bk. of Genesis) and Ch. Catechism; Lennie's English Grammar (to the end of passive Verbs); the Class Bk. of Poetry (the first 20 pages); Barnard Smith's Arithmetic (to the end of Vulgar Fractions); English History (published by the Committee of the National Society), the houses of Lancaster and York, and the Tudor Kings; Guy's Geography (the outlines of Gt. Britain and America).

of course, they are not subjects of study for the first or second class *now*.—(Note by H.M.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During the last four years, thirteen or fourteen boys have passed the Middle Class Examinations, several in honours.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

The Very Rev. George Hull Bowers, D.D., *Dean of Manchester.*
The Venerable Archdeacon Richard Durnford, Rector of Middleton and Archdeacon of Manchester.
John Hutchinson, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.
Oliver Ormerod Walker, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.
The Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, *Rector of Bury.*
William Openshaw, Woollen Manufacturer, Bury.
The Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, *Rector of Prestwich-cum-Oldham.*
James Richard Calrow, Cotton Spinner, Southport.
The Rev. Francis Henry Thicknesse, Vicar of Deane.
Joseph Fenton, Esq., Bamford Hall, Bury.
Richard Edward Ashton, Cotton Manufacturer, Bury.

Clerk to Trustees:

W. H. Norris, Solicitor, Bury, Lancaster.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles F. Hildyard, B.A., Oxford.

Usher:

Rev. William Haslam, B.A. Cambridge.

CARTMEL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Nothing seems to be known respecting the origin of this school, but it may be conjectured that it was at first attached to the priory of Cartmel, and subsequently after the dissolution of the religious houses supported by the parish collectively. It is consonant with this hypothesis that we find its government at present vested in the sidesmen or, as they are called, the Twenty-four. They appoint the head master and receive the income, but seem either not to possess or to have rarely exercised any authority over the internal arrangements of the school, though the present scale of fees for foundationers has been fixed by them. The endowment arises from a variety of small gifts, of which the earliest recorded was made in A.D. 1689 by one Henry Bigland. But before that time the school possessed a sum of money, part of which had been spent in the purchase of eight acres of land lying near Cartmel town. The present gross value of the endowment is a little over 100*l.* a year, all of which goes to the head master except 7*l.* 10*s.* paid to the usher.

The schoolhouse stands on the roadside about a quarter of a mile from the village rather than town of Cartmel. It was erected in 1863, and contains two rooms, a small one in which the head master takes the most advanced class, and keeps his scientific apparatus, and a larger one where the rest of the school is taught. It is neatly furnished and sufficiently large for the present number of boys. Over head is the boarders' dormitory, not very spacious, and close by the head master's house. There is a cricket field with some gymnastic apparatus in one corner of it, procured by the head master at his own expense. He usually permits day boys as well as boarders to use it.

The number of day boys was formerly much larger than it is now, when the elementary government school is open to receive the children of labourers and small farmers. Low as the fee for foundationers is, 2*l.* a year for general work, few parish boys come, there being very few people in the village or neighbourhood who seek a superior education. The boarders, though less numerous now than they were 30 or 40 years ago, before the making of railways, outnumber the day scholars, they are all the children of persons resident in Lonsdale or the adjoining districts. No distinction is made between boarders and day boys, nor between those day boys who pay 2*l.**(as being natives of the parish) and those others, sons of the wealthier people, who pay 6*l.*

The school is held to be classical, and the master endeavours to teach Latin to all, without, as I understand, making it absolutely compulsory. At present three fourths of the whole number are in Latin, one half in French, six in geometry, and one only in Greek. One boy, a son of the head master, went not long since to Cambridge; another proposes to go shortly. The great majority leave about 15 for some trade or profession.

* Besides this they pay 6*s.* a year for materials.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Bible is read daily, but no dogmatic instruction given, save the Church Catechism to boys preparing for the Oxford local examinations. Until these examinations interrupted his usual course of instruction, the head master was in the habit of giving lessons in geology and astronomy: he still gives a lesson in physics, accompanied by experiments, twice in the week.

Twenty-one boys were present on the day of my visit out of 23 whose names were on the books, of whom 10 are day boys, 13 boarders. They were somewhat nervous under examination, as boys are specially apt to be in quiet country places, but this did not prevent it from being apparent that they had been well taught by the head master, who is a man of some energy and skill, with a real enjoyment of his work. Latin was very fair, the higher boys translating Virgil fluently, and the lower answering well in grammar. English grammar and geography were creditable, especially in the upper parts of the school, the juniors showing not only less knowledge but less intelligence; spelling was pretty good among both seniors and juniors; and the arithmetic of those (classes I. and II., average age 12$\frac{4}{5}$) who were sufficiently advanced to take a paper in practice, proportion, and fractions was distinctly above the average. Although the methods employed were not always the best, several boys showed a considerable power of seeing the point of a question, and working it in their own way, instead of depending slavishly upon the rules. A few did fair papers in the elementary rules of algebra. The head master gave a scientific lesson (intermingling questions) in a clear and sensible way, and the boys were evidently interested in the subject.

As at present conducted, Cartmel grammar school is in a satisfactory state, and it is only to be regretted that there should not be a greater number of boys to profit by the teaching. Not many more can be expected from the immediate neighbourhood, but probably the offer of board and lodging at 20*l.* a year (could this be provided) might draw a certain number from the surrounding country, sons of the better class of yeomen and of the poorer professional men. The place is healthy and extremely pretty—an open valley in a pastoral country, with the sea two miles off to the south, and on the north the picturesque outlines of the Lake mountains closing in the view.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch.. Com. Rep. iii. 183. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. The use of 60*l.* time out of mind given to schoolmaster, formerly teaching in church, since continued to Grammar School. (Paper, dated August, 1696.) 50a. 3r. of land (stat. measure), purchased at various times, and allotments made of 32a. 1r. 14p. Deeds in vestry, accessible to public.

School Property.—Consists of the above-named lands, a sum of 106*l.* 12*s* consols, and share in dividends of 959*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* consols, the dividends received on these two sums being for usher. Total annual income 119*l.* gross, besides 7*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for usher: portions of former sum payable to Browedge School and to poor, viz.; 8*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* to each. Payments also

due for mortgage debt. Net value of whole income of grammar school about 80*l.*, besides field in master's possession, school, playground, and house.

Site and buildings good. School-house built in 1863, partly by subscription, partly with money raised on mortgage.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown. Described as a grammar school in purchase deed 1680. School always used as free to parishioners for classical education. (Trustees' Return, 1865.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed, 1680.)

Government and Masters.—The 24 sidesmen of the parish, self-electing, act as trustees, appoint head master, manage property, and audit accounts annually by a committee.

Head master must be member of Church of England. No restrictions on his holding other preferment; allowed to take boarders, number unlimited.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 86*l.* on average, in 1864–5 72*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Usher appointed by head master. Income from endowment 7*l.* 14*s.* and 32*l.* from quarterages.

Day Scholars.—16, sons of gentlemen, yeomen, &c., from distances up to three miles, some dining with head master; pay 6*l.* for general work. French, German, and drawing, extra, 4*l.* each. Boys on foundation, *i.e.*, of parish, pay 2*l.* for each, and 2*l.* for general work. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—12, sons of gentlemen, yeomen, &c., all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 32*l.* to 42*l.* Washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest, 58*l.*, lowest, 37*l.* Have not all separate beds. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read New Testament on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all ¼ hour daily. School opened and closed with special prayer.

Promotion partly by marks for year's work, and partly by examination.

Examination once a year by head master. Prizes given by examination and year's marks together.

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master, in public or privately, at discretion.

Playground 36 yards by 15 yards, open to all, besides a field of an acre and a half for boarders. A master present at games. School bounds about quarter of a mile, but boys can go out with master's permission. There is a gymnasium. Drilling taught as part of system.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours a week in summer, 25 in winter, besides time for preparation of some lessons. From seven and a half to eight hours daily for lessons. The rest at boys' disposal.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Holkar Hall.
Rev. Edmund Townley, Townhead.
Henry Remington, Esq., Aynsome.
James Stockdale, Esq., Carke.
Richard Blomeley Postlethwaite, J.P., Grange, Lancashire.
James Maychell Harrison, Hookborough.
Rev. Robert Curteis Hubberstey, Incumbent of Cartmel.
John Atkinson Hall, Esq., Carke.
Henry Fletcher Wrigge, Esq., Wood Broughton.
Thomas J. Hibbert, Esq., Broughton Grove.
James Simpson Young, Esq., Abbot Hall.
John Harrison, Esq., Carke Hall.

(*Continued on next page.*)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES—*continued.*

John Wakefield, Esq., J.P., Sedgwick House.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P., Hampsfield.
James Cowherd, Esq., Stoney Dale.
G. J. M. Ridehalgh, Esq., Fell Foot.
John Barker, Esq., J.P., Broughton Lodge.
Christopher Birkett, Yeoman, Moor How.
William Barker, Yeoman, Light Hill.
John Birkett, Esq., Birkett Houses.
John Bigland, Esq., Bigland Hall.
Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., J.P., Backbarrow.
John Fell, Esq., Tanley Cottage.
John Rawlinson, Yeoman, Beckside.

Head Master:
George Meaby, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
1	Gentleman.	6	Grocer.
2	Yeoman.	7	Innkeeper.
3	Yeoman.	8	Yeoman.
4	Innkeeper.	9	Solicitor.
5	Gentleman.	10	Gentleman.

From distances up to 2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Gentleman -	Staveley, Kendal -	Head master.
2	Yeoman - -	Waberthwaite -	
3	Gentleman -	Abbot Hall, Cartmel.	
4	Land agent -	Kendal - -	
5	Mill-owner -	Accrington -	
6	Gentleman -	Abbot Hall -	
7	Solicitor - -	Lancaster - -	
8	Clergyman -	Peckham - -	
9	Commercial traveller.	Kendal - -	
10	Yeoman - -	Lancaster - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Two Scholarships at Cambridge.
(*b.*) Clerkship in Secretary's Office of General Post Office.
(*c.*) Five successful at Univ. Local Examinations, three with honours.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£				hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hr.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge	28	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	The Holy Scriptures, and the Collects.							
Greek	2	1	1	2	13	3	1	1	3	Anabasis, Bk. I.							
Latin	23	3	1	9	15	5	—	5	10	Æneid, Bk. III.	7	12	10	1	5	10	Gram. Pontes Classici, No. 1.
French	13	3	2	5	15	5	—	5	5	Guizot's Guill. le Conqr., and idiomatic written Exs.	6	13	5	1	5	5	Hall's Exercises, Pt. I.
German	1	1	2														
Arithmetic	28	3	2	10	15	5	—	—	5	All the higher parts	8	12	7	1	—	7	Elementary Rules.
Book-keeping	2	1	1						3								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	1	6	15½	5	—	—	5	Six Bks. Euclid and Algebra, by lecture generally.	6	14	3	1	—	3	Algebra to Simple Equations.
Physics	12	1	1	12	15½	2	—	—	2								
History	28	2	1	14	15	1	—	—	1	Henry VIII. to Victoria	13	12	1	1	—	1	Simple questions & answers.
Geography	28	2	1	14	15	2	—	—	2	Generally	13	12	2	1	—	2	Europe.
English Grammar and analysis	28	2	1	14	15	2	—	—	2	Generally	13	12	5	½	5	10	"First Lessons."
English Composition	28	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—								
Reading	28	2	1	14	15	2	—	—	2	Biographies and poetic selections	13	12	5	½	—	3	Chambers' Series, Bk. IV.
Writing	28	2	1	14	15	3	—	—	3		13	12	5	—	—	5	
Drawing	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHORLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Several Lancashire towns owe their grammar school to the charter or letters patent of some king or queen; Chorley school is indebted for part of its endowment to the passing benevolence of a band of Puritan soldiers. The story is, that having been, in the campaign of 1648, hospitably entertained at Astley Hall, not far from the town, they showed their gratitude for a reception to which they were little accustomed in royalist Lancashire, by giving the arrears of their pay, which happened to be then delivered them, in aid of the Chorley school, which the inhabitants had erected about thirty years before. Several other small benefactions were subsequently added, and the whole income of the foundation is now 10*l.* a year, all of which goes to the master. Until about a century ago there would appear to have been a regular body of self-renewing trustees; then, all having died off without any fresh appointment being made, the rector of Croston, who was on the trust *ex officio*, was left sole trustee; and when, in course of time, the new parish of Chorley was formed out of the great parish of Croston, the rector of Chorley became and now is sole patron of the school. He appoints the master, and occasionally looks in to see him, but does not, as I understand, interfere with the internal arrangements.

The schoolhouse stands in a corner of the churchyard. It has but one room, 30 feet by 18 by 10 high, to the top of the vertical wall. This room is big enough for the number of boys in attendance, but as the floor is flagged, it is both cold and noisy; the window sashes are loose, and the whole place has an air of discomfort. There is no playground whatever, nor any master's house.

Having been for a long while in a rather depressed state, the school has lately shown symptoms of reviving under a new master, who had been at work for about six months before my visit. He is anxious to restore to the place its character of a grammar school, but has had the prudence not to make Latin compulsory. His charge is 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for the English subjects, (3*l.* for boys under 12), and 6*l.* 6*s.* for these with the addition of classics and mathematics. There is no assistant master.

On the day of my visit 18 boys were present, being the whole number then on the books. They had been under the present master so short a time that one could not consider their performances a test of his teaching.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 100. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inhabitants of Chorley, in the year 1611, who built a school by subscription. Bequests amounting to 180*l.*, applied to building workhouse: interest applied as directed, to school. A sum of 86*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* reputed to have been contributed by General Ashton's brigade of soldiers, in 1648. Three other annual payments, amounting together to 2*l.*

School Property.—Total annual income 10*l.*, paid over directly to master. School rebuilt in 1824.

Buildings bad. Site adjoining disused churchyard, now planted over.

No deeds to describe objects of trust or subjects of instruction.

Government and Master.—The rector of Chorley for the time being appoints master.

Master must be a member of Church of England. May hold other preferment. Holds appointment independent of future alterations; allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Total income from endowment 10*l.*; from fees 80*l.* to 90*l.*

Day Scholars.—22, chiefly between 11 and 15 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 4 guineas for general work. Greek, Latin, French, and German extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Pay 20*s.* to 24*s.* a year for books and stationery. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present. Terms 30*l.* to 35*l.* according to age. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read and write on admission.

School classified by all subjects combined. School course, if wished, modified to suit a boy's subsequent career. All receive religious instruction. Prayers used, Dissenters and Catholics at present raising no objections.

Promotion by marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly by the master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and corporal, the latter in school.

No playground.

One boy gone to the University in five years preceding 1865.

School-time 42 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours a week. About one-fourth of lessons prepared out of school.

Sole Trustee and Manager:

Rev. Canon Master, Rector of Chorley.

Master:

S. Bennett, Undergraduate of London University.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (CHORLEY GR. SCH.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1	Grocer.	Boys lowest in School	1	Manufacturer.
,,	2	Station-master.	,,	2	Grocer.
,,	3	Draper.	,,	3	Milliner.
,,	4	Draper.	,,	4	Tailor.
,,	5	Farmer.	,,	5	Ironmonger.
,,	6	Printer.	,,	6	Bookseller.
,,	7	Builder.	,,	7	Builder.
,,	8	Clergyman.	,,	8	Upholder.
,,	9	Drill serjeant.	,,	9	Farmer.
,,	10	Surgeon.	,,	10	Innkeeper.

From distances up to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS SCHOOL (PARISH OF LEYLAND).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 182, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 12 October 1744, Edward Bootle granted a small plot of land with school-house thereon to trustees. 5*l.* per annum out of certain gifts for charitable purposes given by Samuel Crooke in 1770, and 100*l.* by John Beatson in 1800, in augmentation of master's salary.

School Property.—Consists of 5*l.* from Crooke's charity, and dividends on 143*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* consols, arising from Beatson's bequest: whole annual income 9*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, besides house and garden, valued at 5*l.* a year.

School further supported by subscriptions (8*l.* 3*s.*) and fees (15*l.*) a year.

Objects of Trust.—To instruct children within the manor of Clayton and parts adjacent in the English and Latin tongues. (Deed 1744.) To instruct poor people's children in reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Deed 1770).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin; reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Government.—Seven trustees, self-electing (when number reduced to four), but approved by Bootle's heirs, appoint and may dismiss master, subject to approval of Bootle's heirs.

Present State of School.

A mixed infant day school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865):

Robert Townley Parker.
James Scotson.

Master:

Thomas Bamber.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK SCHOOL (KIRKHAM).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 258. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Dickson, 9 May 1682, who left 60*l.* for purchase of land, one moiety of rent to be applied to school. This sum, with certain other moneys given for Lund chapel, laid out in purchase of lands in Warton. A further sum of 10*l.* supposed to have been given by Lady Hoghton.

School Property.—10*l.* is the school share of rent of land purchased with Dickson's legacy and other moneys (19a. 1r. 32p., gross rental 37*l.*); also the interest of 10*l.* Amount actually applied to school in 1864 was 13*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach grammar to poor boys at Clifton, the profits to be in place of school wages at the rate of 1*s.* a quarter for each boy; surplus, if any, for buying books for the most needful scholars: when no such master teaching, funds to be added to endowment of Lund Chapel. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Will.)

Government.—The incumbent of Lund and another trustee. The former manages property.

Present State of School.

A mixed elementary school united with the National Society in 1833. Master receives 10*l.* from endowment and 40*l.* from subscriptions.

There were 23 scholars in 1865.

TRUSTEES, &c., (1867.)

Trustees:

Samuel Ryley, Esq., Edstaston House, Wem, Salop.
Rev. Richard Moore, Vicar of Lund, Preston.

Master:

Charles Henry White.

CLITHEROE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This school was founded by letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary in 1555, and endowed with property that had belonged to a suppressed college in Rotherham and a suppressed chantry in Skipton, its governors being at the same time incorporated, and given authority to make statutes with the advice and subject to the approval of the Bishop of the diocese (Chester). This power was exercised by the governors in 1622, when a code of rules was drawn up whose substance may be read in the report of the Charity Commissioners, and again in 1835, when the following ordinances among others were enacted

(1.) Scholars are to be admitted between the ages of seven and 14 only.

(2.) No scholar shall be permitted to lodge in the town, except either (*a*) with a parent, uncle, aunt, brother or sister, or (*b*) with the master or usher, or (*c*) in some other house approved of by the majority of the governors under their hand and seal, in which case moreover the boy so lodging shall pay 1*l.* to the school library.

(3.) The course of instruction shall be religious, according to the tenets of the Established Church, classical, mathematical, and commercial.

(4.) Every scholar shall pay 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter, whereof 1*l.* shall go to the master, 1*s.* to the library.

These rules like those of 1622, were approved by the Bishop of Chester.

Rule (3) is interpreted by the head master as making the school a strictly and exclusively Church of England seminary, and he therefore makes it his practice to enforce the teaching of the Church Catechism upon all scholars, as well Nonconformists as others. There is nothing in the rules of 1622, and it need hardly be said, nothing in the letters patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, to justify such a course. Protestant Nonconformists are numerous in the town; Roman Catholics, so far as I could discover, less so.

Rule (4) has now been altered so as to make the fee 2*l.* 2*s.* instead of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. The library is kept up, but it does not contain many good modern books, or of a kind likely to interest boys.

Rule (2) was meant to protect the masters' boarding houses against the practice, once so common in Lancashire, of sending boys to lodge in a town and attend school as day scholars. The practice seems to have now died out here, and this is perhaps to be regretted, as it enabled boys to come to the grammar school whose parents could not afford to pay the head master's boarding charged. The second master does not receive boarders

II. The revenue of the foundation, although it is now less than it was in 1825, has improved a good deal within the last few

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

years owing, as I was informed, to the zeal and sedulity displayed in its management by the solicitor to the trust; and it may be expected to increase still further. A sum of 1,300*l.* has lately been subscribed for the foundation of exhibitions.

The governors are gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood. Several of them appear to take a warm interest in the school, and all are greatly respected; there is, however, a certain feeling among the townspeople of Clitheroe that they ought to be represented on the trust, from which they have hitherto been excluded.

The Bishop of Manchester is visitor, and as he grants a licence to the master it is understood that to him alone belongs the power of dismissing the master. He was present and took part in the election of the present head master some years ago.

III. The school now consists of two wholly distinct schools, held the one in the upper, the other in the lower story of the same building, and taught by the head master and second master respectively. The upper school contains the head master's boarders, 25 in number, and 10 day boys, sons of the better class of inhabitants; the lower school contains 21 boys, sons of the tradespeople of the town, with a few of the highest artizans. The distinction between the two schools is thus practically a social one, although the head master does not call it so, and although boys of a lower social rank are occasionally promoted on the ground of their superior abilities into the upper school. There is of course a great waste of teaching power on such a system, for classes in precisely the same stage of advancement are being taught in the upper and in the lower school at the same time, the lower school boys learning Latin as well as the commercial subjects, and there is some danger incurred of creating between these two sets of boys feelings of jealousy and hostility. Boarders are not permitted to mingle with the day boys even at play.

In the upper school, which is taught by the head master and one assistant (appointed by the head), all the boys learn Latin, and those who stay long enough Greek also. French and German are taught by a visiting master from Blackburn. Some boys, especially the boarders, who form the bulk of the school, remain till 17 or even 18 years of age, and a few have gone to the Universities. Thus the school may rank with those of Preston, Bury, and Warrington as one of the chief classical grammar schools of the county of the second rank, the first being occupied by Manchester and Lancaster. As tested by examination, the work of the boys was in the main satisfactory. In algebra 12 boys (average age $13\frac{1}{9}$) had an easy paper given them, and 9 of these did well, 19 were tried in arithmetic, and of these six were excellent, four good, five fair, the rest poor. The methods employed were more neat and expeditious than one usually finds. Latin was very fair, two or three boys making a pretty good attempt at prose composition, and several others catching not badly the sense of previously unseen passages from Cæsar and Ovid. History and geography were respectable. The

lower school is taught by the second master (appointed by the governors), and though nominally under the head master's control, is in practice left to itself. Its master is an active and sensible teacher, and the condition of his classes did not do him discredit, considering that they are composed of boys for the most part younger than those in the upper school, and coming from less cultivated homes. I found 17 boys present out of 21 on the books. Two were reading Ovid, and knew something about it; several others were beginning Latin; the rest were learning to read and write, and had not got beyond the elements of arithmetic.

The situation of the school building is sufficiently good, but the rooms are not agreeable; the lower one is bare, dismal, and scantily furnished; the upper one, approached by an external stair, is too small and in particular too low in the roof for the number of pupils. There is a class-room attached, where the library is kept, but it is unfortunately damp. The head master's house a comfortable one, with adequate accommodation for boarders, stands close to the school in its own grounds.

Clitheroe is a good place for a boarding school, lying as it does in a very pretty and quiet country, yet easily accessible by rail from the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and it is to be wished that steps were taken to do for the people now what the free lodging system did in time past, and enable persons who can't afford to pay 50*l.* a year to the head master to send their children to the school. Their doing so need not diminish his income from boarders, which ought certainly to be no smaller than it is now, considering the rank and importance of the school. Although its state is in most respects satisfactory, there are several changes which it could certainly be desirable to make in the present system.

(1.) The separation into an upper and lower school ought at once to be abolished, and no distinction of social rank recognized in the school. The experience of many other grammar schools proves that this may be done without any injury to a boarding department where the head master is firm and judicious.

(2.) Protestant and Roman Catholic Nonconformists are now either excluded from the school, or forced to submit to learn Church of England formularies. This is an unfortunate arrangement, for which, as I understand, the present head master is responsible.

(3.) A new schoolroom, better than either of the existing ones, is greatly wanted.

(4.) Something ought, if possible, to be done to give the townspeople an interest in the welfare of the school. A provision that the mayor should be an ex-officio member of the board of governors would contribute to this.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 74, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Philip and Mary, 9 August 1554, who granted the rectory and Church of Almondbury and advowson of the vicarage, and all the estates, except certain tithes in Addingham, Thornton, Broughton, Eastby, Skipton, and Hellifield, in Yorkshire, lately belonging to the chantry of St. Nicholas in Skipton, for support of master and usher. Annual value 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Governors empowered to take other lands not exceeding 10*l.* yearly in value. Deeds in custody of treasurer.

School Property.—No trace of any property at Addingham or Broughton. Property comprises 203 a. 2 r. 6 p. of land in counties of Lancaster and York, and 1,129*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* consols. Total annual income 344*l.* gross, about 337*l.* net (accounts 1867–8); average income for five years preceding 1865 returned by trustees at 347*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* gross, 284*l.* net. Heavy charges incurred for works and repairs, including chancel of Almondbury. Income may be considerably increased in a few years by letting lands near Whalley town on building leases.

Site and buildings good.

In 1860 a fund commenced by governors and others for exhibitions; now consists of 1,300*l.* East India Railway debentures (guaranteed), producing 65*l.* a year. Rules relating to this fund are, that governors may, on recommendation of head master, elect a boy who has spent last three years at the school, and desires to go immediately to Oxford or Cambridge, to an exhibition of 40*l.* a year for four years, if he be in residence, and produce certificate from college tutor of diligence, &c.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to continue for ever. (Letters Patent.) Two-thirds of rents for stipends to master and usher; remaining third for repairs of school, or for sending and maintaining such poor scholars at the University as should be made fit by that school to go thither. (Statutes 1622.) Every scholar to lodge either *bonâ fide* wholly with parents, uncle, aunt, brother, or sister, being rated householders, or in house of master or usher, or other house approved by governors. (Governors' Rules, 1865.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) Education to be religious, according to the tenets of the Established Church, classical, mathematical, and commercial. (Governors' Rules, 1835.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes for the government of the school made by the governors and Bishop of Chester, 2 May 1622; and again 5 November 1835.

Six governors, of the town of Clitheroe or parish of Whalley, self-electing, have power from time to time, with consent of Bishop of Chester, to make ordinances, and appoint head master; appoint and dismiss second master; audit accounts annually; and assist treasurer in management of property. Bishop of Manchester took part in election of present master.

No qualifications required for head master by statutes. Member of Church of England required at last election in 1852. Not allowed to hold any other preferment. Holds office independently of any future alterations.

Head master allowed to take boarders, no restriction as to number.

Governors' permission required for a boarding-house.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 200*l.*, besides house and premises; 55*l.* from fees; and profits of 28 boarders. Second master appointed by governors, receives 100*l.* from endowment. Head master appoints all others; pays third master, who also lives in the house. Masters for extras paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—26 [39 in May 1867, of whom four above 16 years old, seven others above 14], one or two from outlying villages, are almost entirely small shopkeepers, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. French 4*l.* 4*s.* extra; drawing 4*l.* 4*s.*; music 6*l.* 6*s.*; fencing, drilling, and dancing 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—28 [33 in May 1867, of whom six above 16 years old, 12 others above 14], all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, and bacon, &c. for breakfast. Pay 1*l.* on entrance for library. Terms for board and instruction, under 12 years 40 guineas; above 12, 50 guineas. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 67*l.*; average 53*l.*; lowest 30*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms from 350 to 400 feet per boy. Brothers, whose parents wish it, sleep in the same bed. Senior boy in each room maintains discipline. Hours 6½ a.m., 7 to 7½ in winter, 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament to master's satisfaction. Must be above 7 and under 14 years old. Optional with master to keep boys over age of 19.

School divided into form classes, promotion in which depends on success in subject classes; and partly on examination; and sometimes an older boy is helped up. School course modified according to aptitude, or inability to learn a subject, if such a case occurred; and, after 12 or 14 years of age, to suit boys' subsequent career. Senior boys allowed to use translations. Drawing class sometimes make sketching excursions. Religious instruction in Scripture, Church Catechism, &c. to all. Prayers from Liturgy morning and evening, and a chapter read in morning.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by a graduate chosen by master with governors' approval. Prizes given in summer; also an exhibition may be awarded.

Governors' rules direct that after Midsummer examination a subscription shall be raised in school-room, and two-thirds given to boy selected for diligence and good conduct; remaining one-third to school library.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1867—8.

RECEIPTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dividends on 1,129*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* consols, less income tax	33	3	9
Rents	310	6	1
Balance due to treasurer	19	12	4
	£363	2	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance due to treasurer	39	15	4
Head master's salary	200	0	0
Second do.	100	0	0
Coals and sweeping	5	15	7
Annual dinner	3	0	0
Property tax	7	6	1
Land tax and borough rent	0	4	2
Allowed to tenants on rent days	1	1	0
Collecting rents at Hellifield	1	0	0
Accountant's salary	5	0	0
	£363	2	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Trustees:

Edward Every Clayton, Esq., Rowley near Burnley.
Ralph Assheton, Esq., Downham Hall, Clitheroe.
William Robinson, Esq., Reedly Bank, Burnley.
Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., Huntroyde, Burnley.
James Garstang, Esq., Clitheroe.
Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, Vicarage, Whalley.

Head Master:

Rev. Edward Boden, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Near Manchester -	The Headmaster.
„ 2	Farmer - -	Near Burnley -	
„ 3	Orphan - -	Guardian at Manchester	
„ 4	Millowner - -	Rochdale - -	
„ 5	Orphan - -	Near Manchester -	
„ 6	Teacher - -	Somewhere in India -	
„ 7	Millowner - -	Rochdale - -	
„ 8	Orphan - -	Scarboro' - -	
„ 9	Gram. Schoolmaster	Clitheroe - -	
„ 10	Manufacturer - -	Blackburn - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Near Manchester -	
„ 2	Sharebroker - -	Manchester - -	
„ 3	Attorney - -	Burnley - -	
„ 4	Retired Surgeon -	Near Clitheroe -	
„ 5	Clergyman - -	Near Skipton - -	
„ 6	Millowner - -	Clitheroe - -	
„ 7	Attorney - -	Accrington - -	
„ 8	Agent - -	Accrington - -	
„ 9	Manufacturer -	Near Bury - -	
„ 10	Manufacturer - -	Near Manchester -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of boys learning:

Greek - - -	-	16, divided into three classes.
Latin - - -	-	All.
French - -	-	12, divided into two classes.
Algebra and Euclid -	-	14 about } Chiefly Todhunter's books.
Trigonometry - -	-	3 „ }
Conic Sections - -	-	1 „ }
Chemistry - - -	-	4 or 5 read Pope's book and Bidlake.
Music - - - -	-	8 (at 6*l.* 6*s.* per ann. extra.)
Drawing - - -	-	10 (at 4*l.* 4*s.* per ann. extra.)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Richard Isherwood, who was elected by the governors at Midsummer 1861 as the first Exhibitioner from this School, at 40*l.* a year, proceeded to St. John's College Cambridge in October following; and at the Examination held in January last his name appears as 26th Wrangler in the Mathematical tripos.

COCKERHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is now the elementary village school of an agricultural parish some six miles south of Lancaster, between the London and North-western Railway and the sea. Its somewhat confused and obscure early history may be read in the Report of the Charity Commissioners. It is now managed in conformity with the provisions of a deed drawn up in 1827 at the suggestion of the Charity Commissioners, and has subsequently (in 1858) been placed under Government inspection. The Privy Council grant in 1864 was 62*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The endowment, which arises from a field in the parish, is worth 11*l.* a year. Of the children using the school about one-third are those of small farmers who are little above the rank of labourers, two-thirds those of agricultural day labourers. Boys and girls are taught together. The fees are, in the two higher classes, 6*d.* a week for farmers' children, 2*d.* for labourers'; in the two lower, 4*d.* a week for farmers', and 1*d.* for labourers'. There is no conscience clause, and the Church Catechism is taught to all the children, including a certain number of Dissenters. The school building is new and good; and the school, so far as I could judge, is considered as an elementary school, sufficiently well conducted.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 250. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. School built by inhabitants in 1681.

School Property. — Consists of 4½ acres of land (statute measure), probably purchased with funds left by various persons for the Grammar School. Annual income, lately increased from 11*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*, paid over to master.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—No declaration of trust contained in the original purchase deeds.

Government and Masters.—Trustees: the vicar, lords of the manor, and churchwardens for time being, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master, certificated, may not hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—Income from endowment 11*l.* [since raised to 12*l.* 10*s.*], from fees 57*l.*, from other sources 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—154, boys and girls, from distances up to 2½ miles; pay from 1*d.* up to 6*d.* per week for instruction.

The subjects of instruction are reading, writing, arithmetic, religious knowledge, geography, English grammar, and singing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. R. Atkinson, Vicar of Cockerham.
T. Greene, Esq., Whittington Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
J. V. Dent, Esq., Bournemouth.
James Clarke, Esq., Summerhill.
John Simpson, Farmer, Hillam, Cockerham,
James Bradley, Farmer, Forton,
William Lawson, Farmer, Cockerham,
William Lamb, Farmer, Cockerham,
} Churchwardens.

Head Master:

Wm. Butler (certificated).

COLNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Colne is a quiet little town, about five miles to the north-east of Burnley, upon the verge of the high moorland tract which divides the valleys of Lancashire from those of Yorkshire. It was at one time a considerable market for the hand-loom weavers of the surrounding country, declined after the establishment of the power-loom, and has within the last few years shown symptoms of reviving. There are some mills in and near the town, and a branch of the Midland Railway, connecting Skipton with Burnley, passes about a mile off.

The origin of the grammar school is unkown. The first extant record of it, in which it is mentioned as already existing, is the will of one Thomas Blakey, A.D. 1667, whereby 40*l.* was bequeathed for the benefit of four poor scholars at the grammar school of Colne. With this 40*l.* the incumbent and churchwardens purchased in 1726 a piece of land "for ever to be to the schoolmaster of the grammar school of Colne." Great part of this deed of purchase of 1726, the oldest which the trustees have in their possession, has become illegible through damp; the part which can be deciphered throws no light upon the constitution of the school nor upon the nature and value of the property which it then possessed. Whatever that property may have been, it has all been lost, and what the school receives now arises partly from Blakey's gift and from three subsequent small benefactions the total value whereof does not exceed 20*l.* a year.

The management of the school has always belonged to the incumbent and the seven churchwardens of Colne chapelry. Of these seven, six, representing the out-townships, concern themselves very little with Colne affairs, so that the school is left to the Colne churchwarden, fortunately an energetic and public spirited man, and to the incumbent. Although doing their best for it now, they greatly desire to see the trust reconstituted, and a certain number of the chief inhabitants named trustees. The property is managed and the rents received by the schoolmaster himself; the free boys, of whom there are six, are nominated by private persons; four in respect of Blakey's, and two in respect of a subsequent benefaction made, as I was told, by one Mrs. Starkie. These six scholars belong to the labouring class; the rest are children of tradesmen and small manufacturers. All mix freely together, there being as yet comparatively little social jealousy among the Colne people. They are of all religious denominations, Congregationalists and Wesleyans preponderating. The Bible is read, and the Creed and Ten Commandments learnt; no instruction of a sectarian kind is enforced.

The school is held in the lower room of a two storied building on the edge of the churchyard. Its position near the centre of the town is good, and the room is quite large enough for the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

present number of scholars, but the want of a playground is severely felt. This schoolhouse was built in 1812 by subscription, and it seems to have been understood at the time, that the upper room was to be available for public purposes. It is now used for vestry meetings, but so far as I could discover it is legally the property of the school, and can, if necessary, be employed as a classroom.

The school seems to have experienced considerable vicissitudes of fortune. In 1825 it contained more than 100 boys, who are said to have paid 8*l.* 8*s.* a year; some time afterwards it sank very low, and two masters in succession left it starved out; then a Nonconformist minister was appointed master, who having already a school in the town, drew 70 boys to it. On his death it lay vacant for three years; the next master left suddenly, and it had fallen very low when the present master came to it, about two years before my visit. Under him it has begun to revive; the number of scholars is now 37, and seems likely to increase. Latin is not compulsory, but at least two-thirds learn it, and a little mathematics is taught to the more advanced pupils. The master has no assistance, but he is an energetic teacher, maintains sufficiently good discipline, and has given the school an air of briskness which many schools of much higher pretensions want. Girls as well as boys resort to it; the master tells me that he has had as many as ten at a time; they are taught along with the boys, but sit on a separate bench, and are the children of respectable tradesmen. Thirty or forty years ago it was the custom here, as in Rochdale, Burnley and many other places, for the most considerable people in the town to send their daughters to the grammar school, nor do the results of the custom seem to have been otherwise than favourable. Girls were probably better taught in the grammar school, both then and now, than in the wretched little private schools which one finds in these small towns.

Examining the school I found that none were far enough advanced in Latin to read an author; they answered pretty well, however, to questions on the etymology of the language; and when tried in English grammar showed considerable intelligence. History and geography were up to the average, reading and writing above it. In arithmetic 13 boys (average age $11\frac{3}{4}$) and two girls did papers which were in the main correct and neatly worked, and several evinced great expertness when tested in mental arithmetic. Considering the disadvantage under which the school labours in having but one teacher, its condition seemed to me creditable, and not without good promise for the future.

The principal wants of the school are two; a playground, and a body of resident and active trustees. As long ago as 1812 it was proposed that the churchwardens should transfer the trust to some of the principal subscribers to the new school, but for some reason the plan was never carried out. Now that only one of the churchwardens concerns himself with Colne affairs, district churches having been erected in the townships, it is still more desirable to relieve the vestry of a duty they cannot discharge

with success. It would also be proper, while reorganizing the school, to make the six free places real prizes, and not merely pieces of patronage. They might with advantage be given to the best scholars at the Government schools of the place.

There are charities in Colne exceeding 20*l.* a year in value, which are spent, wholly or chiefly, in a multitude of small doles to the poor, doles too small to be of any substantial use. According to the information given me, they would do much more good if applied to education; and the grammar school is so poorly endowed that any addition to its funds would be welcome. Colne is a town where a good commercial school teaching mathematics and prepared to teach, but not enforcing, Latin and French, is greatly wanted, and may, if well managed, have excellent prospects of success.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 81, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 February 1687, Thomas Blakey left 40*l.* for scholars at *the* Grammar School; laid out in purchase of 7 acres of land at Earby in Yorkshire. Other donations amounting to 120*l.*, and a rentcharge of 3*l.* per annum given. In 1861 the lord of the manor gave a cottage in Colne, let for 5*l.* a year.

School Property.—Conslsts of farm at Earby let for 8*l.*, rentcharge 3*l.*, rent of cottage 5*l.*, and interest on 133*l.* consols. Total annual income 20*l.* gross, 19*l.* net. All applied to school.

Schoolroom good; built by subscription in 1812. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For benefit, maintenance, and education of four poor children at the Grammar School in Colne. (Blakey's Will.) Two others taught free in consideration of the 120*l.* endowment.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"Grammar School."

Government and Masters.—Rector and churchwardens of Colne, trustees *ex officio*, appoint master.

Head master, generally, but not necessarily, a member of Church of England. May hold other preferment. Holds office independent of alterations. May take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Income of head master from endowment 19*l.*; from fees 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—[36 in 1867, of whom five over 14 years old, 16 under 10, also six girls,] pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for general work, and 1*l.* for fire and lights, books and stationery. Six boys on foundation, free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy words.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Boys allowed to omit some exercises, and have extra practice in others. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by marks and examination.

Examination yearly by head master on papers set by other schoolmasters, at his request. Prizes given partly from voluntary contributions of gentry.

Punishment: caning, generally in school.

No playground. A library open to all who can read fairly.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. All work prepared out of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. John Henderson, Parsonage, Colne.
Wm. Midgley, Hat Manufacturer, Colne.
Richard Sagar, Cotton Spinner, Heyroyd House, Colne.
Wm. Hewson Wood, Esq., J.P., Cragg, Colne.
John Barrowclough, Esq., Oaklands, Barrowford, Burnley.
Thomas Mason, Cotton Manufacturer, Spring House, Colne.
Wm. Titherington, Farmer, Little Marsden, Burnley.
James Blackburn, Farmer, Trawden.
All *ex-officio*, being the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the Chapelry of Colne.

Head Master:

Thomas Phillips.

Table A.—Profession &c. of Parents.

Five head boys, sons of cotton spinners. Six lowest, sons of a hatter, weaver (2), engine driver, and small farmer.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864.)

Number of Scholars learning:

Religious Knowledge (the Bible)	33	
Latin (Phædrus, Ahn's Course, Eton Grammar)	11	
French (Hall's Course)	5	
Arithmetic	33	
Book-keeping and Mensuration	2	
Mathematics	9	
Natural History (Crossley)	19	
History (Farr, and S.P.C.K.)	28	
Geography (Hughes, and Irish National)	28	
English Grammar (Cornwell, Morell)	28	
English Literature (Milton, Goldsmith)	19	
English Composition	19	
Reading	33	
Writing	33	
Drawing	33	

Colton.—Finsthwaite School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 198. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 16 March 1729, James Dixon bequeathed his property, consisting of a cottage and garden and a share of an undivided turbary for use of the master of the Grammar School at Finsthwaite.

School Property.—Total income 8*l.* from rent of houses, &c. occupied by incumbent. Schoolroom built by subscription in 1724. Apartments for master over the school.

Objects of Trust.—For the master of the Grammar School at Finsthwaite.

Present State of School.

A mixed elementary school, attended by about 30 boys and girls, in equal number, who are taught English, reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, and sewing at 2*d.* and 3*d.* per head; 6*l.* of endowment paid to teacher, 2*l.* for books.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Edmund Townley, Townhead, Staveley,
Thomas Pidder, Esq., Finsthwaite House, Colton.
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Colton.
Thomas Newby Wilson, Esq., The Landing, Finsthwaite, Colton.

Master:

John Scatcherd.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT CROSBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Crosby, originally a country village, has now become virtually a suburb of Liverpool, with which it is connected by a railway on which trains run at all hours of the day. It is little more than five miles distant from Liverpool Exchange. The property and the government of its grammar school (founded in A.D. 1618) are vested in the Merchant Taylors' Company of London, by whom a set of rules for its management were framed in 1861. The chief provisions of these rules are the following:—

(1.) The head master is required to be a clergyman of the Church of England. He is to receive 120*l.* per annum of fixed income, 5*s.* per quarter for each scholar, and one half of the fees paid by the boys. He is not permitted to take boarders. This restriction of the mastership to a clergyman seems injudicious (for the reasons given elsewhere),* and the prohibition of boarders is unnecessary where the governing body exercise an efficient control over the conduct of the school, and have, as they have here, a power of dismissal. The head master estimates his present total income at about 350*l.*, including the residence which he has rent free.

(2.) The usher is appointed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, but is placed under the direction of the head master. He receives 80*l.* per annum, 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for each scholar, and one fourth of the fees. It would probably be better to vest the right of appointment or at least that of dismissal in the head master.

(3.) The number of boys to be admitted into the school is restricted to 70. This number would not at present be greatly exceeded, but the restriction is needless. No boy is to be admitted under eight, unless he can read and write, nor may any remain after 17.

(4.) There are to be 28 foundationers, called Harrison's scholars (from the founder John Harrison), who shall be taught free of all charge. They are to receive religious instruction in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and to attend the parish church every Sunday morning. Other boys are not required to attend church, and are exempted from religious instruction if their parents object to it. To separate the foundationers in this way from the other boys, or, in other words, to bribe a parent by the offer of a free education to waive any conscientious objections he may entertain to his son's learning the Church Catechism, and going to the parish church instead of to his own place of worship, seems unwise. As a matter of fact, the master informs me that a good many Nonconformists, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, are prevented by this rule from

* General Report on Lancashire Schools, p. 529. vol. ix.

applying for a place on the foundation. More than one third, however, of the foundationers are Dissenters,—Wesleyans, it seems, who seldom object to the Church Catechism.

(5.) Scholars, not being foundationers, are directed to pay 5*l.* a year, besides an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* for the library. One fourth part of the fees goes to the general funds of the school, the other three fourths (as aforesaid) to the master and usher. French and drawing are extras.

(6.) The whole school is to be examined in December by the head master, and in summer by some person deputed thereto by the Company. At present they send down one of the masters of the Merchant Taylors' School in London.

(7.) A visiting committee shall be appointed by the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. At present these visitors come quarterly; they admit all scholars, and choose the 28 foundationers. They have power to expel any boy, subject to an appeal to the Court of the Company.

In choosing the 28 foundationers taken, regard is had both to intellectual merit and to the circumstances of their parents. There are generally seven vacancies every year; the competition is not keen; a good many parents, especially Roman Catholics, numerous here, being deterred by the rule about church-going and the catechism, and a few of the richer people not liking to avail themselves of what is considered a charity. But among the present 28 there are five, I was told, whose parents have at least 500*l.* a year of income.

The school building has two stories, the upper of which contains seven small rooms, which, if thrown together, would make two fairly good classrooms. In the lower story, which consists of one large room with a wooden partition in the middle, the classes are at present taught. This room is well ventilated and furnished, but it is not quite large enough for the number now taught in it (70).

The playground is too small.

The Merchant Taylors' Company send a deputation once a year to visit the school, and seem, so far as I could learn, to have taken an interest in its welfare since 1849, the year when the chancery scheme which now regulates it was issued.

On the day of my visit there were 62 boys present, 38 of whom were in the lower, 24 in the upper department: 4 were absent. The classics of the upper department were respectable. Ten boys were at Greek, and of these, four had gone far enough to read fairly well in the New Testament. The first class, consisting of eight boys (ages 12–14), construed Virgil intelligently, and seemed to have been well drilled in grammar. The second class (seven boys, average age 13½,) could translate Cæsar. The third was in Jacob's Latin Reader, and acquitted itself creditably. The lower school boys (classes four and five, 24 boys, average age 11½) were tested in dictation and did but poorly. Their reading, however, was good, the English grammar intelligent, and their arithmetic a fair average. The best of the upper school boys took

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Euclid or algebra papers, and did them for the most part in a steady and sensible way, giving the definitions correctly (a thing in which many schools fail), but showing no power of grappling with deductions. Others had papers in arithmetic; they were rather feeble. On the whole the school impressed me favourably, although no part of its work could be called brilliant; and both masters appear to be earnest teachers.

The head master seemed to think that it might be well to divide the school into two quite separate departments, the one purely commercial, the other classical, and so prevent the scholars of the one from mingling with those of the others. He admitted that boys of a lower social rank did not, to his knowledge, injure their wealthier playmates, but declared that the fear of a social mixture prejudiced the school in the eyes of parents. So far as I could judge, such a division of the school would not be desirable. A large majority of the inhabitants of Great Crosby seek an education mainly commercial, though many like some little Latin, French, and mathematics; and those boys for whom a high classical or scientific education is desired will do better to go for it to one of the great day schools in Liverpool. At present the enforcement of Latin in this grammar school does not prevent it from being used by all sections of the middle class, and as the population of the place increases, the number of pupils and importance of the school are likely to increase also.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 445, A.D. 1827. xx. 147, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Harrison, dated 15 May 1618, who bequeathed 500*l.* to the Merchant Taylors' Company for building school, and charged his estate with payment of 55*l.* for repairs and maintenance of a master and usher. Rest of proceeds for charities to certain poor of London and pensions to the poorer brethren of the Company.

School Property.—Annual rental previously to 1866, 775*l.* 10*s.*, increased in 1866 to 950*l.* 10*s.* gross, of which 291*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* applied to reduction of debt incurred for rebuilding of master's house (debt expected to be extinguished in two years from 1867), 284*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to other purposes of endowment, and 374*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* gross, 354*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* net, to school. Further increase of income anticipated. There is also a house, school, and playground.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Grammar school for teaching, educating, and instructing children and youth in the grammar and rules of learning for ever (Will). For 70 boys between the ages of 8 and 17 years, of whom 28, "Harrison's scholars," being sons of residents in Sephton parish, with preference to township of Great Crosby, taught free; no restrictions as regards other boys, except a preference, if school be full, first to township of Great Crosby then to parish of Sephton. (Governors' Rules, A.D. 1861.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Will). The principles of the Christian religion—according to doctrine and discipline of Church of England, except where parents object—the English, Greek, and Latin languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and

geography, and French and drawing at separate charges (Governors' Rules).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 28 July 1849, considerably modified by rules of governors, passed 2 May 1861. Accounts audited monthly by Company.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, trustees, empowered by scheme to alter rules in accordance with spirit of founder's will; appoint and dismiss masters, and appoint local visitors to admit boys and advise master as to regulations of school.

Head master must be a clergyman, and usher a member of Church of England. Head master may take Sunday clerical duty.

Head master not allowed to take boarders.

Usher not precluded from taking boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 120*l.* and 65*l.* for share of quarterage, 92*l.* from fees; also has Sunday clerical duty. Usher's income from endowment 80*l.* (the present one has 20*l.* more for special services), 20*l.* for share of quarterage, 46*l.* from fees, and 56*l.* for teaching drawing. French master paid by fees.

Day Scholars.—70, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to three miles; pay 1*l.* 1*s.* entrance fee, and 25*s.* per quarter for general work; except 28, "Harrison's scholars," taught free. French, extra, 3*l.*; drawing, 2*l.* A few dine at usher's house. Only free boys attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly; but separately grouped for some subjects. School course seldom and slightly modified. Religious instruction, according to principles of Church of England, to all except those whose parents object, as directed by scheme. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by examiners appointed by Court of Company. At present head master examines at Christmas, and a master of the Merchant Taylors' school in London at Midsummer. Prizes given for special subjects and class prizes; and the Montefiore prize, value three guineas, for the highest aggregate of marks in examination.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning, the last by head master only, and usually in school.

Playground 40 by 13 yards. A good library, open to the two highest forms and six upper boys in each of the other forms.

Instruction not calculated to prepare boys for University.

School time, 42 weeks per annum (as directed by Scheme). Study 28 hours per week, besides preparation of most of lessons.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents - - -	950	10	0
N.B.—In 1866 the rental was increased by about 170*l.* on renewal of a lease. Income previously about 775*l.*			
	£950	10	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Masters' salaries - -	220	0	0
Capitation payments to masters -	89	7	6
Repairs - - -	17	6	0
Books and stationery - -	20	0	0
Prize books - - -	10	0	6
Examiners' fees - - -	10	0	0
Insurance - - -	2	14	6
Lighting and warming - -	5	0	0
	£374	7	6
Other purposes of endowment -	284	13	4
	£659	0	10
Applied to reduction of debt -	291	9	2
	£950	10	0

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class, in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		m.		h. m			Y.		m.		h.			Y.		m.		h.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	5	—	7	13	6	30	—	3 0	Book of Joshua, Gospel of St John, Church Catechism.	10	13	6	30	—	3	As in the First Class -	17	9	6	30	—	3	Gospel of St. John, Exodus, Church Catechism.
Greek -	5	1	—	5	13	2	20	2	0 40	N.B.—The subject has been only lately revived. The class has been learning the Grammar, and has been using Arnold's First Greek Book, of which 30 exercises have been done.														
Latin -	65	5	—	7	13	4	45	2	3 0	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Book III.; Virgil Æneid, Book II.; Arnold's Prose Composition, exercises 25.	10	13	4	45	2	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. Book III.; Arnold's First Latin Book, exercises 37.	17	9	4	45	—	3	Latin Accidence to the conjugation of verbs. Henry's 1st Latin book, ex. 12.
French -	9	1	15*s.* per qr.	9	13	2	60	2	2 0	Hall's French Course (all); Guilliaume le Conquerant, 50 pages.	—	—	—	—	—	—								
*Arithmetic -	65	5	—	7	13	6	30	—	3 0	The Class can work through most of Colenso's Arith.	10	13	6	30	—	3	Trotter's Arithmetic, Commercial rules.	17	9	6	45	—	4½	Trotter's Arithmetic for Junior Classes, Simple and Compound Rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	30	3	—	7	13	4	45	2	3 0	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Colenso's Algebra to Quadratic Equations. Sometimes the No. of exercises exceeds the two mentioned.	10	13	4	30	—	2	Euclid, Book I. to Prop. 20; Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations.							

* Besides this, boys are allowed to work by themselves. The above statement refers to special instruction given by the Master.

Table B.—School Instruction.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		m.		H.			Y.		m.		H.			Y.		m.		H.	
History -	65	5	—	7	13	2	60	—	2	Farr's School Hist. of England, with Ince's Outlines, as supplementary to the reign of Henry VII.; Smith's Smaller Hist. of Rome to 2nd Punic War.	10	13	2	60	—	2	As in the First Class -	17	9	2	60	—	2	Gleig's Small School History of Eng. to Richard II.
Geography -	65	5	—	7	13	2	60	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	10	13	2	60	—	2	All the attainments are nominally the same as in the First Class.	17	9	2	60	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, British Isles.
English Grammar.	65	5	—	7	13	2	45	—	½	Morell's Grammar and analysis of sentences.	10	13	2	45	—	1½		17	9	2	45	—	2	Morell's Grammar, Parsing Easy Sentences.
English Literature.	65	5	—	7	13	1	60	—	1	There are no special text books used. The boys learn pieces of poetry for recitation.	10	13	1	60	—	1		17	9	2	45	—	2	Selections of poetry.
English Composition.	30	1	—	7	13	1	60	1	1	" " " "	10	13	1	60	1	1								
Reading -	65	5	—	7	13	2	30	—	1	English or Roman History as named above.	10	13	2	30	—	1		17	9	4	45	—	3	History, Geography, or poetry, as above.
Writing -	65	5	—	7	13	4	30	—	2	" " " "	10	13	4	30	—	2		17	9	4	30	—	2	
Drawing -	29	2	10s. per qr.	12	13	2	60	—	2	" " " "	17	12	2	60	—	2								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	National School-master.	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Joiner and builder	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Father dead (was a merchant).	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Merchant - -	Great Crosby -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 7	Father dead (was a cashier).	Great Crosby -	¼ do.
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman -	Lunt - - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Hotel-keeper -	Waterloo - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Father dead (was a stone mason).	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Bricklayer - -	Great Crosby -	Close to the School-house.
,, ,, - 2	Pawnbroker in Liverpool.	Do. - -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	Waterloo - -	1 do.
,, ,, - 4	Joiner - -	Great Crosby -	Close to the School-house.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Little Crosby -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 6	Father dead (was a plumber).	Great Crosby -	¼ do.
,, ,, - 7	Father dead (was a publican).	Bootle - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Pawnbroker in Liverpool.	Great Crosby -	Near the School-house.
,, ,, - 9	Gardener - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Cashier -	Do. - -	¼ mile.

Trustees:

The Merchant Taylors Company of London.

Clerk to Trustees:

Samuel Fisher, Merchant Taylors Hall, London.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel C. Armour.

DALTON IN FURNESS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 203. A.D. 1820.)

1. THE FREE SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Thomas Boulton, 4 November 1622, who bequeathed 20*l.* towards building a school, and 200*l.* for endowment of schoolmaster.

A farm of 24 acres, purchased in 1729.

School Property.—Annual rental was returned in 1820 at 137*l.* No further information.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for education of children born or dwelling in town of Dalton gratuitously, others on payment of 1*s.* admittance free.

Government.—The Twenty-four, or sidesmen of the parish, trustees.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

2. KIRKBY IRELETH SCHOOL.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Giles Brownrigge, who erected a school, and by deed, 15th Aug. 1624, endowed it, for the residue of a term of 300 years from 24th of June 1579, with land in the parish of S. Clement Danes, London, then called Lincoln's Inn Grainge (in Carey St.), which had been underlet at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (of which 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable to first lessor) for a term nearly commensurate with the term of 300 years. The improved rent receivable during the period forming the difference between the two terms (which was supposed to be five years, but was in fact from Feb. 1878 to 24th June 1879) was intended, as appears from an endorsement on the deed, to be employed in purchase of lands for continuance of the free school. Some small parcels of land near the school secured to it under agreement between the town and founder.

School Property.—Whole annual income 20*l.* gross, 18*l.* net (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865). No house for master.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—An able schoolmaster that could teach grammar at the free school, for education and bringing up of children in learning fit to be apprentices (Deed of 1624). School open to children of all resident inhabitants of Dalton-in-Furness between four and sixteen years of age, to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, vocal music, sewing and knitting for girls, and other subjects of useful knowledge. Religious instruction in Bible, and Bible history, and Church Catechism, to be consonant with principles of Church of England, with a conscience clause (Scheme 1869).

Government and Masters.—By original foundation, trustees to nominate one person able to teach grammar, write a fair hand, to cypher and cast accounts, and King's tenants of Kirkby Ireleth to nominate another such; parson of Aldingham, and vicars of Dalton, Urswick, and Pennington to choose one of the two to be master.

By scheme, June 8, 1869, seven trustees, self electing (with approval of Charity Commissioners), of whom vicar of Dalton and incumbent of Ireleth, ex officio; three a quorum; vicar, if present, or senior trustee, chairman, with a casting vote. They appoint master of boys' and mistress of girls' school, who are to be members of United Church of England and Ireland, and are removeable for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice from a meeting attended by majority of whole number of trustees.

Present State of School.

Mixed elementary, open (by scheme) to H.M. and to Diocesan Inspector.

Trustees (under new scheme): Vicar of Dalton (ex officio); Wm. Wakefield, Esq., Kendal; Samuel Gregson Fell, Esq., Flam How, Ulverston; John Mason, Yeoman, Marsh Grange, Dalton; John Chapman, Yeoman, Ireleth, Dalton; Geo. Drewry, Esq., Holker, Cartmel; Incumbent of Ireleth, Dalton, (ex officio).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ECCLESTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Eccleston is a township in the parish of Prescot, lying between Prescot and St. Helen's, from each of which towns the school is distant rather more than a mile. The foundation, which dates from A.D. 1597, was originally for a free grammar school and chapel, and the remains of an old cross, with some gravestones round it, close to the schoolhouse, seem to show that a chapel did once exist here, although nothing is known of the causes which led to its destruction.* For upwards of fifty years prior to A.D. 1827 the school had been discontinued, and the building used as a dwelling-house. In that year the discovery of some old records led to its re-establishment under an order of the Chancery Court of Lancashire, the devisees and executors of the person in the hands of whose family the school property had remained paying up the arrears, and conveying as well the schoolhouse as a piece of land adjoining to five trustees for the future use of the grammar school. These arrears of money were afterwards invested in chief rents in Manchester, which now produce 32*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* a year. A salary of 30*l.* is paid from this to the master, and he has also 6*l.*, the rent of the school croft, and the use of a small dwelling house adjoining the school.

The present schoolhouse was built in 1684, and improved in 1861, at a cost of 110*l.*, raised by subscription. It contains two rooms, one of them 24 feet by 17, by 12 feet high to the top of the vertical wall, the other 19 feet by 19 by 9. There is by no means space enough for all the boys on the books, but as some come from long distances, the attendance, especially in winter, is very irregular. The playground is small.

The average number of boys in attendance during the year 1866 was 68. Most are children of farm labourers, colliers, and journeymen watchmakers; some few are of higher social rank. They pay 4*d.* a week if in the first class, in which a little English grammar and geography are taught; 3*d.* in the second and third, wherein only reading, writing, arithmetic, and Scripture are given; and 2*d.* in the fourth. Some few boys are admitted gratis at the discretion of the trustees, who pay their school pence for them to the master. A good many Roman Catholics attend: they all read in the Bible — the master specially asking their parents whether they wish this—but do not learn the Church Catechism. Before 1860, when a girls' school was set up about a mile and a half off, girls used to attend along with boys; none come now.

The school was not at work at the time of my visit, and it was therefore impossible to examine the scholars. According to the report of the incumbent of Eccleston, who is a trustee, its educa-

* It seems to have been a Roman Catholic chapel, the Eccleston family, by whom the school was established, having been Roman Catholics.

tional condition is satisfactory, and the chief difficulties that it suffers from are the inadequacy of its buildings and the early age at which the great majority of the children are taken off to work. If any step is taken to rebuild, it might be well to consider the propriety of erecting the new school nearer St. Helen's, and uniting it to the St. Helen's charity school, so as to create out of the two an efficient grammar school, which, while it continued to serve Eccleston, might also make for the important town of St. Helen's that public provision of superior education which it now so greatly wants.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 240. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By James Kenwrick, who, some time after Nov. 25th, 1597, declared that a sum of 300*l.* should be for use of a free grammar school and chapel to be erected in the lordship of Eccleston. Edward Eccleston, by deed, 2nd June 1603, covenanted to convey one acre of land, and to give 100*l.* for the school. School first established in pursuance of decree of Court of Chancery for County Palatine, 14th July 1669, closed for upwards of 50 years preceding 1827; re-established under new trust deed in that year.

School Property.—Annual income 41*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, 38*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* net. House for master (End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865).

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Free Grammar school within the lordship of Eccleston (declaration of J. Kenwrick cited in Decree).

Government and Masters.—Governors, six in number (of whom the vicar of Prescot *ex officio*), appoint and displace schoolmaster as they think fit, Governors present at annual meeting elect to vacancies in their body.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

List of Trustees (1869).

Trustees:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., Knowsley.
Samuel Taylor, Esq., Prescot.
Rev. W. Sampson, Vicar of Prescot.
Rev. W. Taylor, Rector of Swynnerton, Staffordshire.
William Pilkington, Esq., Prescot.
Rev. R. P. Crockett, Incumbent of Christ Church, Eccleston.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GREAT ECCLESTON.—COPP FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Eccleston is a township in the Fylde country, about five miles north of Kirkham. The origin of its free school is unknown, but the first endowment dates from 1719, and another was given it some thirty years afterwards. For a long time, probably indeed from the first, it has been an ordinary village school, teaching the elementary subjects to the children of the labourers and farmers, who leave at 11 years of age, and now and then giving some little mensuration or Latin to a lad who stays till 13. At the time of my visit it had been closed for some months, and the incumbent of Great Eccleston was bestirring himself to get the trust renewed, and the schoolroom,—a bad one, though by no means so bad as some that one sees in this part of the country,—rebuilt, and the school placed under Government inspection. This is probably the best thing that can be done under the circumstances, and as there is a want of the means of education in the neighbourhood, it is to be hoped that it may be done speedily.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 353, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. By will, 26 September 1719, William Fyld left all his property to trustees, to apply proceeds to pay stipend of a master at the Copp School, or some other school in the liberty or compass of the town of Great Eccleston. By will, 1 April 1748, William Gualter left 242*l.* 14*s.* to trustees for master of the Copp School. A farm with 14 acres of land (customary measure of 7 yds. to perch) purchased with Fyld's bequest.

School Property.—Annual income 45*l.* per annum. 10*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* yearly paid from Gualter's bequest. Trustees have also more than 100*l.* in hand.

Objects of Trust.—Poor children of the town to be taught free (Fyld's Will). Poor children of Little Eccleston with Larbreck also free. Money to be distributed to poor inhabitants in case of vacancy of school or neglect of provisions of will (Gualter's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and accounts. (Fyld's Will.)

Government.—Three trustees, inhabitants of the town, two survivors appointing to vacancy when one occurs, appoint and dismiss master at discretion. (Fyld's Will.)

State of School in 1865.

Elementary. At time of Assistant Commissioner's visit, closed. Charity under revision of Charity Commissioners (1866).

Great Eccleston.—Lane Head Free School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

This is an elementary school of the very humblest type, lying in the flat Fylde country, about five miles north of Kirkham. Its only endowment is a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year, on a farm in the neighbourhood; its trustees have all died out some time since, and it has been left to be managed by members of two Nonconformist congregations who subscribed for rebuilding the schoolroom. These two congregations appoint a committee, and this committee receives and pays over the 5*l.*, adding to the master's salary whatever they can raise by subscriptions, and permitting him to impose fees which produce about 12*l.* a year. He estimates his whole income from the school at 20*l.* The committee also depute the Congregationalist minister to visit and examine the school, which he does from time to time.

On the day of my visit, three boys and two girls were present, the total number on the books being eleven boys and eight girls. They were very little things who could only read and spell the easiest words. No Latin seems to have been taught for a long time, nor mathematics (except occasionally a little mensuration). I was told, however that in winter geography, grammar, and history were sometimes taught, the attendance being then larger than in summer and autumn (my visit fell in September). All the scholars pay 1*d.* a week for reading, 2*d.* if writing is added, 3*d.* if arithmetic, 4*d.* or 6*d.* if mensuration. School books are provided by the committee. The Bible is read and explained, but no dogmatic teaching given. Among the children there are Roman Catholics as well as members of the Church of England.

The schoolroom is about 30 feet long by 12 wide by 7 feet high to the top of the vertical wall whence the rafters spring. A small part of the floor is boarded, the rest is of clay. There are six windows, so the ventilation is tolerably good.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 357. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Sole endowment is a rentcharge of 5*l.*, supposed to have been given by Thos. Clitherall, a former vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, and payable out of an estate at Elswick. Trustees of this endowment have died out, and payment is stated to be now made voluntarily.

School-house having fallen to ruin, was taken possession of and restored by some Independents, who now act as managers.

Present State of School.

A very small mixed elementary school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FARNWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Farnworth is a manufacturing town of some 10,000 people, about two miles from Bolton, on the railway thence to Manchester. It is entirely the growth of the last 30 or 40 years, and is still rather a congeries of villages than a legitimate town. Its grammar school, which stands at a place called Dixon Green, was founded in A.D. 1715, and received 13 years afterwards a second small benefaction, part of which is directed to go to buying Bibles and copies of the Assembly's Catechism and the Shorter Catechism for the scholars. The total value of these two endowments is only 15*l.* 8*s.*; but within the last two or three years a liberal benefactor has appeared, who now pays 54*l.* per annum, and has, as I understand intimated an intention of making this payment permanent. Fourteen boys are taught free; these are nominated by the trustees in turn, upon an application by their parents or friends, made through the master, to the secretary. They are stated to be for the most part boys whose parents could not afford to pay the school fees. The master is left by the trustees to conduct the school as he thinks fit, and even to fix the scale of fees. An usher is to be appointed when the number of boys reaches 50.

The school building was erected about five years ago, and is a great improvement upon the hovel in which the classes were formerly taught. It consists of one neat room, high in the roof and well ventilated, and capable of accommodating about 50 boys. The master's house, which is small, is a few yards distant.

There being a good supply of Privy Council schools in the neighbourhood, the grammar school has set itself, although hitherto so poorly endowed, to be a place of superior instruction. But as the boys who attend are the sons of shopkeepers, clerks, and the superior employés in factories and about mines, with a few sons of professional men, and as they go into the world at 14 years of age, the master finds it difficult to maintain classics against the objections raised by parents. By dint of firmness, however and, by giving along with classics an excellent commercial education, he manages to teach Latin to all the school, and has every now and then a class well advanced in Greek.

Considerable stress is laid upon mathematics and arithmetic; in teaching the latter of which the master employs an ingenious system of printed cards containing sums to which he has the answers, thus avoiding the plan of letting boys work from the ordinary text book. The chief difficulty under which he labours is the want of help; for as the whole value of the school to him does not exceed 120*l.* (besides the free house) he cannot pay an assistant. It is true that the number of boys is not great, but they are in such different stages of progress and occupied on so

many different subjects that it would not be much more difficult to teach twice or thrice the number.

Girls were formerly in the school, but have not been since the erection of the new bulding. There is, however, some talk of re-admitting them when a separate playground can be provided.

On the day of my visit 25 boys were present. The two highest Latin classes (12 boys, ages 11–13½) were in Cæsar; they translated fluently and showed some knowledge of the syntax. The junior classes, who were reading a delectus, seemed to have been well drilled in the grammar, but had little practical mastery of the forms or notion of the meaning of the rules. Geography was good; spelling fair. In arithmetic 16 boys (average age 11¾) did papers. Much of the work was not accurate, but it showed a very uncommon mastery of arithmetical principles, and a power of dealing with out of the way questions, which unmistakeably witnessed to intelligent teaching. The rest of the school work was respectable.

The master is an energetic man not wanting in originality and intellectual zeal. He has attended two sessions in Owens College, Manchester, and graduated at the University of London. The state of the school struck me as creditable to him, and indeed full of promise; and if the number of scholars is not yet large this may readily be accounted for by the circumstances of the neighbourhood in which it stands. In a manufacturing and mining district the proportion borne to the whole population by those who desire a grammar school education is an exceedingly small one. Here in Farnworth the wealthier people send their sons to school in Bolton or else to boarding schools; while among those who could afford to pay the grammar school fees a great many resort for the sake of cheapness to the elementary Privy Council schools. In course of time, as the middle class increases and becomes more refined, the value of such a school as this will no doubt be better understood and its influence strengthened.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 240, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 28 and 29 March 1715, James and John Roscoe conveyed a small parcel of land and a school, erected at the expense of James Roscoe and others, to trustees. By will, 22 May 1728, Nathan Dorning bequeathed 300*l.* for purchase of land or rentcharges, one-fourth for the schoolmaster, and one-half besides applicable to instruction of poor children. Part of the money lost, remainder and another legacy of 20*l.* expended in purchase of house and ground rents. Lands allotted to school on enclosure. Deeds with solicitors to trust.

School Property.—Average annual income 15*l.* 8*s.* gross, 14*l.* 10*s.* net; all applied to school, besides school house and small garden. Since 1861 present master's salary has been augmented to 60*l.* by one of the trustees, which it is expected will become a permanent endowment.

Site and buildings good. School rebuilt in year 1860.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—To teach children of the poor and other inhabitants of Farnworth to read and understand the English and Latin tongues, or either of them, and the knowledge of the principles of the Protestant Religion. (Deed of 1715.) One-half of Dorning's bequest for charitable uses within Farnworth, having particular regard to instruction of poor children in English and Latin; one-fourth to the schoolmaster, and the remaining fourth for the yearly distribution to poor children of English Bibles, the Assembly's Catechism, and the Scripture Catechism. (Dorning's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues, or either of them. (Deed, 1715.)

Government and Masters.—12 trustees, self-electing, when number reduced to three, manage property, audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss master, and admit boys to foundation.

Head master must be able to teach English and Latin. May not hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 13*l.* (for last three years raised to 60*l.*), from fees about 64*l.*, besides house and garden.

Day Scholars.—31, sons of professional men, tradesmen, working men, &c., chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles. Pay 4*l.* 4*s.*; three or four pay 2*l.* 2*s.*; a few pay 1*l.* 1*s.* extra for French, which, however, is taught to all; 14 on foundation, free. Books lent to all, and paid for, if kept by boys.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pay boys must be able to read on admission. No knowledge required of foundationers.

School classified by arithmetic chiefly. Instruction generally the same for all; occasional exceptions made. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, four times a week. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Most boys present.

Examination half-yearly, hitherto by master only. Papers and answers submitted to trustees, and prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, and impositions; former in school.

Playground, 200 square yards, close to school. Boys occasionally drilled by master.

No boys gone to any University, nor to other schools within the last three years.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wm. Gray, Esq., M.P., Darcey Lever Hall, Bolton.
Rev. W. Burns, Lytham Road, Blackpool.
John Fletcher, Esq., Waterhead, Windermere.
John Langshaw, Esq., Hollins, Bolton.
Harrison Blair, Esq., Peel Hall, near Bolton.
Wm. Hargreaves, Esq., Darley Hall, Farnworth.
W. J. Rideout, Esq., Farnworth.
Mr. Joseph Leach, Painter, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Robert Harrison, Chemist, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Thomas Bowden, Draper, &c., Farnworth.
Mr. Thomas Barrett, Cotton Spinner, Farnworth.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer to Trustees:

Thos. Bowden, Bridgewater Street, Farnworth.

Head Master:

George P. Cartwright, B.A., London.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Swedenborgian preacher.
,, - 2	Draper.		
,, - 3	Builder.	,, - 2	Labourer.
,, - 4	General Carrier.	,, - 3	Orphan (Guardian pavior.)
,, - 5	Innkeeper.		
,, - 6	Coal miner.	,, - 4	Builder, &c.
,, - 7	Butcher.	,, - 5	Cashier.
,, - 8	Mine Inspector.	,, - 6	Overseer in Mill.
,, - 9	Railway Clerk.	,, - 7	Do.
,, - 10	Bookkeeper.	,, - 8	Engine driver.
		,, - 9	Widow, dame school, teacher.
		,, - 10	Laundress.

All within two miles of the School.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of Scholars learning :

Religious Knowledge 30. No classification for this subject.

Greek 20, of whom two in head class read Soph., Philoctetes, 10 in second class Valpy's Greek Delectus.

Latin 30, of whom two in head class read Cicero's 2d Philippic, 10 in second class Cæsar's Gallic War, Book 2, 8 in lowest class Latin Grammar and Delectus.

French 20, head class (two boys) read Chambeaud's Fables, and second class the same.

Arithmetic 30, head class in Proportion, Profit and Loss, Stocks, &c.

Mensuration and Surveying 20.

Mathematics 20, viz. Algebra (Quadratics, Progressions &c.) and Euclid, books 3, 4, and 6.

Chemistry 10.

Geography 30.

English Grammar 20.

Reading and Writing 30.

Drawing 10.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GOOSNARGH.—COLBORNE'S AND THRELFALL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Goosnargh is a pretty little country village about six miles north of Preston, in the parish of Kirkham, of which it forms an outlying chapelry. Its two schools have been for a long time, perhaps from their first beginning, practically, although not legally and formally, united. Colborne's, the "Free Grammar School," was established by a decree of Chancery in A.D. 1673, apportioning to different parts of the parish of Kirkham the proceeds of a gift made to the Drapers Company of London by Henry Colborne, by will of 1655, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, a university man, to preach once a month aud teach grammar gratis. It so happened, that about the same time one Thomas Threlfall had bequeathed a sum of money for the support of a grammar school in Goosnargh, and the land purchased with this sum was in 1673 conveyed by deed to the 24 sidesmen of Goosnargh chapelry in trust for the maintenance of a school. As there was obviously no need for two independent schools, and as the sum paid by the Drapers Company, 25*l.* a year, was not sufficient to procure a university man as master for Colborne's school, the upshot of the matter was that Threlfall's trustees, the 24, were permitted to appoint a master, who was head teacher nominally of Threlfall's only, but really of both schools, while the Company appointed a provisional master (until such time as a university man could be procured), who was nominally master of Colborne's schools, but practically usher in both schools,—that is, in the one school which represented both. This plan is still followed, the under master, however, being now virtually appointed by the head master, although nominally by the Drapers Company.* The income of the head is 54*l.*, 8*l.* of which is the rent of a house built for him in 1834 by a Mr. Oliverson of London, a great benefactor to this parish; and besides this, he has the two-thirds of the fees paid by the boys. The usher receives Colborne's 25*l.* and one third of the fees.

The 24 sidesmen have the general management of the school or schools (the Company not interfering). They sometimes look in while teaching is going on, but leave the present master, in whom they have great confidence, to act as he thinks fit. They are mostly resident yeomen.

The school buildings, erected some years ago partly by subscription but mainly at the expense of Mr. Oliverson, consist of a boys' classroom, a girls' classroom, and a smaller room overhead used as a library. The girls' room is too small for 50 children, the number stated to be on the books; both it and the boys' are neat and well provided with forms and desks.

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* The head master suggests him to the 24, and they recommend him to the Drapers' Company.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The so-called grammar school has for a long time been a place of mainly elementary instruction. No Latin has been taught for half a century, nor any geometry for more than seven years past. Even history and geography have often been omitted from the school course, owing to the unwillingness of parents to provide the necessary books. The children are, almost without exception, those of small farmers and labourers. Some come at three years of age, and hardly any remain after 12, some going at 9 or 10, before they have got into writing and arithmetic. The attendance is most irregular. Children from within the privileged townships pay nothing for reading, 2*s.* 6*d.* a year for writing, 5*s.* a year for writing and arithmetic; those from beyond the limit (of whom there are none at present) pay 5*s.* a quarter, and are said to attend more regularly than the free boys. There is no Government school nearer than Preston.

About 35 boys were present on the day of my visit. The school consists of six classes, only the highest of which, containing four boys, had learnt any English grammar, and they but little. No history was taught, nor any geography. Reading and writing were pretty fair; spelling not good, nor arithmetic, the boys working very slowly and heavily. In the girls' school there were about 32 present. They read well, and spelt better than the boys. They come into the boys' room to learn writing, otherwise the schools are quite distinct.

At present, the Goosnargh grammar school can hardly be called efficient. The master is a very worthy man, and was probably a good teacher, but he is now somewhat too old for his work, and would no doubt be willing to retire if some provision were made for him. The income of the two foundations is so small that one could wish to see it supplemented by a Government grant, and the exertions of the teacher as well as the attendance of the children stimulated by the annual visit of an inspector. It would also be desirable to have Colborne's and Threlfall's foundations formally and definitively united.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 249, 284. A.D. 1824.)

I. *Foundation and Endowment.*—Henry Colborne, of London, scrivener, by codicil to will, 7 August 1655, left money to purchase a lease of the rectory of Kirkham, of Christchurch, Oxford, a part of the proceeds for the first 16 years to be laid out in purchase of lands which were to be settled upon the Drapers' Company for maintenance of schools and poor people. By decree in Chancery, 12 June 1673, payment of 105*l.* per annum by Drapers' Company secured for charitable purposes of testator. Proportion payable to Goosnargh Chapelry fixed at 30*l.* a year, of which 25*l.* for Grammar School, and settled by deed 10th December 1673.

School Property.—25*l.* per annum, fixed by decree of Court of Chancery.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a Grammar School master, an University man, well and fitly qualified, to preach at least once a month in the chapelry of Goosnargh, and able and obliged to instruct boys of Goosnargh-cum-Newsham and Whittingham, and fit them for the University gratis.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The master to be placed and displaced by the Drapers Company, who were to make rules. The township to repair premises. (Deed 10 December 1673.)

II. *Foundation and Endowment.*—A sum of 200*l.* was bequeathed by Thomas Threlfall, for which, by indenture 10 February 1673, a house and 21a. 0r. 33p. statutable acres of land were conveyed to the four-and-twenty men of the chapelry of Goosnargh, for the maintenance of a master.

School Property.—The above-mentioned farm. Annual value 37*l.* gross, 35*l.* net. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free Grammar School near Goosnargh Church, for education of all children of occupiers and owners within townships of Goosnargh and Whittingham free. (Deed 1673.)

Present State of School.

Government and Masters.—"The schools here (Threlfall's and Colborne's) are under one management and conducted in one building, each having its own master, the one, Colborne s, appointed by the Drapers Company of London, with the yearly stipend of 25*l.*, the other chosen by the 24 vestrymen of the parish, with a stipend of 45*l.* [now 35*l.*] arising from the rent of a small farm; the two endowments forming, as it were, one school. . . . . The master of the Threlfall's . . . . . is looked upon as the head master." (Letter from Curate of Goosnargh, 17 October 1865.)

School Buildings, &c.—Site (3r. 9p. statutable) given in 1838 by Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford. School erected by Richd. Oliverson, Esq., at a cost of 1,057*l.*; he also gave master's house and founded library. Value of master's garden 3*l.* a year. In 1858 the trustees of late R. Oliverson gave 50*l.* for purchase of books for use of the schools.

General Character.—Non-classical. Mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 35*l.*, from fees 10*l.*, besides a house. Second master's income, from endowment, 25*l.*

Day Scholars.—Boys and girls admitted; 74 boys on the books, and 45 girls come from the girls' school to learn writing. The number diminishing with the population, which is reduced by one-third in 30 years. Pay 5*s.* a year for learning accounts and writing; 2*s.* 6*d.* for writing alone. Those not taught accounts or writing on paper are free.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar; geometrical drawing and mensuration taught. Church Catechism taught to children of Protestant parents.

The school examined occasionally by a committee of the four-and-twenty.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The twenty-four Vestrymen of the Chapelry of Goosnargh for the time being.

Head Master:
Richard Cookson.

Second Master:
James Ratcliffe.

Halsall School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep, xix. 118, A.D. 1819.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Edward Halsall, who by deed poll, 1 March 1593, charged his property with an annual payment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a free grammar school at Halsall; or in default of such school for three months, if the schoolroom were converted to any other use, or if master not sufficiently learned and able to instruct scholars in grammar, poetry, and good Latin authors, then for a free grammar school at Prescot; and that failing for two months, for the poor of Halsall.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a free grammar school (deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, poetry, and good Latin authors (deed).

Government and Masters.—The lord of the manor, or, during his non-age, the parson of Halsall, to nominate master (deed).

Present State of Charity.

Income applied to National School.

Present master appointed by Rector,—the late Lord of the Manor, a Roman Catholic, having given the appointment into his hands.

Sole Trustee under Deed (a Roman Catholic, not acting):
Lady Scarisbrick, Lady of the Manor, Scarisbrick Hall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Acting as Trustee:
Rev. Thomas Blundell, Rector of Halsall, Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Master:
William Jones (Certificated).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HALTON.—AUGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Aughton is a chapelry of the parish of Halton, in the Lune valley, a few miles above Lancaster. In A.D. 1697, certain lands in the parish were given to the vicar of Lancaster and rector of Halton in trust, for the maintenance of a curate at Aughton, who should also perform the office of a schoolmaster within Aughton chapel, teaching literature, the rudiments of grammar, and school learning, free of charge. The population of the chapelry is small, and among the inhabitants there are, it seems, few or none who desire their children to learn classics, or, indeed, anything more than reading, writing, and arithmetic. Hence the school has for a long time been purely elementary, the curate paying out of the endowment, the gross value of which is now about 95*l.* a year, an assistant to teach the few scholars who attend, and himself from time to time coming in to superintend. The present curate, who is a graduate of Cambridge, informs me that he would willingly teach Latin or mathematics to any boys prepared to study these subjects, but that none such have ever appeared. There is a Privy Council school at Halton, two miles off, and thither some of the Aughton children go when they have learnt to read at their own school.

According to the directions of the founder, the school is altogether free (save 1*s.* 6*d.* a year for firing) to residents in Aughton. If now and then one comes from beyond the chapelry, he or she pays 6*d.* a week. Most of the inhabitants are said to be fairly well off, able to pay 4*d.* or 6*d.* a week. The school was closed on the day of my visit, so that I was not able to examine the children. According to the report given me it is sufficiently well taught. The room is small, but probably large enough for the number of children usually in attendance, which does not reach 20.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 260, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Burton, 20 August 1697, who gave 130 statute acres of land with house and buildings thereon for school.

School Property.—Present value 78*l.* per annum. Rent received and applied by master. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For a sufficient man in priest's orders to serve as curate of Aughton Chapel, and to instruct gratuitously such youth inhabiting within Aughton and elsewhere as the trustees should direct. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Literature, the rudiments of grammar, and school learning. (Will.)

Government and Masters.—The vicar of Lancaster and the Rector of Halton, trustees, appoint and dismiss master; or if they differ, the Bishop of Manchester to decide.

Master, the perpetual curate of Aughton, must be in priest's orders. Present master and curate nominated by the rector of Halton, licensed by the Bishop of Manchester.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master may take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment, 78*l.* Appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—14, boys and girls, farmers' children, from distances up to two miles; pay nothing, except one boy not living within the chapelry. Attendance at Sunday School voluntary.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. The leading subjects are reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is no regular examination. The Bible is read, the Catechism taught, and Prayer Book explained in school. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

The cane is used. Library small. No playground. Children play on high road and two adjoining pieces of waste ground.

School time, 42 weeks per annum; study, 27½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. Canon Mackreth, D.D., Rector of Halton.
The Rev. Canon Turner, M.A., Vicar of Lancaster.

Master:

Rev. Thomas Proctor Rigby, M.A., Cambridge.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

HAWKSHEAD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Hawkshead stands about eight miles from Ambleside, at the head of Esthwaite Water, a lake which has many quiet beauties of its own, although tourists who pass it on their way from Windermere to Coniston Water are apt to think meanly of it. Its grammar school was founded in A.D. 1585 by Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, who endowed it with lands, and obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, constituting the governors a corporation. In 1832, a chancery suit was instituted by the then head master to recover certain property at Hawkshead which had been alienated; and when this suit came to an end in 1835, a scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, comprising and making certain additions to the original statutes of Archbishop Sandys. In 1863 an entirely new scheme was obtained from the Charity Commission, and by this the foundation is now governed. Its most important provisions are these.

(1.) The head master is appointed by the eight governors with the consent of the bishop of the diocese (now Carlisle, formerly Chester); he is required to be a member of the Church of England, and graduate of one of the English universities. There does not seem to have been any such restriction upon the eligibility of candidates in the original statutes, nor was there in the chancery scheme of 1835.

(2.) The head master has the right, subject to the approval of the governors, of appointing and dismissing the under or "English" master, who is to be a member of the Church of England, and the holder of a government certificate.

(3.) There are to be two schools, an upper or grammar, and a lower or English school.

(4.) The grammar school is to be open to boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, the English school to children of either sex above the age of five. As the general custom of the north of England—a salutary custom—has been to admit girls equally with boys to grammar as well as to elementary schools, one does not see why the Charity Commissioners should have gone out of their way to exclude girls in this instance from the grammar school.

(5.) The grammar school is to give a classical and mathematical education at the charge of 4*l.* and 5*l.* a year (for boys under and above 14 respectively), while the English school teaches the elementary subjects, with grammar, history, and geography, at not more than 5*s.* a quarter.

(6.) Two thirds of the grammar school fees are to go to the head master, one half of the English school fees to the under master, the rest going to the general funds of the school. The head is further to receive a salary of 150*l.*, the under master of 60*l.* a year.

(6.) The English school is to be open to Her Majesty's inspector, and to the diocesan inspector, if any. The Government inspector does not seem to make a practice of visiting; he has indeed enough to do with schools which he is obliged to visit for the sake of the grant.

(8.) The governors, when they have a surplus income to dispose of, may elect exhibitioners from the boys who do best at the Midsummer examination, and pay to each a sum not exceeding 3*l.* a year for not more than three years. Nothing is said about exhibitions to the university.

(9.) There are to be six foundationers in the grammar school, who shall be taught free and have books found them. They are to be chosen by the governors from boys already in the grammar school or the English school, aged 12 or upwards, who have distinguished themselves by abilities, diligence, and good conduct

Similarly there are to be eight foundationers in the English school, taught free, and chosen at the annual examination on the ground of merit.

The gross income of the charity is at present about 260*l.*, but as part of this sum goes to pay off a debt due to the educational charities of Hawkshead (those which provide coats and caps for the boys and apprentice fees) there has not yet been any available surplus for exhibitions. An increase may be expected in some years from woods on part of the property.

The two schools are kept quite distinct, being taught in different, though adjoining buildings, but the head master of the grammar school is in the habit of visiting and examining the English school, and it is usual to promote the boys who do best there into the grammar school as foundationers. The two sets of boys do not play together, and there are sometimes slight hostilities between them, but on the whole things go on pretty smoothly; I am informed that those who go into the upper school from the lower are received there on perfectly equal terms by the sons of the richer people, boarders and day scholars alike. Still there is some reason to think that if the two schools are maintained apart, it would be better to have them at some distance from one another, so that the social separation of the boys might not be obtruded.

The lower school does duty for a Privy Council school, there being none in Hawkshead nor anywhere near. It contained on the day of my visit about 50 children, who are taught by a certificated master, the girls learning sewing from a mistress who receives a salary of 10*l.* a year.* The schoolroom is new and sufficiently well ventilated, and there is a smaller room adjoining for the sewing class. In the highest class nine boys and one girl (average age 12) did a very respectable paper of easy questions in arithmetic; reading was good; spelling fair. The second class did not read so well; the girls were as usual better than the boys, and the children altogether struck me as more intelligent than those of South Lancashire.

The upper or grammar school room is old, low in the roof, and somewhat dark; the air, however, is good, and the area sufficient for the 21 boys who are at present taught in it.† Of these, 12

* This is in virtue of a provision of the scheme of 1863.

† There are also two rooms upstairs, in one of which the French class is taught.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

are boarders, mostly natives of Westmorland or North Lancashire, and nine day boys, sons of farmers and private residents in or near the village. Two went to Cambridge a little while ago; but this happens rarely, most boys leaving at 15 or 16 at the latest. Twenty were present on the day of my visit; six (average age 14) were able to translate Ovid and Cæsar; 10 others were tried in a Latin exercise book and Latin grammar, and answered with good intelligence and a fair amount of knowledge. Seven (average age 14) did excellent papers in elementary geometry, and 10 others were good in arithmetic. Geography and English history were fair; spelling good. Taken as a whole, the school appeared to have been taught earnestly and intelligently, and the acquirements of the boys were distinctly above the average of what one finds in country grammar schools.

There is a library belonging to the school, which has at various times received several gifts of money. It contains about 350 volumes, most of them old, and not of a kind to interest or benefit schoolboys. It is to be wished that some measures could be taken in those cases where grammar schools possess books which are of value, though not of practical use, for enabling the trustees to sell or exchange them for others more suitable to the needs of the place.

It is the glory of Hawkshead school to have been the school of Wordsworth. In his time, boys from all the dales for many miles round, up and down through the lake country, used to flock to it, lodging in the houses of the villagers or with the neighbouring farmers. Now the gentry and professional men send their sons to the boarding schools of the south, the yeoman sends his to the national school of the village, and Hawkshead has only those few day scholars who may happen to live close by, with such boarders as the private connexion of the head master can gather. Forty or fifty years ago it was a thriving place, with a market to which the people of the surrounding dales brought their homespun yarns and sold them to the dealer from Kendal; now there is not a creature in the streets, and few cottages along the lanes. It is hard to see what more can be done than is done now, to turn the grammar school foundation to account; possibly, if part of the endowment were devoted to the support of a boarding house where the farmer's son might be taken at 20*l.* a year, some boys might be attracted; but having learnt to be content with the meagre and mechanical education which they commonly receive in the Government schools, it may be feared that the experiment might prove unsuccessful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 205, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, obtained by Archbishop Sandys, 10 April 1585, incorporating governors, and empowering them to take land of the annual value of 30*l.* The Arch-

bishop also provided a house; and directed 20*l.* to be paid to the master, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the usher. Further lands conveyed by the Archbishop's son. Some of the property sold, and proceeds applied in purchasing other lands. Other benefactions, principally for the purchase of books. Deeds in school library, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Now consists of 106a. 1r. 22p. statutable acreage, with certain houses and buildings. Average annual income 254*l.* gross, 224*l.* net; all applied to school, besides house, school, and playgrounds.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school. For the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to endure for ever. (Letters Patent, after reciting petition of Archbishop Sandys for a grammar school for the education of boys and youths dwelling and sojourning in Hawkshead and about the neighbouring parts.) Master to teach grammar and principles of Greek tongue, with other sciences, freely, without exaction of scholars, or any resorting to school to learn. (Constitutions of Archbishop Sandys, 1588.) For providing poor children born in the parish, and taught in the school, with lodging, diet, clothes, and books, at discretion of trustees. (Thomas Sandys' Will, A.D. 1717.) For purchase of books for school or for distribution as prizes. (Letter of Rev. William Wilson, A.D. 1817, and Instructions of other Benefactors.) For a grammar or upper school, open first to all boys being children of inhabitants of parish, and then to boys being children of neighbouring parishes, from 8 to 16 years of age; and an English or lower school, open to all children of inhabitants of parish, of either sex, from five years of age upwards. Governors may appoint as foundation scholars in lower school, not more than eight boys, being 12 years old, and distinguished at examination, and in upper school not more than six boys, being 12 years old, and elected either from lower or upper school, and distinguished at examination. In each school foundation scholars entitled to entire course of instruction, with books, &c., gratuitously; in lower school, receive also a suit of clothing annually. (Charity Commissioners' Scheme, A.D. 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) In upper school Greek and Latin, algebra, Euclid and arithmetic, English grammar and literature; general history and geography, and writing; French and German if desired. In lower school, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and singing; and plain needlework for girls; and in each school such additional subjects as directed from time to time by governors. Religious instruction to all according to principles and doctrines of Church of England, with conscience clause. (Scheme, 1863.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes published by Archbishop Sandys, 1 April 1588. Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 12 May 1835; and by Charity Commissioners, 14 September 1863.

Governors incorporated by Letters Patent, resident in locality known as Furness Fells, and solvent, bound to attend meetings at least once in two years, appoint to vacancies in their number with consent of Charity Commissioners; three a quorum; audit accounts annually; appoint master, and, with consent of Bishop of diocese, may remove him, for reasonable cause, or after six months' notice, appointment and removal to be made at special meeting attended by two thirds of governors; with like consent may make statutes, not contrary to the original; on report of head master, order suspension or expulsion of boys; and appoint examiner yearly.

Head master must be member of Church of England, and graduate of one of English Universities; signs a declaration that he will quietly give up possession if removed; appoints under or English master, who may be removed by governors, or by head master, with their consent; also appoints mistress for lower school and additional teachers for either. Neither may hold any clerical preferment. Both hold office independently of future alterations. Head master allowed to take boarders; number regulated from time to time by governors.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school classical; in age of scholars, second grade. Lower school non-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 150*l.*; from two-thirds* of capitation fees 14*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Under master (for lower school), income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 10*l.*

A mistress (for lower school), and additional teachers for both, paid at discretion of governors.

UPPER SCHOOL. *Day Scholars.*—Six, from distances up to two miles; if under 14 years of age pay 1*l.* per quarter; those over 14 pay 1*l.* 5*s.* for general work as fixed by scheme. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—11, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 35*l.* to 40*l.* Washing 2*l.* School bills, highest, 47*l.*; average 40*l.*; lowest 39*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 508 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 or 10 p.m., according to age. Governors' permission required for a boarding-house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read well.

School classified uniformly, by general proficiency. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all, but not compulsory. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examinations half-yearly, and prizes given by master at Christmas. Examination once a year by examiners appointed by governors; and prizes given from funds arising from Rev. William Wilson's Gift.

Punishments: impositions and caning, by head master only; the latter in school.

Playgrounds, four acres in all, close to the school; two large yards open to all, and a field for upper school. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling taught as part of the system. A library open to all on payment of 5*s.* per annum.

Two boys gone to Cambridge during last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LOWER or ENGLISH SCHOOL under control of under master, who takes one-half of the fees, the remainder going to the general school fund.

Sixty-nine, boys and girls, children of tradespeople and labouring class, pay not more than 5*s.* per quarter (scheme), according to age and circumstances. Eight, on foundation free, besides being clothed and provided with books and stationery. Are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, including mental arithmetic, and writing from memory and from dictation.

School open to Government and Diocesan Inspectors.

* The remaining one-third goes to general school fund.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET (November 1865 to October 1866).

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents received	251	12	5
Larch trees	5	7	6
Quarterages	35	15	0
Balance due to Treasurer	5	17	10½
	£298	12	9½

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance due to Treasurer	8	5	1½
Head Master's salary and ⅔rds of quarterages	157	0	0
Under Master's salary and ⅓ of lower school quarterages	72	12	6
Sewing mistress	10	0	0
Books, copy books, &c.	10	4	11
Coals	3	11	9
Shoes and clothes for foundationers	18	8	0
Repairs and insurance	9	1	5½
Property tax, agency, &c. &c.	7	8	6
Lord's rent, tithe rent, &c.	2	0	6½
	£298	12	9½

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	- - -	Preston - -	Rev. H. T. Baines.
„ - 2	Gentleman Farmer	Ravenstonedale -	
„ - 3	Civil Engineer -	Coniston - -	
„ - 4	Gentleman Farmer	Ravenstonedale -	
„ - 5	Surgeon - -	Huyton near Liverpool	
„ - 6	Clergyman -	Windermere - -	
„ - 7	Draper - -	Kendal - -	
„ - 8	Currier - -	Wigan - -	
„ - 9	Major in Artillery -	Bowness - -	
„ - 10	Surgeon - -	Prescot - -	

Six day boys, sons of a grocer, innkeeper, plasterer, and tailor.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS. (LOWER SCHOOL.)

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School		Boys lowest in School	
„ „ - 1	Labourer.	„ „ - 1	Widow.
„ „ - 2	Dame school-mistress.	„ „ - 2	Farmer.
		„ „ - 3	Do.
„ „ - 3	Charwoman.	„ „ - 4	Butcher.
„ „ - 4	Servant.	„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 5	Wood-cutter.	„ „ - 6	Do.
„ „ - 6	Tailor.	„ „ - 7	Labourer.
„ „ - 7	Boatman.	„ „ - 8	Wood-cutter.
„ „ - 8	Grocer.	„ „ - 9	Labourer.
„ „ - 9	Labourer.	„ „ - 10	Charwoman.
„ „ - 10	Coachman.		

All living in Hawkshead, except two from distances of one and a half and two miles respectively.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (UPPER SCHOOL.)

18 boys learn Religious Knowlege, Latin, Arithmetic, History, Geography, English Grammar, English Composition, Reading, Writing, eight Greek, eight Mensuration; eight Mathematics.

The boys are formed into four classes, eight boys in the first, average age 14 years; five in the second, average age 12; five in the lowest.

Books used in the school:

Greek, 1st class, Blomfield's Greek Grammar.
Latin, ,, Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, iii. iv.; Virgil's Æn. iii.
,, 2nd ,, Eutropius; Latin Grammar.
,, 4th ,, Henry's 1st Latin Book.
Algebra, 1st ,. Colenso's, Barnard Smith's.

Bible, Gospel History, Colenso's Arithmetic, Ince and Gilbert's Outlines of English History, Stewart's Geography, Morell's English Grammar, by whole school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Bowman, Esq., J.P., Roger Ground, Hawkshead.
Montague Ainslee, Esq., J.P., Grisedale Hall.
W. Alcock Beck, Esq., J.P., Hawkshead and Cartington.
E. Lodge, Esq., J.P., Hawkshead.
W. Hopes Heelis, Esq., Hawkshead.
Rev. R. Greenall, Hawkshead.
J. R. Ogden, Esq., J.P., Lake Fields, Sawrey.
R. S. Sowler, Esq., Q.C., Sawrey.

Clerk to Trustees:

Head Master.

Head Master:

Rev. H. T. Baines, M.A.

Under Master:

W. P. Dawe (Certificated).

HESKIN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Heskin is a township in the parish of Eccleston, lying between Wigan and Croston. It is in one of the less frequented parts of the county, several miles from a railway station. The population is mainly engaged in agriculture, though there are some collieries about, and a factory or two at no great distance. The Charity Commissioners state that the founder of the school made the Goldsmiths' Company of London joint trustees with Brasenose College, Oxford, but I did not find that the local trustees had anything to do with either of these bodies. They manage the foundation entirely at their own discretion, receiving the income (which is about 88*l.*, and may in time increase) and appointing the master. The latter gets about 44*l.*, as a salary, from the endowment, and has, besides, a free house and some land, which he farms himself, worth about 26*l.* a year. The children's pence (1*d.* or 2*d.* a week) produce him a few pounds more.

The school was intended by the founder to teach Latin and Greek, and the master was to be capable of making Latin verses. It is now an elementary school of a sufficiently humble order, and the master does not know Latin. Some, perhaps one-third, of the children are sons or daughters of farmers (few of the farms round here exceed 50 acres in extent), the rest are those of agricultural labourers, operatives, miners; all leave school at 11 or 12 years of age. The average attendance is stated to be 70. Boys and girls are taught together, except when the girls get their sewing lesson from the master's wife.

The room in which the classes are usually taught is about 45 feet by 17 by 10; its floor is flagged, and was, when I saw it, dirty; the ventilation is imperfect. There is a good big field in front for the children to play in.

On the day of my visit there were 31 boys and 18 girls present, out of 117, whose names were stated to be upon the books. The master attributed this scanty attendance to the coldness of the weather, and to the fact that the day was a Friday. In schools of this class children usually attend most irregularly. The reading of the junior classes seemed to me below the average. Among the elder children there were several who did good papers in arithmetic, but as it was impossible to prevent them from communicating more or less with one another, I scarcely know how much credit they deserve for this. English grammar was not intelligently known, and very little geography is taught, the parents, as the master says, refusing to buy the necessary books. Arithmetical notation was passable; spelling rather poor; writing fair. The state of the school, as a whole, cannot be thought satisfactory.

I was informed that the trustees had thought of placing the school under Government inspection, and that they have not yet done so, chiefly because they are aware that the Privy Council

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

would require better buildings to be provided. The rector, who was kind enough to accompany me to the school, and supply information respecting it, expressed his belief that it would be more generally useful to the parish if removed from its present site at Heskin, and planted in Eccleston village, where the population is much denser. This seems an important suggestion.

The educational state of the school is at present not satisfactory, and it cannot but be matter for regret that the children of this place, with its 90*l.* a year of endowment, should be no better, if no worse, taught than those of many another parish with nothing but subscriptions and the Government grant to depend upon. The case is only one of many, but it indicates a weak point in our present system, under which the charitable intention of a founder is often, as it is here, well-nigh defeated.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Compiled from replies made by acting Governors and Master.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By James Pemberton (under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600), who endowed the school with a rentcharge of 50*l.* payable out of a farm in Essex. Principal and scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the warden and commonalty of Goldsmiths Company, named as Governors, but both these bodies disclaim all knowledge of the trust, which is managed by local governors. Deeds with one of the governors, accessible to the public.

School Property.—The rentcharge of 50*l.*; land purchased at various times, amounting to 10a. 1r. 5p., with school and house thereon; and 164*l.* consols. Annual income, including 50*l.* estimated value of house, school, and 10a. 1r. 5p. of land, in occupation of master, about 107*l.* gross, 95*l.* net, all applied to school. May be increased at some future time by produce of coal not yet ripe for working.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.— For a school for inhabitants of parish of Eccleston.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Church Catechism, reading, writing, understanding and pointing the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, both in prose and verse. Books, such as Tullius, Cæsar, &c. for prose, Terence and Virgil for verse, &c.; but nothing from such as may hinder godliness.

Government and Masters.—Original statutes made before the death of Dame Ann Pemberton, the founder's widow, not altered since.

Ten governors, self-electing; appoint and dismiss master, appoint examiner, and exercise general control over management of school, Two of the governors and master manage property. Governors audit accounts annually.

Head master must be godly, discreet, industrious, fit, and learned, and that can make Latin verses. May not hold other preferment. Allowed to take boarders, only so as not to deprive parishioners of education; has none.

An usher provided for by foundation. Now a mistress.

State of School in First Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Teachers.—Total income of master from endowments 50*l.*, besides house and land. Appoints and pays mistress.

Day Scholars.—72, boys and girls, children of persons engaged in farming, mining, and manufacturing labour, chiefly under 10 years of age,

from distances up to three miles; pay 1*d.* or 2*d.* weekly, according to circumstances. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

Instruction in Church Catechism, Scripture reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Attendance not compulsory.

School examined yearly. Examiner appointed by governors. Promotion at master's discretion.

Punishments: corporal, descending in class, and extra work; the first in school, by head master, the second by monitors also.

Playground, 4 acres, close to school.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 26¼ hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Acting Governors:

Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., J.P., Shaw Hill, near Chorley.
Rev. W. Harper Brandreth, Rector of Standish near Wigan.
Rev. Canon James Streynsham Master, Rector of Chorley.
Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk.
William Hawkshead Talbot, Esq., J.P., Southport.
Alfred R. Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall, near Wigan.
Rev. Rigbye Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland near Chorley.
Henry Alison, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Park Hall.

Master:

Isaac Waring.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIRKHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I. Respecting the origin of this school nothing is known save the name of the foundress, who is mentioned in a deed of A.D. 1658, the earliest extant record of the school. The three fee farm rents which it then possessed have been long lost, and the present endowment is derived partly from a sum of money bequeathed by the Rev. James Barker in 1670, and invested in land in 1673, and partly from money, a gift made by will by Henry Colborne, in 1655, to the Drapers Company of London, part of the proceeds of which, under a decree of Chancery of A.D. 1673, they pay to the school. About 20 years ago proceedings in Chancery were instituted by the then trustees against the then head master for taking clerical duty, and in the suit which followed expenses were incurred which have crippled the charity ever since. Its revenue, however, is large, and that part which is derived from Barker's charity may increase still further. The payments made by the Drapers Company are fixed.

II. The foundation is at present governed by a scheme which the Court of Chancery, having spent a good many years over it, finally issued in 1845. Among its provisions the most important are these:—

(1.) Three bodies govern the school—the Drapers Company, who appoint the masters, pay the head master 45*l.*, the second master 16*l.* 10*s.*, and the third master 8*l.*, and have a joint power of making ordinances and regulations; the trustees of Barker's charity, who pay the masters the remainder of their salaries, manage the income of Barker's foundation generally, and have the right to dismiss any of the masters; and the visitors, who are the trustees of Barker's charity *plus* the Vicar of Kirkham, and to whom belongs the general oversight and control of the school as a place of education.

(2.) The head master is required to be in holy orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, a provision which here as elsewhere is objectionable from its tendency to restrict the choice of candidates.

(3.) The head master is ordered to "to take especial care that "all the boys are regularly instructed in the Church Catechism, "and that they receive a good religious education in strict "accordance with the ritual and the doctrines and discipline of the "Church of England as now established. And in order thereto "some part of the Holy Scriptures shall be daily read in order, "in Greek by those that are able, in Latin by others, and by "the lowest in English." There is nothing in the earliest records of the school to justify this restriction of it to the children of members of the Church of England, a restriction which operates harshly in Kirkham, where a large part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The rule about reading the Bible in Latin is not observed.

(4.) The head master is to "have under his immediate tuition "one-fifth of the scholars, or such greater or less proportionate "number thereof as the visitors shall from time to time order and "direct." The impropriety of such a rule is obvious.

(5.) "No boy is to be admitted except by the order or direc- "tion of the visitors in writing." It is hard to see what object is served by this provision.

(6.) Boys born in 15 specified townships of Kirkham parish are educated free of all charge; other boys whose parents are resident in the same townships being admitted by the visitors if they shall think fit, at such quarterly fee as they shall think fit to impose.

(7). Any parent desiring that his son shall not learn Latin, or shall learn Latin only and not Greek, may signify the same to the visitors, who shall have "power to direct and limit the edu- "cation of such boy."

(8.) When Barker's trustees have sufficient funds they are to allow 80*l.* a year for an exhibition to Cambridge. They have not yet been able to spare the money, but hope before long to do so.*

(9.) The head master is permitted to take boarders up to the number of 10, but no boarder is to be eligible for an exhibition unless he shall have been born in or his parents reside in one of the 15 townships aforesaid.

(10.) An examiner is to be appointed once a year by the visitors, who is to examine the school and make a report to them upon its state.

There are many other provisions, about the length of vacations, for instance, and other matters of detail, which are better left to the discretion of the governing body than settled by an unchangeable set of rules.

The scheme further provides that one fifth of the income of Barker's charity shall annually be spent in binding out as apprentices poor children of either sex. For a good while past no applications have been made to the trustees for apprentice premiums, and no money has been spent in this way.

The schoolhouse is well placed on the verge of the little town of Kirkham, close to the parish church, and the rooms, though hardly large enough, are in good repair and fairly well ventilated. The head master has an official residence close by, in which, as has been said, he is permitted to receive boarders. The present head master does not do so; the second master takes some in his own hired house. They are mostly the children of farmers living at a distance of some miles from Kirkham, and return home on Saturdays.

Educationally regarded, the grammar school consists of three distinct departments, taught in different rooms and by different masters. The work of the highest is mainly classical, and that of the lowest elementary English, while the middle gives what is commonly called a commercial education, arithmetic, English

* See General Report upon Lancashire schools, vol. ix. p. 484.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

grammar, writing, geography, and history. There is no social distinction between the three departments, every boy at entrance being placed in the one for which his proficiency fits him, and rising through it to a higher one. Although the head master (who is a good scholar) devotes himself almost entirely to the teaching of Latin and Greek, the general character of the school is, and is intended by the visitors to be, more commercial than classical; and no boy is obliged to proceed from the middle department into the upper or classical one. Neither French nor German is taught. The boys are mostly the children of the tradespeople of the town and the farmers of the adjoining country, where farms are larger than in most parts of North Lancashire; some few are the children of surgeons, solicitors, of small manufacturers in Kirkham; and it is chiefly by these latter that a classical education is desired. The school is altogether free, although very few, if any, of those who now use it, would find it difficult to pay a fee of 4*l.* per annum. There is a National school close by, to which most of the children of the mechanics resort; a few, however, come to the grammar school. It is to be wished that there were a regular system of promotion from the National to the grammar school, but as this would prevent the National school from making so good an appearance before the inspector, it would probably meet with opposition.

There are now no girls in the school. We find, however, that they were formerly in it, for in A.D. 1701 the following order was made by the Drapers Company, acting as governors of the school:—"From henceforth no female sex shall have any conver- "sation or be taught or partake of any manner of learning "whatsoever in the free school at Kirkham, any former custom to "the contrary notwithstanding."

The work of the school as tested by examination was in the main satisfactory, although no part of it reached conspicuous excellence. In the highest department two boys (aged 17 and 15 respectively) read Virgil with some fluency; eight others (age 12–14½) were in Cornelius Nepos, and could translate toleraby well, while eight others (somewhat younger) were reading in a Delectus. The highest Greek boys were going through the Medea of Euripides. They did well in it, better than in Latin. Six boys (ages 12–16) did a very fair paper in the first book of Euclid, and two were respectable in algebra. The middle school acquitted itself well in most of its subjects; English grammar was intelligent, geography, history, and spelling up to the average of country grammar schools. In the lower school both reading and spelling were creditable, and arithmetical notation surprisingly good. The third master, under whose care it is, is evidently a vigorous and successful teacher of the elementary subjects. In arithmetic 46 boys out of the upper and middle schools did papers; the work was respectable, straightforward and generally correct, but somewhat clumsy and roundabout.

Taken as a whole, the Kirkham grammar school is at present

fairly efficient, but there is no great energy or 'swing' about it, and the results are perhaps hardly worthy of the mangitude of the endowment. If any changes are made in its management, the following might perhaps be made with advantage.

(1.) Greater facilities should be given for boarding at a cheap rate, so as to induce the farmers of the Fylde country to send their children in larger numbers.

(2.) There is so little probability of a good supply of candidates for the exhibition, that it may be doubted whether it is desirable to re-establish it. If established, however, the conditions of tenure should be enlarged so as to make it tenable at other universities as well as at Cambridge. Moreover two exhibitions, each of 50*l.*, and falling once every two years, would be incomparably more useful than one of 80*l.*, falling only once in four years.

(3.) The distinction of the three schools, upper, middle, and lower, if it be maintained at all, ought not to be suffered to prevent the head master from exercising a constant supervision over the whole of the teaching.

(4.) The imposition of a moderate fee (reserving if necessary a certain number of free places for the poor), while it could not diminish the numbers attending the school, could enable provision to be made for the teaching of French and of some branch of natural science.

There are charities of considerable value in Kirkham expended in gifts to the poor which, according to the account given to me, are productive of little or no good.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 236, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Isabell Wildinge, date and other circumstances unknown. By indenture, 9 May 1654, explained by indenture of feoffment, 4 January 1658, James Smith granted fee-farm rents amounting to 21*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* for maintenance of a master at the Free School. No traces of these fee-farm rents. Several subsequent benefactions, including a gift in money from Mrs. Birley. Property left in 1655 by Henry Colborne to the Drapers Company, partly applicable to school, and 500*l.* bequeathed in 1670 by Rev. James Barker. Estates purchased at different times and exchange effected under Act 53. Geo. III., cap. 100. Deeds with trustees.

School Property.—Consists of about 150 acres of land (customary measure of seven yards to the perch), with houses and farm buildings, besides school rooms, master's house, garden. and playground. Proceeds of the whole applied to school. Annual rental from 1867, 622*l.* 15*s.* gross. Drapers' Company pay 69*l.* 10*s.* a year besides.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a free school, and master learned in grammar, able to teach a grammar school, taking no school hire from inhabitants of parish of Kirkham. (Deed 1658.) 45*l.* per annum for salary of a grammar school master, an University man, to fit poor youths of 15 townships of parish of Kirkham for the University, gratis; 16*l.* 10*s.* for an inferior master, to teach poor boys (of same 15 townships) of an inferior order to read and write, gratis; and 8*l.* for an usher to assist both masters. (Colborne's Will 1655.) For augmenting master's stipend, for an exhibition

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of 12*l.* per annum to Cambridge, for binding apprentices, and for annual dinner for the feoffees. (Barker's Will.) The exhibition to be tenable at Cambridge or Oxford. (Deed of Feoffment 1673.) The school to be free to natives of 15 townships of Kirkham. When funds of Barker's charity should suffice, trustees to allow an exhibition, not exceeding 80*l.* a year, to free scholar proceeding to Cambridge for four years. In case of equality of merit, a preference to be given first to a boy born in the township of Kirkham, next to one born in any other of the townships to which school is free. (Scheme 1840.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The A, B, C, primer and accidence, grammar, Latin, and other authors, such as had been formerly taught in the school. (Deed 1658.) Scripture reading daily and scholars catechised weekly according to the Church of England, in Greek, Latin or English. (Drapers Company's Statutes 1675.) Greek and Latin languages and all subjects requisite for a good classical education; English literature, composition, history and geography, and all subjects requisite for a good English education; writing and arithmetic, mensuration, algebra and trigonometry, and other branches of mathematics, rudiments of natural science, and other subjects of English education, as adapted to wants of an agricultural, commercial; and manufacturing population, and as visitors from time to time direct. (Scheme 1840.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes published by the Drapers Company, A. D.1675; decrees of Court of Chancery in 1673 and 1806; and a scheme of the Court approved in 1840.

The Drapers Company appoint masters. Barker's trustees, appointed annually by vestry, may dismiss them upon just and reasonable cause. Barker's trustees and vicar of Kirkham, visitors, admit and expel boys, regulate payments, appoint examiner yearly; may appoint extra masters for modern languages, and a lecturer on a scientific subject, and, with the Drapers Company, may make statutes from time to time.

Head master must be in Holy Orders, M. A. or B. C. L. of Oxford or Cambridge, and qualified to teach classics and mathematics; may suspend or expel boys, but with appeal to visitors. Second master must be qualified to teach Latin and the usual subjects of an English education, including the rudiments of any branch of natural science. Third master must be qualified to teach English reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the rudiments of English grammar, history, and geography. Head master allowed to take 10 boarders; second master eight. No master allowed to have any other employment, nor to receive perquisites from parents or guardians of free scholars. (Scheme 1840.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from Barker's trustees 120*l.*, from Drapers company 45*l.*, besides a house. Second master's income from Barker's trustees 118*l.* 10*s.*, from Drapers Company 16*l.* 10*s.*, besides profits of boarders. Third master's income from Barker's trustees 87*l.* (in 1866, 79*l.* 10*s.*), from Drapers Company 8*l.*

Day Scholars.—93, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles, some dining at third master's house, and some at other houses in the town. Those born in the parish, free. Others pay 1*l.* per annum in head master's school; 12*s.* in second master's; and 6*s.* in third master's for general work. No extras. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine, all in second master's house, seven of them weekly boarders. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 30 guineas. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 512 feet per boy. Each boy has not a separate bed. Discipline maintained in bed-rooms by senior boy. Hours 7 to 7½ A.M., 8½ P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable with facility.

School classified by one subject chiefly. Instruction limited to English subjects, if a boy's parents wish it. School divided into head master's, second master's, and third master's schools, containing, respectively,

26, 36, and 36 boys. Religious instruction in Scripture daily, as prescribed, and in Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Instruction in physics, natural history, and chemistry to all.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination annually by an examiner appointed by trustees. One prize given for examination, and one for half-year's marks in each class.

Punishments: impositions and rarely caning, the latter in school.

Playground one acre, close to school. Masters sometimes join in games. Bounds prescribed for boarders only. Library open to all.

No boys gone to University within last five years.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Exercises done and some repetition lessons prepared out of school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Tailor.
" " - 2	Surgeon.	" " - 2	Draper.
" " - 3	Gentleman.	" " - 3	Factory operative.
" " - 4	Manager of flax-mill.	" " - 4	Butcher.
		" " - 5	Mechanic.
" " - 5	Farmer.	" " - 6	Groom.
" " - 6	Painter.	" " - 7	Joiner.
" " - 7	Draper.	" " - 8	Factory operative.
" " - 8	Do.	" " - 9	Brickmaker.
" " - 9	Gentleman.	" " - 10	Farmer.
" " - 10	Clergyman.		

From distances up to four miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Draper - -	Lytham - -	Robert Charlton, Esq., 2nd master.
" - 2	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
" - 3	Farmer - -	Clifton near Preston -	
" - 4	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
" - 5	Hairdresser - -	Lytham - -	
" - 6	Gentleman - -	Do. - - -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	98	3	—	26	13½	6	½	1	3	The Bible, Catechism, Articles, Prayer Book, Greek Testament.	36	12	6	½	1	3	Bible, Catechism, Prayer Book.	36	9½	6	½	2	3	Bible, Catechism, Trimmer's Scripture History.
Greek	8	2	—	2	15½	4	½	3	2	Euripides, Homer, Blomfield's Greek Grammar, Arnold's Greek Prose.	6	13	4	½	2	2	Analecta Græca Minora, Blomfield's Greek Grammar.							
Latin	26	3	—	2	15½	4	½	3	2	Virgil, Livy, Arnold's Latin Prose, Bland's Hexameters and Pentameters.	9	13	4	½	4	2	Cornelius Nepos, Eton Latin Grammar, Arnold's Prose Composition.							
Arithmetic Book-keeping. Mensuration and Surveying.	98	6	—	10	13½	4	H.M 1 20	2	H.M 5 20	Colenso's Arithmetic, Brewer's Book-keeping, Nesbit's Mensuration.	16	12½	4	1½	2	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, Brewer's Book-keeping, Nesbit's Mensuration.	15	8¾	10	1	2	10	Chambers' Arith., Walker's and Crossley's.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	42	6	—	2	15½	4	½	2	2	Colenso's Algebra, Chambers' Euclid.	16	12½	4	½	—	2	Colenso's Algebra, Chambers' Euclid.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Physics - Natural History. - Chemistry -	98	3	—	26	13¼	2	½	—	1	Brewer's Guide to Scientific Knowledge, Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.	36	12	2	½	—	1	Crossley's Class Book. Brewer's Guide to Scientific Knowledge.	36	9½	2	½	—	1	3rd Lesson Book (Irish Board of Education).
History - -	98	3	—	26	13¼	2	½	—	1	Goldsmith's English History. Roman History (Gleig's Series).	36	12	2	½	—	1	Kings of England -	36	9½	4	½	—	2	Davies' History.
Geography -	98	3	—	26	13¼	1	½	—	½	Cornwell's Geography	36	12	2	½	—	1	Hughes' Geography (Gleig's Series).	36	9½	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Geog.
English Grammar. English Literature. English Composition.	98	6	—	10	13½	1	½	1	½	Cornwell's Eng. Grammar, Arnold's Introduction to English Prose Composition.	16	12½	1	½	1	½	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.	15	8¾	3	½	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Grammar.
eading -	98	3	—	10	13½	6	M. 20	—	2	Crossley's Class Book, Bible History, Lessons on the Christian Evidences.	36	12	6	M. 20	—	2	History, Geography, Bible, Crossley's Class Book.	36	9½	10	½	—	5	Bible, 3rd Lesson Bk., 2nd Lesson Bk., (British and Foreign Society.)
Writing -	98	3	—	10	13½	4	H.M. 20	—	H.M. 1 20	- - - -	36	12	4	H. [illegible]	—	2	- - - -	36	9½	6	¾	—	4½	
Drawing -	20	2	—	10	12½	2	¾H.	—	1½	- - - -	10	12	2		—	1½								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. George Richard Brown, The Vicarage, Kirkham.
The Rev. John Shepherd Birley, Moss Lee, Bolton.
The Rev. Richard Moore, Lund Vicarage, Preston.
Adam Wright, Esq., Poulton Street, Kirkham.
Thomas Langton Birley, Esq., Carr Hill, Kirkham.
Edmund Birley, Esq., Clifton Hall, Preston.
Charles Birley, Esq., Bartle Hall, Preston.
Hugh Hornby Esq., Sandown, Liverpool.
Thomas Shaw, Esq., surgeon, Kirkham.

Clerk to Trustees:

Richard Moore, solicitor, Kirkham.

Head Master:

Rev. John Burrough, M.A., Oxon.

Other Foundation Masters:

Robert Charlton, second master.
Benjamin Stuttard, third master.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of BARKER'S CHARITY, May 1866 to May 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in agent's hands	12	10	8
Arrears of rent	50	0	0
Rents for the year	516	6	0
Untenanted farm, grass, pastures, &c.	126	4	6
Balance due to Lancaster Bank	156	17	3
£	861	18	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	179	9	6
Head master, salary 105*l.*, bonus 15*l.*	120	0	0
Second „ „ 103*l.*10*s.*, bonus 15*l.*	118	10	0
Third „ „ 72*l.*, bonus 7*l.*10*s.*	79	10	0
Mr. Lowenthall, salary	30	0	0
Examiner	5	0	0
Cleaning school	8	9	11
Expenses of candidates and advertising	5	4	6
Dinner	11	0	0
Clerk, salary, &c.	11	18	8
Do. for leases	6	5	3
Repairs at Turner's farm	77	7	2
Repairs at other farms	138	5	11
Small repairs and insurance	14	1	7
Interest	27	0	0
Lancaster Bank, for interest, commission, &c.	29	15	11
£	861	18	5

KIRKLAND SCHOOL (GARSTANG).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 229, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. A master licensed as early as 1719. Margaret Butler by will, 17 January 1778, left 100*l.* in trust to pay interest to schoolmaster, and 200*l.* to build a house. Jane Butler by will, 28 April 1788, gave 40*l.* in trust to pay interest to schoolmaster, or for building him a house, and 200*l.* for master. Another 100*l.* supposed to have been left by a Mr. Lemon. The 400*l.* increased to 522*l.* by investment. 200*l.* left by Mrs. Cromleholme, deceased 1817.

School Property.—Now consists of 785*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* consols, annual dividends, 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, all applied to school, besides school and house. School built by inhabitants on a site given by the Butler family; rebuilt in 1812. Ill suited for purpose.

Objects of Trust.—200*l.* for gratuitous teaching of not more than eight poor children, boys and girls, of parents belonging to Kirkland, to be nominated by the owner of Kirkland Hall; or for poor people, if the master remiss. (Jane Butler's Will.) For a master to teach three poor children, born in Kirkland township, similarly nominated, to read, write, and cast accounts. (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts. (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will.)

Government and Master.—The owner of Kirkland Hall appoints master; nominates children to foundation; allows vicar to act as co-trustee.

Present State of School.

37 boys and girls, children of small farmers and day labourers, 11 on the foundation taught free; the rest pay a small fee. Subjects of instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. Latin taught if children stay long enough at school. School occasionally examined by the trustees.

Trustee:

Major C. E. Thornton, of Kirkland Hall, Garstang, and Beaumont Cote, Lancaster, residing at 6 Victoria Park, Dover.

Master:

John Armer (a non-conformist).

Lancaster Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

The origin of this school is generally supposed to be unknown; the records of Lancaster having been more than once destroyed when the town was burnt in the irruptions of the Scots. I find it stated, however, in an article by Mr. Raines, in the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, that one John Gardyner founded the grammar school at Lancaster, endowing it with a mill worth six marks a year, and that the right to this mill, and with it the care of the school, having afterwards devolved upon the mayor and corporation of Lancaster, apparently upon the death of the first feoffees, the corporation did in A.D. 1472 found a chantry at the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury (in the parish church) out of the surplus profits of the mill. The school is certainly mentioned as belonging to the corporation in 1495, and from that time to the present they have continued to manage its affairs, and to pay to the head master out of their own revenues a stipend which in 1687 amounted to 30*l.*, and is now 100*l.* In 1615 the school was further endowed with an annuity of 10*l.*, to be paid to the usher, and in 1708 it received a piece of land now called the "Usher's meadow," whose value is at present 20*l.* Both these sums are received by the corporation, who pay them over to the head master, adding to them as much as makes up 50*l.* a year, and requiring him to pay to the second master a salary of 150*l.* for the first year, and 10*l.* more for each additional year until the salary reaches 200*l.* The corporation also pay for repairs and insurance on the school buildings about 10*l.* a year, and give a considerable sum in prizes, so that altogether the school receives from its endowment and from the municipal funds about 200*l.* a year. Since 1859 there has also been paid from the Duchy of Lancaster Office, an annual sum of 105*l.*, which is applied to the payment of 30*l.* a year to each of three exhibitioners at the University, and the payment of 15*l.* as a prize to a scholar of merit who does not proceed to any University. This payment was ordered by her present Majesty in lieu of the subscription of one hundred guineas which had been made to the Lancaster races from 1834 to 1855.

II. The general management of the school is vested in the town council. They interfere very little with its internal concerns, and leave the appointment of the under masters to the head master, reserving, however, a veto upon the appointment of the second master. Their power over the disposal of the fees and the salaries is absolute; they can dismiss the head master when they please, and it belongs to them to admit boys to the benefits of the foundation. So far as I could ascertain by inquiries in Lancaster and its neighbourhood, their conduct to the school during the last 20 or 30 years has been judicious and liberal, and their relations with the head master usually cordial.

III. In 1817 the establishment consisted of three distinct schools—the upper, taught by the head master; the lower, taught by the usher; and the writing school, in which a third

teacher gave instruction in writing and arithmetic at a charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* a year for the former and 2*l.* a year for the latter subject. Sons of freemen paid nothing to the head master or usher, except 5*s.* entrance money and the Shrovetide cockpenny, other boys paying the usher 1*l.* 10*s.* and the head master 2*l.* a year.

In 1824 the corporation, on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, placed the usher and writing master under the control of the head master, giving him the right of appointing them, and imposing on the sons of freemen in lieu of the cockpence a fee of 2*l.* per annum for those in the usher's, of 3*l.* and 4*l.* for those in the head master's department. This state of things seems to have lasted until 1850. Subsequently to that date the fees were again raised; at present they are 6*l.* 6*s.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* (according to age) for ordinary day boys, and 4*l.* 4*s.* for those boys, whether or not sons of freemen, whom the town council think fit to admit on the foundation. The number of these foundationers is fixed at 20, but the head master, as I was informed, has occasionally received more than that number. Parents who wish to have their boys admitted at the lower fee make a formal application to the town clerk; he lays the names before a committee of the whole council at one of their stated meetings, and they, knowing the pecuniary circumstances of the applicants, decide whom to admit. Reporters are not present, and it is understood that the members of the council themselves are not at liberty to disclose the names of those to whom the benefit of the charity has been given. The head master is, of course, told who they are, but he also considers himself bound to silence.

There are three exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge, given away by examination, tenable for three years, so that one falls vacant every year, and is then awarded by the three University examiners who examine the whole school every Midsummer.

IV. The day scholars, who are at present slightly more numerous than the boarders (84 as compared with 74), are mostly the sons of well-to-do people, professional men and manufacturers living in the town or along the lines of railway which meet in it, and substantial shopkeepers. Very few are sons of farmers, farms being mostly small in North Lancashire, and the farmers themselves eminently unprogressive. The smaller shopkeepers, foremen in mills, and other persons belonging to the poorer middle class tend rather to use the national schools of the town, which are said to be excellent, and where their sons receive at a nominal charge—in fact, at the expense of the country—instruction in writing, spelling, and arithmetic as good as they can need for the purposes of trade. This practice is unfortunate, for it teaches parents to be content with a narrow education, and it sometimes cuts off boys of ability from that higher training and those prospects of success at the university or in a liberal profession which the grammar school holds out. Though some of the foundationers are the sons of persons in humble circumstances, no difficulty has ever arisen from their mixing freely with the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sons of the rich—none ever need arise in any school where the master does his duty—nor is there found to be any collision between the interests of day boys and of boarders. No distinction is made between them in the organization of the school; the boarders have, however, a cricket field of their own, into which day boys are not admitted except on payment of a guinea a year. All the boarders are under the immediate charge of the head master, some living in his own house, some in another house which he has built 50 or 60 yards off, some few in a cottage which he rents for the purpose. As their number is very great, varying from 70 to 110, it would probably be better that some of them should be placed in separate boarding-houses, to be assigned to one or more of the under masters, according to the system pursued at Harrow and Rugby. The possession of such a boarding-house would be an object of ambition to the under masters, as it would be lucrative,* and it might prevent the necessity of those frequent changes of masters which the head master regrets. I understand that several members of the town council think this change in the arrangements of the boarding department desirable, and that the head master has expressed his willingness to accede to it.

Classics and mathematics are the centre of the school course, whose main object is to prepare boys for the universities. Five or six go to Cambridge every year; but the great majority, both of boarders and day scholars, leave for business at 15 or 16, or for a profession at 17; and an attempt is made to give each class of scholars that sort of teaching which is most likely to be useful to them in after life. Thus boys intended for offices are allowed to drop Greek, and give more time to French and German; boys who are to study medicine do less mathematics and more classics than the others. Such deviations from the ordinary course can be more easily managed here than in most schools, for the number of masters is large in proportion to that of boys. At present, excluding the teachers of modern languages and drawing, there are seven assistant masters, five of them graduates of Cambridge. All, except the second master, who receives part of his salary from the corporation, are paid and appointed by the head master alone.

V. I tested the work of the school under circumstances that were unfavourable to it, the head master having but just recovered from a long illness, during which his lieutenants, on whom the superintendence of affairs devolved, had not always acted in unison or with perfect judgment. In spite of this, however, the results of my examination were very satisfactory, particularly as respected the higher classical and mathematical work. In the upper sixth form six or seven boys wrote Latin rose which

* As the head master is at present charged with the payment of all the assistant masters, it would of course be proper, if the number of his own boarders be diminished, to arrange that any assistant master who receives a boarding house, shall count its profits in lieu of the whole or part of the salary he now receives.

seemed to me, considering the difficulty of the piece set, to do them credit. The lower sixth translated a previously unseen piece of Cicero very fairly, the fifth made a pretty good attempt at an unseen piece of Ovid, and the classes below these, nearly all of which were examined *vivâ voce*, showed that they had been carefully taught. The Roman history of the sixth form was fair. They were somewhat deficient in an intelligence of the principles of syntax, as distinguished from the rules, but that is a deficiency which one finds almost everywhere. In French the sixth and fifth did not show to so much advantage as in classics. The fifth did not make much of a piece of previously unseen French. The sixth wrote pieces of French composition, which, though by no means free from errors, showed considerable knowledge of the language. Three boys tried a piece of previously unseen German (from one of Lessing's plays), and two of them did it very well. In Geometry 10 boys of the upper sixth form (average age $16\frac{2}{3}$) did a paper on the third, fifth, and sixth books of Euclid, six of them extremely well, two fairly, two poorly. Several showed independent power in dealing, as boys seldom venture to deal, with problems not given in Euclid. The fifth form took elementary geometry, and did it well, so far as they went. The lower sixth twelve boys (average age $14\frac{1}{2}$) had a paper on the earlier parts of algebra, up to quadratic equations. They worked quickly and correctly, and seemed at home in the subject. A paper in the higher mathematics, trigonometry, conics, statics, was set to the most advanced boys, and done very creditably by them. The arithmetic of the fifth witnessed to vigorous and intelligent teaching; that of the fourth was also good, though the paper given them turned out to have been somewhat too easy. Both classes were less expert in the use of short methods than I should have expected from the general merits of their work. All the paper work was neatly done, as by boys well accustomed to written examinations. The history and geography of the middle and lower parts of the school were very respectable, without being at all brilliant.

VI. The school buildings, erected ten or twelve years ago, stand a little way out of the town, on the brow of a hill which commands a splendid prospect over the valley of the Lune and Morecambe Bay, backed by the blue mountains of Cumberland. The site belongs to the corporation. The cost of building was defrayed partly by private subscription, partly by a grant of 500*l.* from the municipal funds, partly by borrowing 1,000*l.*, which still remains unpaid, the interest on it, 40*l.* a year, being paid by the head master as the rent of his house. The schoolrooms are handsome, well designed, and well ventilated. The head master's house is a good one, and has a garden and grounds attached. His boarders are accommodated partly in it and partly in a house a little way off, which is his private property. The dormitories seemed to me satisfactory in point of size and ventilation.

VII. With such excellent buildings, so considerable a staff of masters, and so high a university reputation, the grammar school

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of Lancaster is one of the most prosperous and popular in the county, or, indeed, in the north of England. Its numbers have risen from 17 in 1850, when the present head master was appointed, to 158 in 1865. There are two remarks which a consideration of its history suggests.

(1.) It is an instance of the advantage of making the management of a school really public. The townspeople have felt a pride in this school, because they have looked on it as their own property, and have known that their wishes and interests would always be regarded, while the town council have, certainly at least since 1824, been constantly watchful to introduce such changes as were needful, yet at the same time cautious not to fetter unduly the discretion of the head master. Those persons who assured me that the conduct of the town councils of Lancaster and Preston must not be taken as a sample of what is to be expected from other town councils may possibly, indeed probably, be quite right; still cases like Lancaster show the desirability of infusing a representative element into those boards of trustees, which are at present, like those of so many Lancashire schools, stagnant, exclusive, devoid of public spirit.

(2.) It is an instance of the service which boarders may render to a day school. The endowment at Lancaster is small, and the town is not big enough to make a master's income from the fees of day boys exceed, if it reaches, 600*l.* a year. It is by means of the profits off a large number of boarders that a staff of masters can be maintained strong enough to give in the same school efficient commercial teaching to boys intended for a mercantile life, and high classical and mathematical teaching to boys intended for the universities.

Being the only university school in the northern part of the county, Lancaster would be the fittest place to which to send boys with exhibitions from the lesser schools, if this method of applying part of their endowments be adopted. And it might, no doubt, be made much more useful to the district in which it stands if provision were made for the reception of boys from a distance in cheap boarding-houses or hostels. Many sons of the poorer professional men and of the more substantial farmers,* as well from the neighbouring parts of Yorkshire and Westmoreland (to which there is easy access by the Midland and Lancaster and Carlisle railways), as from Lonsdale itself, might be expected to be tempted hither by the offer of so good an education at 8*l.* 8*s.* a year, if accompanied, as it might be, by the offer of food and lodging at 25*l.* or 30*l.*

* The boarders who come to the head master now are not boys of this class, and few of them are North Lancashire boys.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 262, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown; probably by the Corporation of Lancaster, in whose books it is first mentioned in the year 1495. By will, 18 April 1615, Randell Carter bequeathed an annuity of 10*l.* for usher.

School Property.—The above-mentioned annuity, and rent of four acres of land, called "Usher's meadow." Present value 30*l.* per annum; all applied to school. Other funds supplied by the Corporation, and school and master's house built by them in 1851. 105*l.* per annum paid by treasurer of Duchy of Lancaster, during Her Majesty's pleasure, for three exhibitions, of 30*l.* a year each, to Oxford or Cambridge, on appointment by Corporation, from boys who have been three years at the school, and are under 21 years of age; and for a prize of 15*l.* for one entering trade or profession, and not over 15 years of age. 200*l.* left (in 1861) by Miss Margaret Ferguson of Lancaster to aid the establishment of an exhibition.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown. For an usher in the Free Grammar School of Lancaster. (Carter.) For education at lower cost of 20 sons of poor parents. (Trustees' Rules, 1858.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School called a Free Grammar School. (Carter.)

Government and Masters.—The government and regulation of the school modified by various resolutions of the Town Council, the last dated 4 October 1858.

The Corporation of Lancaster, trustees, appoint a school committee. They appoint and dismiss head master, approve appointment of second master by head master, nominate boys to foundation, and appoint yearly examiner.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England. May take any number of boarders. No qualifications for usher.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from Corporation 120*l.*, from fees about 700*l.*, besides house (at rent of 40*l.*) and profits of boarders. Has also Sunday clerical duty. Second master's income 30*l.* from endowment, made up to 150*l.* by head master. Head master appoints and pays the seven other masters.

Day Scholars.—84, from distances up to four miles. Pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for instruction, except 20 on foundation, who pay 4*l.* 4*s.*, and boys under 10 years of age, who pay 6*l.* 6*s.* No extra subjects. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—74, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms, 40 to 45 guineas, according to age. Washing, 3*l.*; school bills, highest, 72*l.*; average, 62*l.*; lowest, 49*l.*; music, extra, 4*l.* 4*s.*; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.*, dancing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 522 feet per boy. Discipline maintained by a master, two of whom have rooms adjoining dormitories. Hours 6¾ A.M. in Summer, 7½ in Winter; 9 P.M., and for sixth form 10.

Other houses about to be opened with head master's permission.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know English and elementary Latin.

Classification of school separate for each subject. School system is adapted to modern requirements, and arranged so as to forward studies suitable to boys' future professions. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy, and reading a chapter. Whole school examined weekly in arithmetic and mathematics. Drawing taught by master of Government School of Art.

Promotions by examination, modified by a proportion of half-year's marks; separate for each subject.

Examination at Midsummer by two or more University men appointed by trustees, and at Christmas by masters. A gold medal (value five

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

guineas) given in Summer for mathematics, and book prizes for head boys of classes in each subject.

Punishments: impositions, detention on half-holidays, suspension of indulgence, and caning; the latter by head master and two senior masters.

Playground, one acre, open to all; besides field of five acres, open to head master's boarders; and by payment of one guinea per annum, to day boys. Masters sometimes join in games. A junior master always present. Boys allowed to go into town, or walk into the country, only by head master's permission. A gymnasium is being formed. Drilling taught as part of the system.

Six boys on an average go to University in the year. [Eleven in residence at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867, of whom six at Cambridge held open College Scholarships.]

School time, 38 or 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week (32 for two highest forms), besides time for preparation, which is two hours daily for boarders. Playtime 26 hours per week. A whole holiday monthly, except for boys specially reported to head master

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Lancaster acting by the Council.

Clerk to Trustees:

Thomas Swainson, Town Clerk's Office.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D.

Second Master:

Rev. C. H. Andras, M.A.

Assistant Masters:

F. C. B. Terry, M.A.
R. T. Sammons, M.A.
Rev. T. Longley, B.A
W. Bell, B.A.
J. Betts.
O. J. Oliver.
W. Stranger, French and German master.
H. Gilbert, drawing master.
F. Dean, music master.
Sergeant Turner, drilling master.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Solicitor	Scotforth	About 1 mile.
„ 2	Retired Tradesman	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 3	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Farmer	Aldcliffe	„ 1½ „
„ 5	Captain late 11th Dragoons.	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 6	Currier	Do.	„ ¼ „
„ 7	Architect	Do.	„ ½ „
„ 8	Private Gentleman	Do.	„ 200 yards.
„ 9	Hatter	Do.	„ ½ mile.
„ 10	Solicitor	Do.	„ 30 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Draper	Morecambe	4 miles.
„ 2	Slater and Plasterer	Lancaster	About ¼ a mile.
„ 3	Solicitor	Do.	„ 30 yards.
„ 4	Secretary, Lancaster and Carlisle Railway	Do.	„ 100 „
„ 5	Land Agent	Do.	„ 1 mile.
„ 6	Solicitor	Scotforth	„ 1¼ „
„ 7	Wesleyan Minister	Lancaster	„ ½ „
„ 8	Farmer	Quernmoor	„ 3 „
„ 9	Surgeon	Lancaster	„ 300 yards.
„ 10	Private Gentleman	Do.	„ ¾ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Merchant	Lytham, Lancashire	T. Faulkner Lee, D.D.
„ 2	Private Gentleman	Airton, Yorkshire	
„ 3	Clergyman	Rotherham, „	
„ 4	Merchant	Burnley, Lancashire	
„ 5	Private Gentleman	Yealand, „	
„ 6	Manufacturer	Todmorden, Yorkshire	
„ 7	Private Gentleman	Edenfield, Lancashire	
„ 8	Merchant	Newchurch	
„ 9	Private Gentleman	Caton	
„ 10	Solicitor	Manchester	
Boys lowest in School 1	Private Gentleman	Castle Douglas, Scotland.	
„ 2	Solicitor	Newtownlimavady, Ireland.	
„ 3	Clergyman	Lucknow, India	
„ 4	Manufacturer	Burnside, Yorkshire	
„ 5	Do.	Longridge, Lancashire	
„ 6	Brewer	Blackburn, „	
„ 7	Clergyman	Woodkirk, Yorkshire	
„ 8	Solicitor	Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire.	
„ 9	Clergyman	Silverdale	
„ 10	Do.	Beckford, Gloucestershire.	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of Sixth (or Highest) Form in each Subject.							Statistics of Fifth Form in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Form in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Sixth Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fifth Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Form in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	159	7	—	15	16	1	1	—	1	Pinnock's Old and New Testament History.	22	15	1	1	—	1	Pinnock's O. T. Hist.	15	10	2	1	—	2	Pinnock's Abridgment of O. T. History.
Greek	85	6	—	15	16	6	1½	6	9	- - -	12	15	6	1	3	6	- - -	16	11	6	1	6	6	Wordsworth's Greek Grammar. Hutton's First Greek Course.
Latin	149	9	—	15	16	6	1½	6	9	- - -	20	15	6	1	3	6	- - -	15	10	6	1	6	6	Eton Latin Grammar. Jacob's Latin Reader.
French	101	4	—	22	16	2	1	2	2	La Fontaine's Fables	27	14	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' Beautés.	25	13	2	1	2	2	De Fivas' French Grammar.
German	7	1	—	7	16	2	1	2	2	Pauli Bilder ans alt. England, chap. viii, x, xi.														
Arithmetic	159	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	27	14	4	2	—	8	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	16	10	4	2½	—	10	B. Smith's Small Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	20	1	—																					
Mensuration and Surveying.	3	1	—																					

Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Todhunter's Algebra. Pott's Euclid. Todhunter's Trigonometry. Parkinson's Mechanics. Drew's Conic Sections. Besant's Hydrostatics. Todhunter's Plane Coordinate Geometry. Evans' Newton, 3 sections.														
History - -	159	7	—	15	16	3	½	—	1½	Smith's Grecian History. Collier's British History.	25	14	3	½	—	1½	Collier's British History.	16	10	3	1	—	3	Outlines of English History.
Geography -	159	7	—	15	16	3	½	—	1½	Lords' Modern Europe. Anderson's Geography. Hughes' Physical Geography.	25	14	3	½	—	1½	Anderson's Geography.	16	10	3	1	—	3	Mackay's Small Geography.
English Grammar.	70	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell's English Grammar. Shaw's English Literature.	22	15	3	½	—	1½	Morell's English Grammar.	16	10	6	½	—	3	Morell's English Grammar.
English Composition.	Subject given once a week.																							
Writing - -	140	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	15	4	¾	—	3	- - - -	16	10	6	½	—	3	
Music - -	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10	6	¾	—	4½	
Drawing -	25	1	—																					
Geology -	19	1	—	19	16	3	1	—	3	Page's Introductory Text Book.														

*Algebra -	80	4	The VI. Form devote 12 hours each week to these subjects.
Euclid -	104	5	
Trigonometry	29	2	
Analytical Conics.	6	1	
Mechanics -	16	1	
Hydrostatics -	11	1	
Newton -	9	1	
Conic Sections	19	2	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) *At Cambridge.*

1856. H. C. Grant, M.A., exhibitioner, Jesus College.
—— C. J. Satterthwaite, M.A., scholar, Jesus College, wrangler.
1857. W. Lawson, M.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
—— W. Nelson, M.A. scholar, Jesus College.
—— J. H. Rossall, M.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
1858. B. Christopherson, M.A. exhibitioner, St. John's College.
1859. W. J. K. Little, B.A., third class classics, Trinity College.
1860. E. Sanderson, scholar, Corpus Christi College, second class classics, 1863.
—— G. Metcalfe, scholar, St. Catharine's College.
—— W. E. Pierce, B.A., scholar, Corpus Christi College.
1861. J. Bond, M.A., fellow, Magdalene College, second wrangler, and Smith's prizeman.
—— L. Sanderson, M.A., late scholar, Clare College, second class classics.
—— R. Whitelaw, minor scholar, Trinity College; scholar, Trinity College, 1863; Craven University scholar, Latin and English declamation prizes, Trinity College, 1864; fellow, Trinity College; Craven University scholar; senior classic, senior chancellor's medallist, 1866, B.A.
1863. W. Charnley, minor scholar, St. John's College; foundation scholar, St. John's College, 1865; head of his year, 1864 and 1865; eighth wrangler, 1867.
1864. G. Metcalfe, B.A., scholar, St. Catharine College, wrangler.
—— P. R. Irvine, minor scholar, Sidney Sussex College; scholar, Corpus Christi College, 1865; head of his year, 1865 and 1866.
1865. A. J. Swainson, B.A., late scholar, Jesus College; second class classics.
—— R. Chapman, scholar, St. Catharine's College, third class classics, 1866.
—— E. Jackson, Trinity College, first class, May examination, 1865, and Christmas Examination, 1865.
1866. W. Fitzgerald, minor scholar, Christ's College.
1867. F. Murton „ „
—— S. Bond „ Magdalene College.

At London University.

1862. J. P. Irvine, B.A., first class medallist, and prizeman.

(*b*) 1855. L. Atkinson, competitive examination for Royal Navy.
—— Js. Fellowes, „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers).
1856. F. L. G. Little „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in Artillery.)
—— Jn. Fellowes „ „ admissioninto Royal Navy.
1857. J. H. Satterthwaite „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers.)
—— P. Dickinson „ „ Civil Service appointment.
—— C. Homan „ „ „ „
1858. W. L. Saunder „ „ a Mil. Commission.
1859. J. W. Ottley „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich (Commission in the Engineers.)
1861. J. R. Sharp „ „ Mil. Commission.
—— T. Foster „ „ „

1861. F. Maudsley, competitive examination for Civil Service appointment.
1862. J. A. Murray „ „ Mil. Commission.
1864. E. B. Quirk „ „ „
1865. M. H. Gregson „ „ admission into Royal Mil. Coll. Woolwich.
—— J. Reid „ „ Civil Service appointment.
1867. R. Aldren „ „ Indian „

(c) *Cambridge Local Examinations.*

1858. R. Whitelaw, first class, dist. in six subjects; first class, 1859, dist. in seven subjects; *A. J. Swainson, first class; *W. Woodhouse, second class; T. W. Robinson, third class.
1859. *G. Metcalfe, first class; W. Charnley, first class, dist. in two subjects; first class 1863, dist. in five subjects; *J. Tilly, second class, and in 1862; *G. E. Webster, second class.
1861. *R. Aldren, second class; *R. Belk, second class.
1862. *P. R. Irvine, first class, and in 1864.
1863. W. Fitzgerald, second class, dist. in one subject; first class, 1864, dist in four subjects; „ 1865, „ „ „ 1866, „ three „ ; W. Miller, third class; *J. O. Whaley, third class; R. Ascroft, pass.
1864. W. H. Baynes, first class; F. R. Hawxby, second class; J. Barton, third class; S. Bond, second class; first class, dist. in three subjects, 1866; V. K. Cooper, second class; first class, dist. in two subjects, 1865; F. Murton, second class; second class, dist. in one subject, 1865; first class, dist. in three subjects, 1866; R. G. Fowell, third class; T. Leach, third class; J. B. Booth, pass; J. Wane, pass.
1865. *R. C. Clayton, third class; *W. Waterhouse, second class, and in 1866; first class, 1867; J. W. Marshall, pass.
1866. *W. H. Bond, first class; *C. E. Sutcliffe, second class; *C. Ransome, third class; W. M. Lane, pass; J. Robertson, pass.
1867. A Taylor, second class; *W. H. Chippendall, third class; R. Townley, third class; P. Coultate, third class.

Oxford Local Examinations.

1865. W. Fitzgerald, first class; F. Murton, first class.
1866. W. A. Sutcliffe, second class.

Attorneys Examination.

1861. W. Tilly, certificate of merit.

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* Distinguished in one or more subjects.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LANCASTER.—FRIENDS' ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The Charity Commissioners do not seem to have known of the existence of this school, although it was endowed as long ago as 1771; there is, at least, no mention of it in their account of the Lancaster charities. Its history and present government are described in the returns furnished by the trustees. Although provided for the benefit of, and managed by members of the Society of Friends, it is altogether undenominational in character, and, at the time of my visit, there was, if I remember right, no son of a Friend among the scholars. Two were Roman Catholics, ten Church of England. Although more than half the boys learn Latin, the master endeavouring to persuade parents to let them do so, the general course of instruction is more commercial than classical, most boys leaving at 14 for business, while those who may be intended for professions proceed to the grammar school and take a year or two there.

The schoolroom is high in the roof, and well ventilated. The master has it rent-free, and, although nominally subject to the control of a committee of the Friends' meeting, is in practice left to conduct the school as he thinks best.

At the time of my visit there were 26 boys present. Most of their work, as tested by examination, was satisfactory. Few had gone far in arithmetic, but they did well in the rules they had been put through; their writing and spelling were respectable, and in history, geography, English grammar, and the elements of Latin they answered intelligently. The master expressed a desire to have the school regularly inspected; and to schools of this kind inspection would, no doubt, be a benefit, since it would do something to give them that momentum which from their small size they are apt to want.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. 100*l.* left by T. H. Rawlinson in 1771; 100*l.* given by James Birkett in 1784; and 650*l.* subscribed in augmentation of master's salary.

School property.—Invested principally in railway and canal shares. Annual income, 47*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum; all applied to school. Documents kept at Friends' Meeting House at Lancaster.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For encouraging a good school at the Friends' Meeting House at Lancaster, for teaching the children, boys and girls, of Friends, a few gratis. (Rawlinson's Will and Conditions of Birkett's Gift.)

Subjects of Instruction.—None prescribed.

Government and Masters.—Separate trustees of railway and canal shares. When reduced to two, new trustees appointed by the monthly meeting of Friends; they pay over income, as it accrues, to master. A committee of six, appointed by the preparative meeting of Friends, exercise a general control over management of school.

Head master, appointed by the particular meeting of Friends, appoints and pays other masters.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; has none. Total income from endowment 46*l.*, from fees about 200*l.*

Day Scholars.—38, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to five miles. Pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work; French and drawing extra, half guinea each; private tuition, 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject. School course sometimes modified to suit a boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Bible read morning and evening.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given.

Punishment: impositions, by head master only.

Playground, 40 yards square, close to school. A master generally present at games. Head master's library open to all boys on application.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, and time for preparation of about one-fifth of lessons.

All the boys learn:—

Religious Knowledge, Arithmetic, Natural History, Chemistry, History, Geography, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Drawing.

20 boys learn Latin.
2 ,, ,, French.
10 ,, ,, Book-keeping.
18 ,, ,, Mensuration or Surveying.
1 boy learns other Mathematics.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 2	Coachbuilder.	,, ,, - 2	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 3	Ironmonger.	,, ,, - 3	Chemist.
,, ,, - 4	Hotelkeeper.	,, ,, - 4	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 5	Brazier.	,, ,, - 5	Lawyer.
,, ,, - 6	Farmer.	,, ,, - 6	Coachbuilder.
,, ,, - 7	Banker.	,, ,, - 7	Gentlewoman.
,, ,, - 8	Farmer.	,, ,, - 8	Shipbuilder.
,, ,, - 9	Steward.	,, ,, - 9	Gentleman.
,, ,, - 10	Tobacconist.	,, ,, - 10	Draper.

All residing in Lancaster, except one at a distance of five miles.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

(1.) Of railway shares and bonds:
William Satterthwaite, grocer, New Street, Lancaster.
Henry Hadwen, sub-bank-manager, Ashfield, Lancaster.

(2.) Of canal shares:
Hutton Rawlinson Ford, Morecambe Lodge, Lancaster.
William Satterthwaite.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Satterthwaite.

Committee of management for school:
William Satterthwaite.
Isaac Bradshaw, North Road, Lancaster.
James Bunton, Morecambe, Lancaster.
Samuel Prickard, Skerlin, Lancaster.
Thomas Barrow, Hillside, Lancaster.

Head Master:

George Aldridge.

LATHOM.—NEWBURGH SCHOOL (ORMSKIRK).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 126,-A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment—By will of Rev. Thomas Crane, 12 June 1717, who gave land, school, and house, and other property, of value of 15*l.* per annum, for maintenance of a school. Richard Okell, in 1761, left about 200*l.* for the school. A further sum of 30*l.* stock was derived from bequest of Jonathan Lucas in 1793. Okell's will at Probate Office, Chester; other documents with a solicitor at Ormskirk.

School Property.—The monies derived from the above sources now consist of 171*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* reduced annuities, and 481*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* bank 3 per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. There is also a farm of 7a. 3r. 20p. (8 yards to the perch), at Dalton in Wigan, (supposed to have been derived from the said Thomas Crane,) and a house and garden in Newburgh. Annual income 48*l.* gross; besides school and playground.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching and instructing of youths and children for ever, paying the usual wages; the poorer sort to be kindly treated for their quarterage. Children of the founder's name, or whose mothers were of founder's name, to be exempt from quarterage, and such, if qualified, to be preferred as master or under-master; also children of Newburgh and Lathom to be free if the salary should exceed 30*l.* (Crane's Will.) Occupants of Okell's house to be exempt (Okell's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, adding and subtracting money, coins, weights and measures, and the Church Catechism. (Lucas's Will.)

Government and Master.—Twelve trustees of the town and neighbourhood, appointed by Court of Chancery, appoint master, audit accounts annually, and appoint managers to direct working of school.

One master. Not allowed to hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—One. Has no house. Total income 90*l.* from all sources.

Day Scholars.—82, chiefly children of agricultural labourers, under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay from 1*d.* to 4*d.* per week. Do not attend on Sunday. Boys of the district attend Church on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

Classification and promotion according to the revised code standards. Latin and Greek have been taught, but are not now. Religious instruction three-quarters of an hour daily to 60 boys. School opened with prayers from Liturgy.

Punishments: Caning, and work out of school; the first in school.

A playground of one-fifth of an acre.

School-time 47 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. All lessons learnt in school, except one daily by two upper classes.

Play-time 11 hours a week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Earl of Derby, K.G., Knowsley Hall, Prescot.
The Lord Stanley . . . . . Ditto.
The Lord Skelmersdale, Lathom House, Ormskirk.
Sir Thos. Hesketh, Bart. M.P., Rufford Hall, Preston.
Rev. W. Wannop, Burscough Parsonage, Ormskirk.
J. Prescott, Esq., Dalton Grange, Ormskirk.
T. Morris, Esq., Fairhurst Hall, Ormskirk.
Rev. Oswald H. L. Penrhyn, Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk.
Herbert Spencer Woodcock, Esq., The Elms, Wigan.
Charles John Webb, Esq., Brooklands, Ormskirk.
Alfred Ramsden Boulton, Esq., Harrock Hall, Wigan.
The Incumbent of Christ Church (Rev. John L. Darby), Newburgh, Ormskirk.

Secretary to Trustees:

The Rev. J. L. Darby, Newburgh, Ormskirk.

Master:

William Nixon (certificated).

LEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a small elementary school in the Fylde country, about three miles west of Preston. Its income, arising from land in the parish, is likely to increase slightly; the whole is paid to the master, except so much as may be required for repairs. Instruction is given gratis to the children of persons residing in Lea or Cottam townships, being Protestants. Roman Catholics and children from beyond this district paying 4*d.* a week in the first class, 3*d.* in the lower ones. About half the population of the place are Roman Catholics, but having a Privy Council school of their own here they do not often come to the grammar school The children who come free are, as I was told, at least as well off as those who pay, and there seems no reason, except the founder's wish, why a moderate fee should not be exacted from all. Probably it would make the attendance less irregular.

Educationally, the school has long ceased to be, if indeed it ever was, a place of classical instruction. The children come as early as five or six, and seldom remain after eleven or twelve, the demand for labour being great owing to the vicinity of Preston. They learn, besides writing and arithmetic, geography, English history, and some little English grammar, but no Latin or mathematics. The farmers, it seems, object even to geography and history.

On the day of my visit 10 boys and six girls were present, out of 15 boys and 11 girls whose names were on the books. They read very fairly and spelt tolerably, but did not seem ready at arithmetic. Several could not take down easy sums from dictation. Examining them in Scripture history, I found that they had been drilled to repeat phrases, but had, as usual, a very hazy notion of the succession of events. They thought, for instance, that Moses lived after Christ. The master examined them in English history from the text-book; they answered mostly in its words, and did not seem to have understood much of what they had read. On the whole the school struck me as below the level of an average National school, though the master seems to be earnest and hardworking. The trustees do not concern themselves with the place, but the incumbent frequently visits it, and is evidently interested in its welfare.

This school, having an endowment of nearly 90*l.* and a small number of pupils, would not gain anything pecuniarily by going under Government inspection, but in other respects it would no doubt be improved. Its room, although apparently large enough (25 feet by 15 by 8) for the number of children I found present, is said to be hot and close in summer, and ought to be enlarged; and it would no doubt be desirable to impose a moderate fee upon all scholars.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 348, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Samuel Neeld, 18 June 1784, who bequeathed property to trustees for building school and maintenance of a master. Deeds in custody of trustees' solicitor, accessible to public.

School Property.—Income of all the property left, consisting of 16½ acres (customary measure) in Lea, and eight or nine acres more, producing 88*l.* per annum gross, 80*l.* net, applied to school, besides school house and garden.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a Free School for boys and girls of townships or hamlets of Lea and Cottam, except that no Papist should have any benefit from it. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The English and Latin tongues, as well as writing and common arithmetic. (Will.)

Government and Master.—Four trustees, proper and substantial landholders within the township and hamlets of Lea and Cottam, self-electing, depute the incumbent of Ashton to see to the general management of studies and discipline, and to examine school.

Master must be capable to instruct in above-mentioned subjects.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Not allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 80*l.* a year besides house and garden, and weekly payments of children residing out of the district.

Day Scholars.—27, boys and girls, children of farmers and labourers, from distances up to two miles; are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography; knitting and sewing for girls, if required; those within the township free. Master supplies pens, ink, and paper free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified by group of subjects. 23 receive religious instruction daily in Scripture and Church Catechism. School opened and closed with prayer. The incumbent of Ashton attends once a week.

Promotions by examination and progress.

Examination by incumbent of Ashton, deputed by trustees. Prizes given by friends.

Punishments: corporal, &c., in school.

A small playground close to school.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study 29½ hours a week. 1½ hour allowed daily for dinner and play. Saturday a whole holiday.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

William Assheton Cross, Esq., Red Scar within Grimsargh, near Preston.
Thomas Walmsley, Esq., Ashton, near Preston.
Thomas Threlfall, Esq., Lea, near Preston.
Rev. Henry Robert Smith, Grange within Newton with Cartmel.

Master:

James Hesketh.

LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Leigh is a manufacturing town of about 11,000 people, 10 miles west of Manchester. Nothing is known respecting the origin of its grammar school. The first of the endowments which it now possesses was given in A.D. 1655, and it has since that time received several other small benefactions, which make up its revenue to about 25*l.* per annum. This sum, which is received partly by one of the trustees, partly by the master, all goes to the master, who is bound to keep the premises in repair, and is left to manage the school as he thinks fit. The trustees are mostly manufacturers in the neighbourhood; they hold no stated meetings, and have not met, as I was told, for several years past. There are seven boys on the foundation, taught free in consideration of divers bequests to the school. They are chosen nominally by the trustees generally, but in practice by one trustee, the only one who seems to interest himself in the school. In choosing them poverty rather than intellectual merit is regarded.

The school building stands in the centre of the town, and is separated from the churchyard by a narrow footpath only. It consists of two rooms, an upper one, in which the grammar school is taught, and whose dimensions are about 24 feet by 17 by 9 feet high to the top of the vertical wall on which the roof-beams rest (the apex of the roof being perhaps two feet higher), and a lower room in which elementary teaching is given by the under master, the same in length and breadth as the upper room, but somewhat higher, and so with a less foul atmosphere. The upper room is quite too small for the number of boys, and is ill-ventilated to boot. There is no playground* nor out-door offices; and the building is altogether a disgrace to the town.

In the upper or grammar school I found 32 boys present, most of them the sons of tradesmen in the town. Few people of the better class live in the neighbourhood, and those who do send their children to board elsewhere. Nine boys were learning Latin, of these two had got into Virgil, and one was able to translate pretty fairly. Lessons in chemistry are given, and the boys answered with intelligence and interest to elementary questions given in it. Spelling was good, geography and grammar rather above the average. In arithmetic, 26 boys did papers (average age 12½), their work was not accurate, though the methods were better than one usually finds. Euclid is taught, but the boys had not gone far enough in it to make it worth while to examine them. The master is a man of some energy, and seems to teach intelligently. The lower school contained 21 boys, aged from eight to eleven; they are taught reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic only, and these passably well.

The Bible is read by all the scholars, about one third of whom in the upper school and a larger proportion in the lower are

* The master has hired a bit of land as a playground.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Dissenters, but no dogmatic instruction is given. The Roman Catholics, according to the master's account, have never objected to the reading of the Bible.

There are two girls in the upper school taught along with the boys.

The last head master, as I am informed, refused to give a commercial education, and exacted fees for classical teaching so high that hardly any boys attended. The present head master has raised the number of scholars from 15 to 60, and seems, so far as I can judge, to be managing the school in the way most likely to make it useful to the town. He suggests that as the Privy Council schools make ample provision for the poor, it would be proper to abolish the seven free places, and in lieu of the freedom, to offer classical instruction, for which 1*l.* a year is now paid, free of charge. If these seven boys are retained, it would certainly be desirable to have them selected on the ground of merit.

Small as the endowment of this school is, it does good service by maintaining a higher standard of education than private adventure schools can maintain, and there is therefore all the more reason to regret that its trustees take so little interest in it, and that no effort is made to provide proper schoolrooms and playground.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 128, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown, but prior to August 1655, when John or Piers Ranicars left a rentcharge of 5*l.* towards maintenance of the school. Richard Bradshaw gave a house for school, and by will, 28 April 1681, left 6*l.* per annum for school and 5*l.* for poor of Pennington, the payment of which was subsequently charged upon a moiety of the tithes of Pennington, and conveyed to trustees for Grammar School by indentures of lease and release, 26 & 27 November 1770. Small benefactions from J. Wright in 1679, R. Wright in 1686, H. Bolton in 1723, and others.

School Property.—The 11*l.* per annum above mentioned, 4*l.* per annum from four subsequent bequests and 10*l.* per annum from overplus of another charity (Bolton's and Starkie's). Total annual income, 24*l.* 16*s.*; whole net sum applied to school.

Site and buildings not suitable.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of a Grammar School (Deed 1770) for free education of seven poor children, four from township of Pennington. (Wills of J. and R. Wright and Bolton.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Deed 1770 and Wills of J. and R. Wright), reading English, knitting or sewing, and the principles of Church of England. (Trust Deeds of Bolton and Starkie's Charity, A.D. 1737.)

Government and Masters.—The Vicar of Leigh and the Perpetual Curate of Atherton, ex officio, and five other trustees, residents in the neighbourhood, self-electing, appoint masters.

Master collects income himself; must be member of Church of England; may hold other preferment; holds appointment independently of future alterations; allowed to take boarders.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 20*l.*, from fees about 160*l.* Appoints and pays second master.

Day Scholars.—58; sons of manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles;

7 boys on foundation free, others pay 3*l.* per annum for general work, if over 10 years of age; 2*l.* if under 10. Latin, Greek, French, and German extra, 1*l.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarder.—One, a farmer's son, at present in head master's house, which has been recently opened.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and to transcribe from a book.

School classified by a group of subjects. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career, or for special aptitude. Religious instruction to all, according to principles of Church of England. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

Examination annually by two neighbouring clergymen invited by master. Book prizes given.

Punishments: corporal, tasks, and extra work; the first by head master only, in public or privately at discretion.

No playground. A library, open to all on payment of 6*d.* per quarter.

No boys gone to any University within the last three years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Most lessons prepared out of school, except arithmetic and algebra.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Moorhouse James, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas, Bedford near Manchester.
Richard Guest, Esq., J.P., Etherston Hall, Leigh near Manchester.
Millin Selby, Esq., Agent, Atherton Hall near Manchester.
William Charles Jones, Esq. Cotton Spinner, The Elms, Warrington.
Richard Marsh, Esq., Solicitor, Westleigh Hall, Leigh.

Ex officio:
The Vicar of Leigh (Rev. James Irvine, M.A.)
The Incumbent of Atherton Chapel (Rev. Samuel Johnson. M.A.)

Head Master:
Ralph Passe, T.C.D.

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Pawnbroker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Proprietor of boiler works.
„ „ - 2	Soap manufacturer.	„ „ - 2	Draughtsman at Foundry.
„ „ - 3	None.	„ „ - 3	Innkeeper.
„ „ - 4	Relieving officer.	„ „ - 4	Farmer.
„ „ - 5	Linen draper, &c.	„ „ - 5	Linen draper, &c.
„ „ - 6	Grocer, &c.	„ „ - 6	Innkeeper.
„ „ 7	Flag and slate merchant.	„ „ - 7	Assistant in co-operative stores.
„ „ - 8	Colliery proprietor.	„ „ - 8	Mason and bricklayer.
„ „ - 9	Clerk to Canal Trust.	„ „ - 9	Clerk at silk manufactory, &c.
„ „ - 10	None.	„ „ - 10	Grocer, &c.

From distances up to three and a half miles.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1866.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	59	4	—	16	13	3	40	—	—	1st Bk. Samuel and St. Matthew's Gospel (twice).	17	12	3	40	—	—	As in First Class	9	9¾	3	30	—	3	Selected portions 1 Samuel and St. Matthew's Gospel.
Greek	1	1	Gratis	1	13½	5	20	—	—	10 pages Valpy's Delectus and 19 exercises from Arnold's 1st Greek Bk.														
Latin	14	5	5*s.*	2	14	5	20	—	—	Virgil, Georgic I. Sallust's Catiline. 160 verses from Bland's Hexams. and Pentams., and 20 exercises from Arnold's 2nd Latin Book.	5	12½	5	20	—	—	Two Books of Cæsar's Gall. War, read nearly twice. 15 exercises, Smith's Principia Latin, pt. 4, and other exercises.	3	12	5	20	—	—	Eton Latin Accidence; Arnold's 1st Latin Book, and numerous exercises on declensions and verbs.
French	7	2	5*s.*	4	13	5	20	—	—	44 exercises from De Fiva's Grammar. Two Books of Charles XII., and Guillaume le Conquerant; and several English pieces translated into French from ordinary reading books.	2	14	5	15	—	—	29 exercises from Hall's 1st French course, and a part of his Elements of French Grammar.							
Arithmetic	59	6	—	18	13	9	90	—	13½	5 to 10 questions every morning, dictated from various authors as Harris, Barnard Smith, Colenso.	15	12½	8	60	—	8	10 questions daily, dictated from Commercial Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Vulgar Fractions, and part of Decimal in Davis's Arithmetic have been worked as silent practice.	6	9½	10	60	—	—	Reduction, 4 Compound Rules, and easy questions in Proportion.

Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	13	2	40	—	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Chambers's Single Entry.															
Mensuration and Surveying.	11	3	—	3	13	3	40	—	2	23 problems of Nesbit's superficies, and 170 questions dictated from Harris's questions in Mensuration.	4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	3	40	—	$1\frac{2}{3}$	15 problems in Nesbit's Superficies, and 90 questions dictated from Harris's questions in Mensuration.	4	12	3	40	—	2	Seven problems, Nesbit's superficies.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	3	Euc.	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$	2	20	—	—	First 3 Books of Euclid (read twice.) Colenso's Algebra. Division; ch. 3, ch. 4, and part of ch. 5, with numerous equations of one quantity as dictated examples.	4	13	2	20	—	—	Euclid Book 1, read almost twice. Algebra, Todhunter's, for beginners; Division to Equations of one unknown quantity.	7	12	2	20	—	—	Defs. and 20 props. Book 1 Euclid, read twice. Todhunter's beginners Algebra to addition.
	12	4	Alg.	3	$13\frac{3}{4}$	3 to 4	40	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$		4	$12\frac{1}{2}$	3	40	—	—		3	12	3	40	—	—	
Physics -	35	2	—	16	13	3	35	—	—	Martin's Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, with elementary examples from Newth and Harris.	17	12	3	35	—	—	Martin's Mechanics and Hydrostatics.							
Chemistry -	35	2	—	16	13	1	30	—	—	Martin's Chemistry, with additions from Wilson's School Chemistry; mostly orally.	17	12	1	30	—	—	Chemistry in Martin's Natural Philosophy.							
History -	59	4	—	16	13	2	35	—	—	Ince's Outlines of English History.	17	12	2	35	—	—	Ince's Outlines to end of Charles 1.	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	3	35	—	—	First four Kings after the Conquest (Ince).
Geography -	59	4	—	16	13	2	35	—	—	Stewart's Modern Geography generally; particularly Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and France.	17	12	2	35	—	—	Stewart's Geography, Great Britain particularly; and a few lessons on the geography of North America generally.	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	3	35	—	—	Definitions and England in Stewart's Geography (partially.)
English Grammar.	59	4	—	16	13	5	35	—	—	Lennie's Syntax; Morell's Analysis, and paraphrasing from exercises in "Harris's questions on English Grammar."	17	12	5	35	—	—	Lennie's. Harris's questions on English Grammar. Analysis of easy sentences.	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	5	20	—	—	Lennie's Orthography and Etymology, with parsing, and other exercises in parsing, &c.
English Literature.	16	1	—	16	13	1	30	—	—	Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."															
English Composition.	35	2	—	16	13	1	30	2	—	One essay weekly on a given subject, and a letter under peculiar circumstances described.	17	12	1	30	—	—	One letter weekly on a circumstance described, and 1 exercise weekly from "Cornwell's Composer."							
Reading -	59	4	—	16	13	5	20	—	—	Ordinary text books of the class.	17	12	10	20	—	—	Ordinary text books of the class.	9	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	30	—	—	Ordinary books of the class.
Writing -	59	4	—	16	13	5	30	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Swan's Mercantile Forms. Harris's Commercial Sentences, Dictation.	17	12	5	30	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Harris's Commercial Sentences.	9	$9\frac{3}{4}$	5	30	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Heywood's small and text hand, and Philip's ditto.
Drawing -	3	1	—	3	—	2	40	—	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Chambers' 1st Book of Mechanical Drawing.															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEYLAND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Leyland, although it gives its name to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, is only an inconsiderable village about six miles south of Preston. Its grammar school arose out of a charity founded in 1520, and the payment of 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* which it now receives from the Duchy of Lancaster Office is no doubt in lieu of the endowment which this charity enjoyed. Besides this 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* (reduced by office fees to 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*), 15*l.* is paid by the Leyland workhouse, as interest for 300*l.* of school money lent to it, and 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is received as the yearly dividend on a sum in the public stocks. All these sums are paid over directly to the master, and applied by him to his own purposes. The trustees have, I was told, held no formal meeting for the last four or five years, and it is not their habit to interfere with the educational arrangements of the school. Repairs to the building have usually been defrayed from the church rates. There is but one schoolroom, 40¼ feet long by 14⅔ wide by 8 high; it is ill ventilated, and much too small for the 50 children who are often in attendance. It stands on the very edge of the churchyard, and has no playground of any kind attached.*

The school has for a long time been virtually elementary, though a boy or two may generally be found learning Latin. The scholars seem to be socially of a higher class than is commonly found in such a school; of 35 present ten were stated to be children of people of independent means, professional men and land stewards, nine of tradesmen, eight of farmers, eight of working men. Farms are very small here, so that there is little distinction between the farmer and the labourer. Girls are taught in the forenoon along with boys; in the afternoon they go to one end of the room, behind a curtain, and learn sewing from the master's wife. The master, who was for some time at a Government training college, has no assistant. He prefers this, he tells me, to a Privy Council school, because the pupils are fewer; because he is under trustees and not under the immediate authority of one clergyman; because the social rank of an endowed school is higher; and because there are no pupil teachers to look after on week-days, no Sunday school on Sundays. Like almost all teachers from Government schools, he expressed a wish for regular inspection.

On the day of my visit 35 boys and 12 girls were present. Reading and spelling were not very good; five boys were fair in arithmetic; the head girls could not do, most of them could not even take down, an easy sum in the addition of money. Geography and English grammar were poor, the children showing

* In 1861 a master of the school died intestate, leaving about 180*l.* in money, for which no claimant can be found. The Leyland people wish the Crown could be induced to waive its rights, and let this sum go to improve the schoolroom and procure a playground.

very little intelligence. One boy was learning Latin grammar; he declined *dominus* with several mistakes. There are some Roman Catholics in the school; they do not go to church on Friday mornings with the rest, and are employed in writing while the rest are reading the Bible.

Leyland is a remarkable instance of the evils which flow from a want of concert between the different educational authorities of the country, and the want of power in any of them to introduce even slight and obviously beneficial changes. Besides this grammar school, which, as has been said, is virtually elementary, and not successful as such, there is an infant school in the township under Government inspection, and a foundation school about half a mile off with an income of some 235*l.* a year, giving an elementary education to about 90 boys and 30 girls. Obviously this school and the present grammar school ought to be fused, part of the aggregate revenue* devoted to the support of a grammar or commercial school,† whose master ought to have a house fit for boarders, and the rest of the revenue given to the support of an efficient Government school, with a department for infants. But as all these schools are at present managed by independent bodies this cannot be done.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 164. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—An annuity of 3*l.* 18*s.* granted by Queen Elizabeth for foundation of school. Rev. Thomas Armetriding, in 1718, left 200*l.* for master and 50*l.* for usher. 50*l.* more left by his widow for usher in 1728. Other donations of 230*l.* given. Deeds with one of trustees, accessible to the public.

School Property.—Only 133*l.* of Armetriding's bequest accounted for. The money lent out at interest, as directed; and some lost. Present income 27*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, namely, from Duchy of Lancaster, 3*l.* 18*s.*; consols, dividends, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ‡ mortgage (300*l.*), 15*l.* All applied to school, besides school and house.

Site and buildings unsuitable. School repaired out of church rates.

Objects of Trust.—For maintenance of master of Free Grammar School, and for usher to teach English scholars gratis. (Armetriding's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and English. (Armetriding's Will.)

Government and Master.—The trustees, self-electing, appoint master, and dismiss him without assigning cause.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders; has none. Receives whole income from endowment, from fees about 50*l.*, besides house. No other master.

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* There are other charities of some value at Leyland which might with advantage be applied to educational purposes.

† I was informed that there is in and near Leyland a considerable population of persons belonging to the so-called middle class, who might be expected to use such a school.

‡ The above 300*l.* are about to be invested in the 3 per cent. consols, so that from this time (1867) the endowment will be nearly 6*l.* less than formerly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—48, sons of farmers, innkeepers, tradesmen, workers in cotton mills, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay 1*l.* 10*s.* for general instruction if under eight years old, 2*l.* 2*s.* if over eight. Drawing extra. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by reading chiefly. Promotions by examination, and separate for each subject. Only English subjects taught at present. Latin and drawing taught when required. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. Scholars attend church on Friday. School opened and closed with prayers from the Liturgy.

Examinations by the master.

Punishments: corporal, exercises, and detention.

No playground. A library open to all.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 27 hours per week. No school on Saturday.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Joiner and wheelwright.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Miller.
„ „ - 2	None.	„ „ - 2	Butcher.
„ „ - 3	Ex-Army Serjeant.	„ „ - 3	Innkeeper.
„ „ - 4	Joiner.	„ „ - 4	Gentleman.
„ „ - 5	Railway Station Superintendent.	„ „ - 5	Farmer.
„ „ - 6	Innkeeper.	„ „ - 6	Miller.
„ „ - 7	Manager at bleach works.	„ „ - 7	Serving man.
„ „ - 8	Railway (foreman).	„ „ - 8	Factory operative.
„ „ - 9	Farmer.	„ „ - 9	Farmer.
„ „ - 10	None.	„ „ - 10	Do.

All residing within one mile of the school, except one from a distance of four miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Robert Townley Parker, Esq., Cuerden Hall near Preston.
Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq., Shawe Hill near Chorley.
John Eccles, Esq., Wellfield, Leyland.
W. R. Pollard, Esq., Leamington,
The Rev. Thos. Rigbye Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland.
Thomas Townley Barker, Esq., Charnock Richard near Chorley.
George Hargreaves, Esq., Wellington House, Leyland.
William Bretherton, Esq., Rimshaw Hall near Chorley.

Master:

John Westley.

Leyland.—Hoghton School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 190, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 30 June 1709, Sir Charles Hoghton granted certain sums of money charged upon his estates for building a school capable of containing 50 scholars; and 600*l.* to be invested in land or otherwise for the endowment of a master or masters.

School Property.—Not known whether or not the sums were raised or invested. But for more than a century 26*l.* per annum was paid to school; and about 40 years since raised to 50*l.*

Objects of Trust.—For a public Free School, for all youth and children of inhabitants within the Manor of Hoghton (and for neighbouring towns on payment) to teach them to read and understand the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues; to instruct them in the knowledge of God, and the principles of the Christian religion professed in the Church of England; to teach them to write, and fit them for academic learning.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek; the doctrines of Church of England, and writing.

Government.—Trustees to elect and displace master or masters, and make orders for government.

Present State of School.

"Hoghton old school . . . . is neither a Grammar School, nor one endowed. . . . The building is private property in the hands of Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart. In consequence of a want of sufficient salary for the master, it has been closed for nearly six months. Though private property, it is a public benefit to the neighbourhood, all denominations being admitted to receive the instruction usually provided for the working classes. . . . ." (Letter from Incumbent of Withnell, 20 June 1865.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LOWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Lowick is a township in the parish of Ulverston, not far from the southern end of Coniston Water. From a very early time it had been the practice for the curate to teach the grammar school at the chapel, and in A.D. 1757 an agreement was entered into respecting a sum of money bequeathed for the curate's benefit, whereby the patron of the living bound himself to take a penal bond in 200*l.* from every person appointed curate to teach as theretofore, or to pay 6*l.* a year to a schoolmaster to teach in his place. At the same time it was settled that the fees should be 1*s.* a quarter in the English school, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for other (I suppose Latin) scholars. This taking of security seems to have afterwards fallen into disuse, but the school continued to be taught, usually, it would seem, by the curate. Latterly, however, the curate had not taught, and his liability seems to have been forgotten, when in 1850 the deed of 1757 was re-discovered. Since then he has paid 6*l.* a year to the schoolmaster, and at present, as I understood, he occasionally instructs in Latin any boys whose parents desire it. About 1857 a building grant was obtained from the Committee of Council, a subscription set on foot, and some of the parish land sold; and when 600*l.* had been raised by this means, a new schoolhouse was erected, and the school placed under Government inspection. At present it contains about 150 children, rather more than one-third of whom are girls. The situation and the class-rooms are good, and the instruction given, which is almost entirely of an elementary character, appears to be sound of its kind. The master is certainly an intelligent and active man, well spoken of in the neighbourhood, and a good disciplinarian. The children who attend are those of the small tenant farmers, yeomen, and labourers, and the great majority of them go to work at an early age.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 227, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By articles of agreement, A.D. 1757, between Wm. Blencowe, lord of the manor, and the perpetual curate and 12 others, trustes and sidesmen of the chapel, reciting *inter alia*, that beyond the memory of man the curate had taught an English and Grammar School at the chapel, and of late at the school-house; it was agreed that 400*l.* belonging to the chapel should be paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to be invested in land; and that Wm. Blencowe and his heirs should appoint curate, who should execute a bond for 200*l.*, to instruct children of landowners and inhabitants in English, Latin, and writing at certain rates of quarterage.

The bond since discontinued.

Present State of School.

The building being unfitted for school purposes is now only used for a Sunday School. A new school erected, for which see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

LOWTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Lowton is a township between Warrington and Wigan, not far east from the Golborne station of the London and North-western Railway. It would appear to have possessed a school of some kind prior to A.D. 1751, in which year a newly erected schoolhouse and a piece of land were conveyed to certain trustees by the lord of the manor and divers freeholders of the same, for the use of such person as should be appointed schoolmaster, he undertaking to teach gratis, Latin, English, writing, and accounts to six poor children of Lowton. The total value of the land is now 15*l.* 10*s.*; it is managed and the rents received by the schoolmaster, who has also a house worth 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The last conveyance to new trustees bears date 1824, and of these trustees it would seem that one only is living. The rector of the parish (a new parish carved out of the parish of Winwick) is supposed to be a trustee, but, so far as I could discover, this is an error, for among the school deeds which were shown me there is none later than that of 1824, and in that one there is nothing to make the incumbent of Lowton an *ex officio* trustee. The present master was appointed by the last incumbent at Lowton, who was likewise not a trustee under the deed of 1824.

The cubic contents of the schoolroom are, speaking roughly, about 5,500 feet, and inasmuch as the ventilation is bad, and there are often 50 children in attendance, the air is exceedingly foul. The floor is flagged, the walls whitewashed, the general aspect of the place squalid and dismal.

On the day of my visit 42 children were present, 24 boys and 18 girls, the number on the books being 55. About one quarter are children of small farmers, one half of agricultural labourers, one quarter of operatives. 7*d.* a week is paid for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 5*d.* for reading and writing, 3*d.* for reading only. The six foundationers are taught gratis. Only seven are now paying the fee which entitles them to be taught arithmetic; only nine others that for writing; the rest get reading only. No Latin has been taught within man's memory; neither grammar nor geography is now taught; the school is purely elementary, and distinctly below the average of elementary Government schools. Those few who learn arithmetic could not do the very easy questions I gave them, and several answered nothing in the multiplication table. The reading of the girls was passable; that of the boys indifferent; neither wrote well; but the girls, who are taught a sharp hand, were worse than the boys. Spelling was poor. Many children, according to the master's account, leave when they have learnt nothing but reading, and the parents are so unwilling to buy books that it is useless to attempt geography or history. The nearest Government school is two miles off.

The state of this foundation is at present most unsatisfactory.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 222, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 17 December 1751, Peter Legh and others (lord of the manor and charterers and freeholders) conveyed school house and about two acres of land, in trust for a master. Deeds in custody of rector, accessible to public.

School Property.—About three acres of land (at eight yards to the perch) besides schoolroom and house.

Annual income from land 15*l.* 10*s.* gross, about 12*l.* 10*s.* net, all applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—To teach and instruct gratis in Latin, English, writing, and accounts any number of poor necessitous children of the township not exceeding six, at discretion of trustees.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, approved by freeholders, appoint master, and may dismiss him if not studious and diligent; if he try to get a settlement in the township for himself or his servants, or to get a licence for school, or be guilty of any act displeasing to trustees.

Master to be examined as to his learning by curate of Lowton or other competent judge (deed); manages property. Present master is clerk and registrar of parish.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Has house and receives whole income of endowment, 15*l.* 10*s.*, paying for repairs and taxes.

Day Scholars.—34, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from the immediate neighbourhood, children of farmers and labourers. Six on foundation receive gratuitous education.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Only elementary subjects taught. School never examined.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Thos. Forster, M.A., Rector of Lowton.
Rev. Peter Legh, M.A., Newton.

Head Master:

Richard Peak.

MANCHESTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[For recommendations of the Commissioners concerning this school, see vol. i., pp. 517–525. The information supplied by the trustees and head master is reprinted in full in vol. iii., pp. 301–326. For evidence of the head master see vol. v., pp. 213–222.]

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THE Manchester school is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest foundation in Lancashire. Like so many others, it seems to have originated in a chantry, endowed (for the benefit of a priest, who was also to keep a free school) by one Richard Bessike of Bexwyke, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and afterwards absorbed into the free grammar school which Joan and Hugh Bexwyke established under the directions and at the cost of their relative, Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter. The latter of the two foundation deeds (bearing date A.D. 1525) was made after the bishop's death; it contains a number of rules for the management of the school, which were probably suggested by him, and are curiously illustrative of the state of manners and education at the time. By these rules the foundation continued to be governed until quite recent times. At the end of last century, when De Quincey, who has so vividly described his life there, was one of its scholars, it was a classical boarding school of great repute, but, so far as appears, of no particular service to the townspeople. Subsequently dissensions and difficulties arose. Chancery proceedings were more than once instituted, of course to the great detriment of the school funds; and schemes were obtained, first, in 1833, and again in 1849. The latter of these, which threw the trusteeship, hitherto exercised by county magnates, into the hands of Manchester people, forbade the masters to receive any boarders whatsoever, specified the salaries to be paid to the masters, and made an immense number of other provisions on matters of detail which might as well have been left unnoticed. The old rules of A.D. 1525 are not considered to have been wholly abrogated by this scheme, although many of them are no longer observed. The head master, for instance, is no longer required to be an unmarried man; the scholars do not attend church on Wednesdays and Fridays, they do not speak Latin at all hours, nor do they repeat litanies for the souls of Hugh Oldham, his father and his mother.

For the last two or three years, the school has again been in Chancery; and a few weeks ago a decision pronounced by Vice-Chancellor Wood in 1865 was confirmed by the Lords Justices of Appeal. By this decision the main question of the admission of paying scholors has been settled; and it may be expected that the details of the new scheme which this change involves will, before long, be definitely settled and made known.

II. The present constitution of the charity is somewhat complicated. The management of the revenues and of the concerns of the school generally, so far as the same is not specially vested in

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other persons, belongs to twelve feoffees, who must be "occupiers "of, and resorting to, and personally carrying on professions, "businesses, or pursuits in manufactories, warehouses, or other "establishments in the parish of Manchester." They are a self-renewing body, and have a general power of making ordinances and regulations, subject to the original statutes and the Chancery scheme of A.D. 1849. The Dean of Manchester, as representing the Warden of the ancient College of Manchester, is visitor. The scheme of 1849 empowers him, in conjunction with the high master (the feoffees being umpires in case of disagreement) to choose assistant masters, appoint exhibitioners, engage persons to lecture in such particular arts and sciences as may from time to time be thought suitable, and exercise a supervision over the educational arrangements of the school as a whole. Finally, the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has the right of appointing the high master and the ostiarius or usher (who alone of the masters are a part of the original foundation), but does not otherwise interfere in the affairs of the school. So far as I could ascertain, this system has of late years worked sufficiently smoothly. The feoffees, who are persons of influence in the city, appear to enjoy its confidence, and although the cares of business do not permit them to give much continuous attention to the school affairs, they seem to take a lively interest in its welfare. It is an anomaly that the two highest masters should be appointed by a non-resident person, who has no further concern in the school, but it is one of those anomalies which produce as much good as harm. More than once it appears to have been the means of procuring better men for the masterships than would have been likely to offer themselves under any other circumstances.

III. The singular point in the financial history of the school is that, after having seen its revenues increase to many fold their original quantity, it has, for the last thirty years, seen them steadily decrease. The present amount of income will be seen from the balance sheet furnished by the feoffees. It is derived from four principal sources:

1. Chief rents, not susceptible of increase.

2. Dividends on 12,000*l.* in the three per cents.

3. Rents of houses in Manchester. Most of this property lies in an unimproving neighbourhood, and the houses themselves are old, so that there is no reason to expect any considerable rise in their value; there may even, I was told, be a deterioration.

4. Profits of the malt mills. Certain water corn-mills, situate on the stream called the Irk, were given to the school at its foundation, and at these, by a custom which has more than once received the sanction of the courts of law, the inhabitants of Manchester were bound to grind their corn. In A.D. 1758 an Act of Parliament abolished this monopoly (which had been found inconvenient and oppressive) except as regards malt, which must still be ground at the school mills. As other mills, however, have been established beyond the limits of the borough, the profits of the monopoly have greatly declined. In 1835 the gross receipts

were 3,778*l.*, in 1862, 889*l.*; in this latter year the profit is returned as being about 500*l.*, in 1865 it was only 372*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The total income of the charity in 1865 was 2,993*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* Of this a considerable part is absorbed by the expenses of management, so that not more than 2,482*l.* was spent on school purposes, 1,937*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* of which went to pay the salaries of the masters. Only the head and the second master receive salaries exceeding 200*l.*; the remaining seven masters have stipends varying from 180*l.* to 120*l.** It is of course very difficult to procure highly qualified and energetic men for salaries such as these, especially as the cost of living is high in Manchester. Thus the feoffees find it all that they can do to maintain their staff of teachers in efficiency, and they are necessarily unable to spend money upon any of those other objects which the Chancery scheme directed them to carry out—the payment of a German teacher and of lecturers in various branches of art and science, the establishment of exhibitions, the purchase of lexicons for the boys, the bestowal of special rewards upon deserving pupils.

IV. The schoolrooms occupy two distinct buildings, some fifty or sixty yards apart. Those in the main pile are quite large enough for the number of boys at present in them, and are, for the most part, well furnished and well ventilated. As the building, however, covers but little ground, and is raised to a considerable height, most of the rooms are upstairs, and have to be approached, some by one long flight of stone steps, some by two. Thus a good deal of fatigue is caused to the masters and boys, as well as a good deal of noise. The head master must also find a greater difficulty in supervising the school generally than he would find if the classes were all of them accommodated, as is the case in most schools, upon the ground floor and the first floor only. It is still less desirable that he should have to pass, as he now has, along a street to visit the class-rooms in the other building. These rooms are approached from a small sunken court; they are not very commodious, and one of them, lying low, is inconveniently dark. Neither building has any pretensions to elegance. More serious than any defects of the rooms are the defects of the site. The school stands in a mean street, fronting to and bounded on either side by mean houses, some of them shops, others taverns; one, if I remember right, the warehouse of a second-rate undertaker. Drunken men may occasionally be seen staggering past the door. There is no playground, unless a court of some dozen yards each way can be called one, so that the boys must at play hours be turned right out into the street. There is no gymnasium nor other place for play in wet weather, and no land now belonging to the school on which one could be constructed, nor any funds available for fitting it up. These are great drawbacks to the success of the school, but against them must be set its admirably central position. It is close to the Victoria

* I do not include among these the drawing master, who attends from the government school of art, and who is returned as receiving 20*l.*

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terminus, where the railways from Wigan, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, and Ashton converge; it is only half a mile from the London Road station, where the trains from Stockport and the whole populous district to the south and south west of Manchester enter the city; it is not five minutes walk from the Exchange, from which omnibuses run to the most distant suburbs. This accessibility is an advantage too great to be lost; it would seem better, therefore, not to think of moving the school, but to make such efforts as can be made to improve the neighbourhood, to buy a site for a gymnasium, and if possible to procure so much land as might furnish a tolerable playground. Between the school and the great thoroughfare which runs from the Exchange to the Victoria station lie the buildings of Cheetham's Hospital, a richly endowed charity school, in which about one hundred boys receive board, clothing, and education.* Attached to the school is a large playground, apparently of no great service to the blue-coat boys, who, so far as my observation goes, sometimes wander about in it, but never play. Looking out from the windows of the grammar school over this playground, which lies immediately beneath them, it was impossible not to wish that some arrangement could be made by which the use of the ground might be given to the grammar school boys, Cheetham's Hospital receiving compensation in some other way.

I may remark that although the school buildings are quite large enough for the present number of scholars (about 250), they could not conveniently accommodate very many more. If the establishment is to be enlarged, as I can hardly doubt that it will be when the new scheme comes into operation, it would be desirable that additions should be made, not merely sufficient for the 100 or 150 new scholars who may enter at first, but upon a comprehensive plan, which will keep in view the possibility that there may some day be here, as in the great schools of Liverpool, 800 or 900 scholars.

V. Respecting the educational arrangements of the school, I need say the less that they have been already described to you in evidence, and that they are at present in a state of transition. When I visited Manchester the present high master had held office for some six years only, and was proceeding gradually in the re-organization of the school, contemplating, as I understood, more extensive changes when the scheme, which has for two years been before the Court of Chancery, should have been finally settled. At present the school, though nominally divided (in conformity with the Chancery scheme of 1849) into an upper and lower department, is virtually one from top to bottom. Boys are admitted half-yearly by an examination in dictation, English grammar, and arithmetic, which has practically become competitive, the number of applicants greatly exceeding the vacancies. Promotion is made upon the results of periodical examinations in

* There is also a valuable library in the Cheetham's Hospital buildings, which it would, of course, be desirable to retain in its present site, even if the school were to move elsewhere.

the school work generally, classics holding the chief place, so that a boy rises more rapidly by his proficiency in that that in any other subject. The regular course of study, Latin and Greek, French and mathematics, being compulsory on all boys, is the same throughout. There is, therefore, no system of bifurcation, but when a boy enters the higher classes he is usually permitted to concentrate his attention either upon classics or upon mathematics, according to the capacity which he shows for either study. The tendency of the school is on the whole to lay more stress on languages than on mathematics, and in the lower forms less relative attention is given to what are called the commercial subjects than they would receive in the private schools of the city. It is organized, as will be understood from what has been said already, by forms and not by departments, each master, save the French master, taking his form in all the subjects they work at. The only exception to this is in the case of mathematics, for which the four lowest forms are redistributed, while the best boys of the three upper are taken apart from the other members of their forms by the mathematical master. The direct teaching of the head master is confined to the sixth form, but he is in the habit of visiting the other classes, and from time to time examining them. As I have said, it belongs to him, in conjunction with the Dean of Manchester, to appoint and dismiss all the masters except the second, who is a part of the original foundation.

The school is examined annually, in June, by three paid examiners from the universities, and by them the chief prizes are adjudged. There are at present no school exhibitions. Looking at the matter in a pecuniary point of view, their place is amply supplied by close scholarships at St. John's, Cambridge, and Brasenose, Oxford. But the close scholarship system works ill in many respects both for a college and for a school, and these scholarships are prizes far less considerable than exhibitions of equal value and unshackled as respects the college or university to which their holder must proceed.

VI. I examined the school by papers and *vivâ voce*, and put myself in communication with the university examiners, who were then (my visit fell about the middle of June) conducting the stated examination. As they were chiefly concerned with the upper forms of the school, and as the work of these forms is also tested by the performances of their boys at the universities, I devoted my attention mainly to the lower and middle parts of the school. The general result was highly creditable, more particularly in classics, which I found excellently taught in some forms, and very fairly well in the remainder. Mathematics were not quite so good, although there were two forms at least in which the average was high, and some boys who showed great promise. All, or nearly all, the forms below the fifth were questioned in history, geography, and English grammar; their answers showed a respectable, and in the case of one form, a very considerable knowledge. As respects the arithmetic, there was a good deal of difference between the work of the various classes.

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In one or two it was very good, in one or two others, which I need not particularize, it was below the mark. Comparing the work done with that of the best private schools in Manchester which I examined, one would say that the classics of the grammar school, and to a less extent its mathematics, are stronger than those of the private schools; its teaching of what are called the commercial subjects somewhat weaker. Taken as a whole, and compared as well with other grammar schools similarly placed as with the average level of the private schools, the educational state of the school may be pronounced worthy of its fame and its importance. Some of the teaching—that of the sixth form in particular, from which many pupils have passed to distinguish themselves at the universities—was remarkably good; and in every part of the establishment I remarked a spirit of activity, and an effort after thoroughness. Few schools have done so well at the same time in the local examinations and in gaining scholarships at the universities. At the same time it is proper to say that there was a good deal of inequality among the classes, and that in some of the lower forms there were faults both in the teaching and the discipline, which led me to believe that the difficulty (mentioned already), of getting good masters at low salaries, had told for evil upon the school. It may very possibly be desirable to increase the proportion of teachers to boys; it is certainly necessary to increase the stipends of the teachers who are now at work, and to do this by giving them some interest in the success of the school. Other educational changes, such as the introduction of natural science, and the bestowal of somewhat more attention upon the commercial subjects, I need scarcely advert to, since the authorities of the school already feel their necessity, and have been led by this feeling to apply for a scheme which may place larger funds at their disposal.

VII. Having already, in my general report upon the state of education in Manchester, described the position which the grammar school holds in the town, I may dismiss this branch of the subject in a few words. Being a free school, the grammar school is used by all classes of the community. The really poor, however,—those persons who can ill afford to pay 4*l.* per annum for their children's schooling, are very scantily represented; their children may be no more, perhaps less, than six or eight per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder, I should conjecture that about one-third are the sons of small shopkeepers, clerks, and warehousemen, one-third of the better shopkeepers and merchants of moderate fortune, one-third of professional men. Owing to its classical character, the grammar school is, *par excellence*, the school which clergymen, lawyers, and doctors affect for their children; while the bulk of the commercial class use the private schools, and the richest merchants and manufacturers send their sons to the great boarding schools of the south of England, Harrow and Rugby, Marlborough, Haileybury and Clifton. Classical, however, as the grammar school is, the bulk of its boys are intended for business, and the great majority of them leave at or before 16 years of age. It is,

therefore, of the greatest importance to secure the thoroughness of the commercial education, and to have provision made for the teaching of subjects like natural science, a knowledge of which may be turned to practical account in after life.

VIII. It remains to make a few remarks upon the prospects of the school for the future, and on the controversy which has, during the last five years, been carried on respecting the imposition of fees. When I was in Manchester this controversy having caused no small excitement during the years 1863 and 1864, had begun to subside, and I did not hear much about it, except from those persons whose opinions I made it my business to ascertain. The matter has been fully discussed before Vice-Chancellor Wood, and again before the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery; so that very little need be said about it here. The main point of the scheme proposed by the feoffees is the admission alongside of the foundationers, who are to continue to receive a gratuitous education, of a certain number of non-foundationers, who shall pay an annual fee not exceeding 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. The foundationers are to be selected by examination; their number is for the present to be 250, but it is to be made liable to be increased or diminished according to the state of the endowment revenues.

In support of the proposed imposition of fees four arguments are brought forward:

1. That the salaries of the masters are now too low, and that if the school funds continue to decline it will be necessary either to lower them still further or to diminish the number of scholars.

2. That, whatever the number of scholars, there are certain things which ought to be taught, and cannot now be taught for lack of funds; viz., natural science, German, and gymnastics.

3. That a playground is urgently needed, not to speak of less necessary but yet desirable improvements which might be made in the present site and buildings.

4. That the teachers ought to have, and while the school is free cannot have, a direct interest in increasing its numbers and efficiency.

The arguments relied on by its opponents are these—

1. That the founders of the school expressly forbade the taking of any school hire, and that their prohibition has been repeatedly confirmed by the Court of Chancery.

2. That the introduction of two classes of boys into the same school would cause social jealousies.

3. That it is desirable that the highest education, and in particular the means of entering the universities, should continue to be within the reach of the poor.

4. That, as respects the argument from the insufficiency of funds, the school is at present successful; and that the community is more benefited by a school open even to a limited number of the poor than by one where a greater number of scholars are received at the risk of excluding or discouraging the poor.

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Upon these arguments it may be remarked—

(*a.*) That although the founders forbade fees they do not appear to have intended the school for the poor alone, but for boys of all classes. The statutes, for instance, forbid a scholar to wear a "dagger, hanger, or other weapon invasive," and sometimes speak of "poor scholars" in a manner which implies that not all were to be poor. The intention of Bishop Oldham, as appears from his own words, was to benefit Lancashire by supplying that want of education which he had been accustomed to deplore; and the question how his intentions may best be fulfilled is simply a question as to how the school may become most generally useful to the city and county.

(*b.*) That the income of the school is not at present sufficient either to pay the requisite masters or to provide the requisite buildings and other external appliances. As has been said, there are certain subjects and certain classes not now handled with adequate vigour, and in which an improvement cannot well be expected until higher salaries can be held out as an attraction to more highly qualified teachers. Natural science, moreover, a subject which, in Manchester, might be made to have a practical over and above its educational value, is now, for want of funds, excluded from the curriculum.

(*c.*) That it is not really a question of turning the poor out of the school, inasmuch as the poor are not now, to any considerable extent, in it. If there are 20 boys in the school, out of 250, whose parents could not pay 6*l.* per annum for their schooling, there can scarcely be more. Most of them belong to the class which in private day schools pays from 10*l.* to 16*l.* per annum. The poor of Manchester, or rather the people who don't wear black coats—the artisans and mechanics, who are often far better off than the clerks—do not think of using the grammar school, because if they desire any education for their children, they desire only reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average age at which boys are now admitted to the grammar school is between 11 and 12, which is just the age when boys of the manual labour class are sent to the factory or the workshop. The really important thing is, therefore, not to keep the school open for any casual 250 out of the many thousand sons of the poor in Manchester, but to make its endowment a means of helping those poor children who will use and profit by a superior education, and fitting them, so far as knowledge goes, to rise in the commonwealth and become useful members of it.

(*d.*) That the feeling of Manchester has pronounced itself in favour of the imposition of fees. At first public opinion was against the feoffees; a town council committee, for example, reported adversely to their proposal. Latterly, however, and more especially in consequence of that modification of the original plan which provides that a number of free places shall always be retained proportioned to the value of the endowment, the tide urned; a town's meeting pronounced in favour of the scheme as amended; and I found, after inquiring the opinions of

a good many Manchester men, that the great majority approved of the change. They believed, and with good reason, that there is no difficulty in having free and paying scholars in the same school—no difficulty, that is to say, which may not easily be overcome by a judicious and energetic head master who sets the example of disregarding social differences, and valuing intellectual and moral excellence alone. I cannot doubt, therefore, that the recent decision of the Lords Justices, confirming Vice-Chancellor Wood's decree for the admission of paying scholars, will be received with satisfaction in the town, and will open up to the school a career of wider usefulness and increased reputation.

IX. There were several questions raised in the proposed scheme, and adverted to by the Lords Justices in giving judgment, on which it may be proper to touch briefly.

(1.) Amount of fees.—The feoffees proposed to make 12*l.* 12*s.* a maximum; the Lords Justices have suggested 16*l.* 16*s.* Without inquiring which sum would be more suitable, I may remark that the example of many foundations in all parts of the country proves that it is undesirable to have such a point as this settled by a court on a permanent footing. It is a matter of administrative detail, which can only be determined by experience, and the best plan would be to permit the feoffees to fix it, from time to time, at what seemed a proper level, subject to the approval of an authority conversant with educational questions, and able to do business in a less formal and less costly way than the Court of Chancery does it.

(2.) Method of applying the school funds.—Here the same questions arise. It is usual for Chancery schemes to prescribe the exact objects on which money shall be spent, and the exact quantities to be spent on each object, although neither the Court nor any one else can tell beforehand what objects may turn out to be the most important, and what expenditure each is worth. In this case the income will in future be derived from two sources —the endowment and the fees; and it is desirable either to give those who manage the school a tolerably wide discretion to dispose of the whole income as they judge best, or if not, then at least to allow them full freedom in the distribution of that part which comes from the fees. It is important that there should be a power of varying the salaries of masters; and it is especially desirable that these salaries should in some measure depend upon the number of boys in the school, since in this way every master has a direct interest in the school's success, and feels that the harder he and his colleagues work the better it is for himself and for them. As to the founding of exhibitions and the application of a fixed part of the revenue to them, this also is a matter regarding which no precise arrangement can be made until it is seen how the school works under its new scheme; and it is one which any changes that may be made in the universities may at any time make it necessary to reconsider. If the present system of close scholarships (*i.e.*, scholarships attached to a certain school) in colleges at Oxford and Cambridge should be, as it probably may be,

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modified, the question of exhibitions will assume a new aspect. Yet it is most undesirable either that the feoffees should have to recur to the Court of Chancery whenever they want a change, or that they should be deterred by the tedious and expensive character of such recurrence, from introducing the changes that may be needed.

(3.) Method of admitting boys to the benefits of the foundation.—The scheme of the feoffees proposed that boys should be admitted by a competitive examination. The Court of Chancery, thinking that dull boys, or those whose early education has been neglected, have as much claim to the benefits of the school as boys of talent, questions the propriety of an examination, and desires to place the appointment of foundationers in the hands of the feoffees. The Court has not, however, suggested by what principle the feoffees should be guided in their selection; nor is it altogether easy to see any alternative between choice on the ground of intellectual merit, and the exercise of a random patronage which might easily incur the suspicion of corruption. The feoffees are merchants and manufacturers in Manchester, busy men, who have not the leisure nor the opportunities for seeking out deserving objects among the poor of the city, and who know by experience how little the recommendation of friends can be trusted. The abuse of charity patronage is proverbial; and a school whose endowment served no better purpose than to give free education to any chance 250 boys whose parents were not ashamed to beg a nomination from a feoffee might as well be spared to the town. Whether or not economists are right in holding all free schools mischievous, as interfering with the laws of demand and supply, we may, at any rate, believe that a foundation renders greater services when it stimulates the education of a large number of persons than when it gives a gratuitous education to a few.

Another objection made to the competitive system is that it puts the poor at a disadvantage, inasmuch as they cannot afford to have their children prepared to compete on equal terms with those of the rich. This danger is not imaginary; it might, however, be met by reserving a discretion to the feoffees to intimate to persons of substance that the benefits of the foundation were not meant for them, and by taking steps to create a feeling in the town which would make a rich man ashamed to save himself 12*l.* a year by keeping a poor man's son out of the school.

Some people have suggested that a certain number of these free places might be attached as prizes to the Privy Council schools of Manchester; and it would, at any rate, be proper, if self-supporting public schools are founded—as it is to be hoped they will be founded for the sake of the poorer section of the commercial class—to throw open a certain number of places on the grammar school foundation to the boys who shall have most distinguished themselves there.

The most pressing need of the school at this moment (besides

a playground) is the strengthening of the teaching staff in its lower departments. No master in a school of such importance ought to have less than 200*l.*; most of them ought to have more than 350*l.* a year. It is to be hoped, with a view to the attainment of this, as well as for the sake of the general prosperity of the school, that the arrangements of the new scheme will be made on a sufficiently wide basis. It would be a misfortune to introduce provisions restricting the number of pay scholars to 100 or 200, or indeed to do anything which should impose a limit on the extension of the school. In a place like Manchester, no limit can be fixed; good management might double or treble the present number of scholars. In the town itself there are now 500,000 people, and within the distance of an hour's railway journey there are not less than 800,000 more. However strenuous the pressure towards a purely commercial education, there are already many in this vast population who desire a superior classical and scientific training for their sons, and in course of time one cannot doubt that there will be many more.

The mention of the populous neighbourhood leads me to speak, in conclusion, of a matter not touched upon in the Chancery proceedings, but of considerable importance to the welfare of the school. The scheme of 1849 absolutely forbade any of the masters to receive boarders. That prohibition might, so far as I could judge, be with safety removed, although it would not be wise to remove it in the face of any opposition from the townspeople. It is so evidently the main business of the school to be a day school, and it is so little likely that very wealthy parents will send their sons to board in Manchester, that there seems no danger lest a master who received boarders should try to keep them apart from the day scholars, or take more trouble in teaching them. If, however, the feeling of the town is still against such a change, it might at least be desirable to consider the propriety of erecting hostels where lads from a distance might be received to board at a moderate charge, and placed under proper supervision, instead of being forced to look out for lodgings, or for some family in the town who could take them in. The number of boys who board in Manchester to attend the school is already considerable; the new scheme will increase it; such hostels might be expected to increase it still further. Considering the revenues and the reputation of the Manchester Grammar School, its position in the centre of the manufacturing district, and the want in most parts of that district of a provision for superior education, any measure which should extend its benefits to the neighbouring towns, and make places in its foundation prizes accessible as well to them as to Manchester residents, cannot but deserve serious consideration.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 103. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who built a school adjoining the college of Manchester, and settled it, together with other property, including a lease of the corn mills of Manchester, for support of the school. This endowment, together with other property given by Hugh and Joan Bexwyke, conveyed to 12 trustees for school by Deed, 1st April 1525. Sales and exchanges of estates effected by authority of Act 32 Geo. 2. c. 61., and various parts of property sold for building purposes, subject to perpetual rents. Exhibitions to Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Duchess of Somerset in 1686. Deeds in custody of trustees' solicitors. Copies accessible to public.

School Property.—Present net income from profits of soke mills, chief rents, &c., 2,492*l.*; amount actually expended on school, including 871*l.* 10*s.* from capitation fees, in 1868, was 2,827*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Income diminishing by removal of brewers without the boundary of the parish, who are now compelled to grind malt at school mills, and also from part of property lying in an unimproving part of the city. The school has also a right to four scholarships of 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, and one-third share, in rotation with Hereford and Marlborough Grammar Schools, of 18 others, viz., six of 52*l.* 10*s.* and twelve of 36*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, at Brasenose College, Oxford, and one-third share of 12 exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum each, in rotation with the same two schools, at St. John's College, Cambridge, besides four Shakespeare scholarships, two of 20*l.*, and two of 7*l.* per annum each, tenable for two years at school, and three exhibitions of 13*l.* per annum each to Owens' College, Manchester. The exhibitions at Brasenose College are supported by landed property at Thornhill in Wilts, which produced 733*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* net in 1867–8, and an estate at Iver in Bucks, which produced 210*l.* Part of the Thornhill property pays a fine of 448*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* on renewal of leases every seven years. The exhibitions at St. John's College are supported by an estate at Wootton Rivers in Wilts, comprising some 840 acres, of which a third is now freehold, the rest copyhold for lives. The college being lord, no fresh lives have been admitted for many years, and when all copies have expired the income will be greatly increased; it is now upwards of 700*l.* a year gross; besides which there are dividends on 678*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* consols received for land taken by railway, and one guinea a a year from canal shares.

Site not good, but capable of great improvement; confined, but central; buildings fair.

Plans for extension of building have been prepared; part of the cost (10,000*l.*) provided by trustees at their own expense.

Objects of Trust.—For payment of stipend of 10*l.* to a master to teach and instruct scholars in grammar freely, and 5*l.* for an usher to teach in his absence or for his assistance. (Deeds, 1515.) No scholar nor infant of what country or shire soever, being man child, to be refused, except he have some horrible or contagious infirmity infective, &c. One of the scholars to teach infants the A B C primer, &c. until they are fit to begin grammar. Exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge of not more than 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each to be given when surplus fund exceeds 40*l.* (Deeds, 1525.) A mathematical master, a master for general English literature, one or more for modern languages and for modern arts and sciences to be appointed when funds suffice. 50*l.* a year to be expended in books, one half for library, and half to be given to boys on entering the classical school. (Scheme, 1849 and 1867.) All boys from eight years of age upwards eligible to become scholars of the school; none to remain after 20 years of age; 250 free scholars; others admissible for yearly fee not exceeding 12 guineas; all scholars to be admitted by trustees. School to be called "The Manchester Free Grammar School." (Scheme 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar according to the "Stanbridge" grammar as then taught in school of Banbury in Oxfordshire, or in such manner as shall be ordained universally throughout the province of Canterbury. (Deeds, 1515 and 1525.) Learned languages in upper school; rudiments of English language and classical literature, writing and fundamental rules of arithmetic in lower school; also higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics,

general English literature, modern languages and modern arts and sciences. (Scheme 1849 and 1867.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery (11th January 1849, and 7th August 1867).

The Dean of Manchester visitor. Twelve trustees, residents in Manchester or having business there, and living within six miles of school, self electing, manage property, appoint two of the three yearly examiners, and are empowered to make regulations from time to time.

High master and usher appointed by President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. High master must be a single man, priest or no priest; is removable for misconduct, negligence or disease (Deed, 1525); originally succeeded by usher, who is only to be preferred *cæteris paribus*. The other masters mentioned below appointed and removable by the dean and high master, who may also appoint additional masters and lecturers.

No master allowed to take boarders.

Trustees may grant pensions to the high master and usher not exceeding a moiety of salaries, and may increase or reduce salaries within certain limits.

State of School in the First Half-year of 1869.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Masters' incomes: High master, 600*l.* and allowance of 135*l.* for a house; usher, 300*l.* and 67*l.* 10*s.* for a house, besides 10*l.* salary as librarian. Six classical masters, 200*l.* each; one classical master, 180*l.*; physical science master, 250*l.*; two mathematical masters, 200*l.* each; drawing master, 200*l.*; modern language master, 180*l.* Total salaries, 3,522*l.* 10*s.* for 1869.

Scholars.—250 free, 113 paying capitation fee of 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum, about half of them between 10 and 14 years of age, nearly all the rest over 14. Boys come daily from distances up to 10 miles, and others board in the town. Do not attend on Sundays.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys admitted to school by trustees, who in selecting free scholars shall have regard to the qualifications of the candidates and the nature and character of the charity as a free school. (Scheme, 1867.)

School classified by classics and mathematices chiefly. Boys in classical sixth form excused mathematics if they show no aptitude, and such boys as evince special aptitude for mathematical and scientific studies are drafted into two forms specially devoted to those subjects. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism throughout, and in sixth form in the Thirty-nine Articles. Boys whose parents object not compelled to receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion at the end of each half year by examination and marks; at the quarter by marks, and in exceptional cases by seniority.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by three graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, two appointed by trustees and one by high master. At Midsummer book prizes, value 25*l.*, and at Christmas book prizes, value 15*l.* A history prize, value 4*l.*, recently founded. Two medals, one gold, the other silver, for proficiency in classics. Two Shakespeare scholarships for proficiency in English annually, worth respectively 20*l.* and 7*l.* a year.

Punishments: lines written or learnt, caning in presence of form, detention after school hours, and, rarely, degradation from form and dismissal.

A covered gymnasium. No control out of school. There is a library. A working laboratory with fittings for 30 boys.

Ten boys on an average go to Oxford and Cambridge in a year. A class recently formed for boys preparing to matriculate at London University.

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides time for preparation of all lessons in upper forms and most in lower.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1869.)

Visitor:
The Dean of Manchester.

Trustees:
Sir Elkanah Armitage, Kt., Manufacturer, Hope Hall, Eccles.
Oliver Heywood, Esq., Banker, Manchester.
Robert Barbour, Esq.,
Charles Hilditch Rickards, Esq.,
Edward Ryley Langworthy, Esq.,
John Peel, Esq., M.P.,
William Romaine Callender, Esq.,
James Chadwick, Esq.,
John Morley, Esq.,
Murray Gladstone, Esq.,
Richard Johnson, Esq.,
Thomas Ashton, Esq.,
} Merchants, Manchester.

Solicitor:
William Slater, Esq., (Messrs. Slater, Heelis, & Co.)

Receiver and Manager:
Samuel H. Hodson, School Mills, Manchester.

High Master (1867):
F. W. Walker, M.A.

Second Master:
Rev. G. Perkins, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters (1869):

Assistant Masters:
R. W. Baddeley, B.A.
G. Candy, M.A.
W. Doig, B.A.
E. M. Geldart, B.A.
Rev. T. W. Gibson, M.A.
A. G. Symonds, M.A.
W. D. Warburton, M.A.

Mathematical Masters:
T. S. Aldis, M.A.
E. L. Balmer, M.A.

Physical Science Master:
W. M. Watts, D.Sc.

Modern Language Master:
J. G. de Schler.

Drawing Master:
Z. Pritchard.

BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 31st December 1868.

FOUNDATION EXPENDITURE.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary.			
To expenditure on account of schools, as per abstract No. 3	2,827	2	9
Extraordinary.			
To laboratory, gymnasium, and library	634	14	4
„ balance, district bank, King Street (£ 378 14 0)			
„ balance property tax due (£ 21 13 6)			
„ balance cash in receiver's hands (£ 56 17 11½)			
	457	5	5½
	£3,919	2	6½

CAPITATION FEE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
To expenses on capitation fee fund, as per abstract No. 2	871	10	0

FOUNDATION RECEIPTS. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary.		
By profits of mills, as per abstract No. 1.	430 17 4	
„ rents and chief rents	2,228 13 2½	
„ less expenses, as per abstract No. 4	541 19 11	
	1,686 13 3½	
„ dividend on consols	375 0 0	
		2,492 10 7½
„ balance from last year		230 2 2
Extraordinary.		
By sale of 1,000*l.* consols	946 9 9	
„ corporation of Manchester	250 0 0	
		1,196 9 9
		3,919 2 6½
„ balance brought down to next account	457 5 5½	

CAPITATION FEE FUND.

	£ s. d.
Receipts from capitation fees	871 10 0

ABSTRACT No. 1.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mill Receipts.		
Malt grindings	776 4 9½	
Provender work	507 9 8	
Manure sold	2 16 8	
Old materials sold	1 16 4	
		1,288 7 5½
Mill Expenditure.		
Wages	331 1 7½	
Provender	34 8 2	
Turning Power	60 0 0	
Chief rent	25 11 11	
Insurance	47 17 0	
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses	66 10 5	
Repairs, &c.	115 12 0	
Stationery and printing	4 10 9	
Assessed taxes	1 1 0	
Manager's salary (half)	125 0 0	
Oil and fat	12 2 6	
Gas and water	5 5 3	
Farriery and saddlery	28 9 6	
		857 10 1
Balance, being net profits of mills		£430 17 4

ABSTRACT No. 2.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure on Capitation Fee Account.		
Proportion of masters' salaries	805 0 0	
Do. of prizes	10 0 0	
New furniture, desks, &c.	56 10 0	
		£871 10 0

ABSTRACT No. 3.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School Expenditure.		
Masters' salaries	2,302 10 0	
Retired do. do.	200 0 0	
Coals	17 5 6	
Sweeper and school porter	89 10 8	
Prizes and other expenses connected with the annual school examinations	78 8 9	
Examiners' fees	47 5 0	
Advertising	52 2 4	
Gas and water	16 3 6	
Furniture	23 17 0	
		£2,827 2 9

ABSTRACT No. 4.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate Expenditure.		
Law charges	54 2 0	
Insurance	23 6 6	
Receivers' salary (half)	125 0 0	
Do. allowance for house	10 0 0	
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses	59 6 0	
Chief rents	49 2 0	
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses for schools	209 16 9	
Insurance for ditto	10 7 4	
Bankers' commission	0 19 4	
		£541 19 11

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class during the Half-year ending Midsummer 1869.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	360	13	—	15	17	3	20	—	1	Acts of the Apostles, XXXIX Articles.	[23	14½	2	1	—	2	The Second Book of Kings; St. John's Gospel (in English); Church Catechism; Morning and Evening Services.	13	10½	1	1	—	2	Church Catechism.
Greek - -	220	8	—	15	17	6	1¼	2	10½	Herodotus, Bk. I.; Demosthenes de falsâ Legatione; Homer, Iliad I., II.: Aristophanes, Frogs, Knights.	23	1[illegible]	6	1	2	8	Homer, Odyssey, II.; Xenophon, Mem. I.; Euripides, Hecuba; St. John's and St. Mark's Gospels; Arnold's Prose Composition.	31	12½	2	2	2	4	Curtins' Greek Grammar; Wilkins' Delectus.
Latin - -	360	13	—	15	17	6	1¼	2	10½	Cicero's Letters (ed. Parry), p. 1–100; Lucretius, Bks. I., II., III.; Virgil, Æneid, Bks. III., IV.	23	14½	6	1	3	9	Sallust, Catiline; Æneid II.; Cicero de Amicitiâ; Arnold's Prose Composition.	13	10½	8	1½	2	12	Henry's First Latin Book, first twenty exercises.

French -	345	12	—	23	14⅓	3	1	1	3	Emile de Bonnechose, "Lazare Hoche," De Fivas' Tresor.	28	14	3	1½	2	5	Emile de Bonnechose, "Lazare Hoche," Erckmann Chatrian, "Un Homme du Peuple;" Composition and Grammar.	13	10½	6	1½	2	9	La Fontaine's Fables, first twelve fables.
Mathematics, pure and applied.	220	8	—	20	17½	5	2	3	10	Euclid (whole): Algebra; Theory of Equations: Geometrical and Analytical Conics; Differential Calculus.	28	15¾	4	2	2	7½	Euclid to Book VI.; Algebra to Progressions; Elementary Trigonometry.	31	12½	4	2	2	8	Todhunter's Algebra (most of them have only begun). Wilson's Geometry.
Arithmetic -	345	12	—	All the school except the Highest Classical -							—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	3	1	2	4	Barnard Smith's School Class Book. Parts I., II.; Mental Arithmetic is much insisted on.
Physical Science.	200	7	—	20	17½	5	2	—	10	Roscoe's Lessons in Chemistry; Ganot's Physics; Todhunter's Mechanics; Lockyer's Astronomy; Galloway's Qualitative Analysis.	28	15¾	2	2	4	12	The same text books are in use as in the Higher Form. No Astronomy is learned in this form.	30	13½	1	2	—	2	Oliver's Botany.
History - -	360	13	—	15	17	—	—	—	—	The history involved in the Authors read, as above.	23	14½	2	¾	—	1½	Liddell's Rome from 63–44 B.C. Curtis's Outlines; Student's Hume.	13	10½	—	—	—	—	The history involved in the English Authors read.
Geography -	360	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Geography on the same plan as the History. Promising students are encouraged to prepare for the medals of the Royal Geographical Society.	23	14⅓	—	—	—	—	By means of maps only. No text book is used in class.	13	10½	1	1	—	1	Makay's Outlines of Geography.
English Grammar.	290	10	—	23	14⅓	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	2	1	—	2	Sullivan's Grammar.
English Composition.	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional essays -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional essays -	28	14	1	1	—	1	Short essays in preparation for the Oxford Local Examinations.
Reading - -	290	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	13	10½	4	1	—	4	Sir W. Scott's Novels, Tales of a Grandfather; Shakespeare.
Writing - -	150	5	—	31	12½	2	M. 20	—	M. 40	Copies and dictation -	—	—	—	—	—	—	About the same time -	13	10½	4	½	—	2	
Drawing - -	290	10	—	28	15¼	1	H. 1¼	—	H. 1¼	Chiefly geometrical -	28	13	1	2	—	2	Free hand drawing from outline and model.	13	11	2	2	—	4	Freehand Drawing, and shading from flat and models.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant -	57, Cecil Terrace - - -	2 miles.
" - 2	Clergyman -	201, York Street, Cheetham -	1 "
" - 3	Mechanic - -	22, Union Street, Lower Broughton	1½ "
" - 4	Gentleman -	Crown Street, Newton Heath -	4 "
" - 5	Dyer - -	Little Green, Cheetham -	1½ "
" - 6	Clergyman -	The Parsonage, Hyde - -	8 "
" - 7	Silk manufacturer	Astley - - - -	9 "
" - 8	Artist - -	143, Bank Place, Red Bank -	1 "
" - 9	Wesleyan minister	Altrincham - - -	8 "
" - 10	Agent - -	Northenden, Cheshire - -	7 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Commercial traveller.	1, Arlington Place - - -	1¼ "
" - 2	Bookseller - -	15, Long Millgate - - -	10 yards.
" - 3	Millwright -	53, Rolleston Street - -	1½ miles.
" - 4	Inspector of factories.	2, Broughton Lane - - -	—
" - 5	Solicitor - -	Smedley Lane - - -	¼ "
" - 6	Cashier - -	201, Oxford Road - - -	1½ "
" - 7	Linen merchant -	Smedley Point - - -	¾ "
" - 8	Agent - -	101, Upper Brook Street - -	1 "
" - 9	Clergyman -	12, St. John's Street - -	¾ "
" - 10	Singer - -	3, Park View, Salford - -	1 "

*Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Raughton Head, near Carlisle -	Rev. J. Gill.
" - 2	Surgeon - -	Walton Villa, Southport -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 3	Colonel of Marines	7, Wolwin Villas, Fairstock -	Rev. H. Bethell Jones.
" - 4	Surgeon - -	Saddleworth - - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 5	Capt. in the navy	Tipperary - - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.
" - 6	Grocer - -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
" - 7	Farmer - -	Branstone, near Grantham -	Mr. Eyre.
" - 8	House steward -	Ramsbottom - - -	Mrs. Gibson.
" - 9	Gentleman -	Playsacre, Bala - - -	Mrs. Parry.
" - 10	Limeburner -	Warnsworth, Doncaster -	Mr. Dean.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manager of mill -	Rawtenstall, Accrington - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 2	Iron merchant -	Handforth, Cheshire - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.
" - 3	Archdc. of Tuam -	Westport, Mayo - - -	Rev. H. B. Jones.
" - 4	Schoolmaster -	Saddleworth - - -	Mr. Howard.
" - 5	Manufacturer -	Rawtenstall - - -	Mr. Southerst.
" - 6	Organist - -	Chester - - - -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 7	Surgeon - -	Marsden, near Huddersfield -	Mr. Warren.
" - 8	Solicitor - -	New Mills, near Stockport -	Rev. H. Cottam.
" - 9	Post Office surveyor.	Sowerby Bridge - - -	Mr. Rawson.
" - 10	Capt. in the navy	Roscrea, Tipperary - - -	Rev. W. R. Keeling.

* The masters are forbidden to take boarders, but any one else that pleases can take few or many boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained by boys at School, (*a*) at the Universities, within the last NINE years, 1860–8; and (*b*) at University Local Examinations during last six years (1863–8.)

(*a.*) At University. (*See also next page.*)

Year.	Scholarships (open and restricted).	Fellowships.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Indian Civil Service Appointments.	Other University Distinctions.	Totals.
1860	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	7
1861	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	10
1862	6	1	3	2	1	—	1	14
1863	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	15
1864	10	—	1	2	—	—	2	15
1865	5	1	2	4	—	—	2	14
1866	10	1	5	3	2	—	2	23
1867	9	—	2	3	2	—	1	17
1868	12	—	6	1	2	1	—	22
	72	5	23	17	7	2	11	137

(*b.*) University Local Examinations.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Year.	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.		Total.
	Passed.	In Honours.	Passed.	In Honours.	
1863	5	1	13	4	18
1864	7	3	17	6	24
1865	8	1	28	18	36
1866	12	4	28	10	40
1867	12	8	31	8	43
1868	10	1	34	15	44
	54	18	151	61	205

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS, May 1868—May 1869.

Beaumont, S., open mathematical studentship, Christ Church, Oxford.
Becker, W., open mathematical scholarship, New College, Oxford.
Bell, J., exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford; third class, school of law and modern history.
Browne, F. H., open mathematical scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford.
Chadwick, W., postmaster of Merton College, Oxford; first class, final mathematical school.
Gallop, R., scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford; first class, final classical school.
Garstang, T. W., open physical science exhibition, Balliol College, Oxford.
Grose, T. H.. scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; first class, final classical school; first class, final mathematical school.
Heard, W. A., scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; first class in classical moderations.
Jones, L. A., Somerset exhibition, Brasenose College, Oxford.
Judson. J. E.. open physical science studentship, Christ Church, Oxford.
McCartie, C. F., scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Indian Civil Service appointment.
Moore, C., Somerset exhibition, St. John's College. Cambridge.
Morris, T. D., Hody Hebrew exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford.
Robinson, C. J., open exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford.
Schloss, David, open exhibition, New College; open scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Shiers, J., Somerset scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford.
Taylor, R. F., Christ Church, Oxford; third class in classical moderations.
Threlfall, T., scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Hulme exhibition, first class, final mathematical school. Second class, school of natural science.

GREAT MARTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Great Marton is a township in the parish of Poulton-le-Fylde, lying not far from the coast, and about a mile and a half S.S.E. of the flourishing watering place of Blackpool. Its school was one of three founded by James Baines in 1717, the other two of which, in Poulton and Thornton, have as much claim as this one has to be considered classical schools, although the framers of the Charity Commission Digest do not seem to have so considered them. The Marton foundation has an income, derived from land, of 130*l.* gross, 50*l.* per annum of which is applied to the clearing off of a debt originally of 309*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and now of 203*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, incurred in a chancery suit which arose a few years ago on the question whether the school should be maintained as always heretofore in Great Marton or be cut in two, and part of its revenue applied to a school in Little Marton, a township immediately adjoining. The costs of all parties to the suit were paid out of the charity, and the result is that the school cannot now afford to pay more than one master.

It is at present governed by a chancery scheme of A. D. 1863, which was framed by the Master of the Rolls after giving judgment on the main question, and by which the gratuitous character of the school has unfortunately been left untouched. A moderate fee, from 3*d.* to 1*s.* a week, need not exclude any of the children who now attend, and would make it possible to provide an assistant teacher, who is greatly wanted. The scheme provided that the school shall be opened to Government inspection, but the trustees do not seem to have requested any visit from H.M. inspector for the district, and it is doubtful whether if requested he would have leisure to come to a school where no grant is to be awarded. There is an uninspected girls' school in the township, supported by subscriptions; but no other elementary school for boys, and this grammar school therefore receives all the children of the labourers and farmers. Latin was taught by a master who was here above twenty years ago, and who was a clergyman; the present master is not competent to teach it. The trustees, most of whom are resident farmers, told me that they thought there were people in the neighbourhood who would desire a classical education, and that they hoped in course of time to procure a master capable of giving it.

The present school building consists of a large room divided into two by a wooden partition, and warmed by two stoves. It is large enough for the 120 children who are sometimes in attendance in winter, is well furnished, and well ventilated, except when the west wind is blowing, for then the windows cannot be opened.

Sixty-three children were present on the day of my visit, of whom 52 were girls, who are taught in the same classes as the boys and are with them in play hours. The school being free no register of attendance is kept. In arithmetic six boys (average age 11)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and four girls (average age 10½) did fair papers, the questions being of course simple ones. Grammar and geography, in which subjects I examined the highest class, were tolerably good; the teaching did not seem to have been intelligent. The girls read well, the boys (as usual) less so; spelling was up to the average. The girls are taught to write a bad angular hand; the master says that this is to please the parents. He was formerly a pupil-teacher in a Government school, has been in his present post about five years, and receives a salary of 50*l.* a year.

As a place of merely elementary instruction this school is now in a tolerably efficient state. When the debt has been cleared off there will be an income of more than 100*l.* a year applicable to school purposes, and it will then be proper to consider whether an attempt should not be made to raise the character of the school. Blackpool possesses no grammar school, and the village of Southshore, a suburb of Blackpool, and little more than half a mile away, contains many resident tradespeople, lodging house keepers, and others who might be expected to use a good commercial school.

There are charities in Great Marton worth 20*l.* a year or more which are now spent in doles to the poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 316, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of James Baines, 6 January 1717, who left schoolhouse and land with house and buildings thereon for maintenance of a master. An allotment made on inclosure.

School Property.—Consists of 40 a. 3 r. 39 p. of land, producing 128*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year gross, of which the greater part is absorbed by payment of instalments of legal expenses incurred, and interest on debt. Amount available for master, 55*l.*

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a school for the benefit of all children residing in the township. 10*s.* a year allowed to trustees for dinner. (Will.) For children of all resident inhabitants of township of Marton. (Scheme 1863.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing, reading, and other school learning. (Will.) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, and subjects of general, industrial, and useful knowledge, as directed by trustees. Religious instruction in Bible, Bible history, and Church Catechism, and to be consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. There is a conscience clause. (Scheme 1863.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 30 May 1863.

The vicar of Poulton, and incumbent of Marton *ex officio*, and five other trustees, self-electing, residing within the township, appoint and dismiss masters, and assistants, if any; admit and expel scholars, appoint examiner, and regulate studies.

Head master must be member of Church of England. Gives an undertaking to reside at the school and devote his whole time to it, and to give up possession if dismissed. Not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 55*l.* No other master at present.

Day Scholars.—About 60 boys and girls, from distances up to 3½ miles, receive whole education free. Attend school and church at least once on Sunday, unless parents provide other religious worship.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must know the alphabet.

Religious instruction daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

School under Government inspection. An examiner also appointed annually by trustees. Book prizes given by half-year's marks, on which trustees allowed to spend 10*l.* a year.

Punishment: caning in school.

Playground, a piece of waste ground close to school. There is a gymnasium. A parish library, open to children on payment of 1*d.* monthly.

School time, 47 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours a week. Lessons mostly learnt in school.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending Feb. 2, 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rents received	128	12	6	Master's salary	55	0	0
				Whitewashing	1	8	0
				Clover seeds	5	14	0
				Part payment of legal expenses	51	16	5
				Interest	11	15	7
				Repaid loan	0	5	5
				Sundries	2	4	6
				Cash in hand	0	8	7
	128	12	6		128	12	6

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. T. Clark, Vicar, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Rev. J. Cookson, Incumbent,
Mr. Wm. Bickerstaffe, Yeoman,
Mr. Wm. Butcher, Gentleman,
Mr. Thos. Hill, Yeoman,
Mr. R. Shaw, Yeoman,
Mr. Thos. Jolly, Yeoman,
} Marton, near Blackpool.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Bickerstaffe.

Master:

Robert Butcher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MIDDLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Middleton is a manufacturing town of about 10,000 people, six or seven miles N.N.E. of Manchester, with which, as well as with Rochdale, Oldham, and Bury, it communicates by railway. It would appear that its grammar school was at first attached to a charity founded here by Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York, who was made a cardinal in A.D. 1411. When the chantries were suppressed, a payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* was continued to the school, and charged on the Duchy of Lancaster Office. Subsequently Dean Nowel obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth for the re-establishment of the school, and gave property to Brasenose College, Oxford (of which he was principal), in trust for the school, charging the college to pay 20*l.* a year for its support, and to pay five marks yearly to 13 scholars at Brasenose from Middleton. In course of time the value of this property increased prodigiously, while Brasenose continued to make only the payment fixed by the founder, and in 1834 a suit in chancery was instituted on behalf of the school, which was carried up to the House of Lords, and decided in favour of the college.* The exact present value of the estates is not stated, but it is reputed to be several thousands a year.

There is no local governing or visiting body, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose being the sole trustees and governors of the foundation. Besides paying the sum fixed by Dean Nowel, they make a grant of 30*l.* a year in aid of the school, allow the master 10*l.* for an usher (this usher is the master's son, a youth of 10 years of age), and when the master has had to repair the schoolhouse, they have twice or thrice paid part of the expense at his solicitation. All the ordinary school expenses are defrayed by him. He informs me that fellows of the college have visited the school twice within the last 10 or 15 years. On one of these occasions he requested them to send an examiner down annually, but this does not appear to have been done. An application for an increase of the grant from 30*l.* to 50*l.* has also been made by him without success.

Besides what it receives from Brasenose the school gets the old payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* from the Duchy Office, and the rent of a piece of ground lying close to it, about 6*l.* a year. The master has also a free house, and a very poor one it is.

Dean Nowel's 13 scholarships of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each were some time ago consolidated by Brasenose into two of 20*l.* each, leaving one of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining. When one is vacant the principal writes to inquire if there any Middleton boys to compete, and the answer having been invariably in the negative during the last twenty years the scholarships are given away by open competition.

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* See the case reported in 8 Clark and Finnelly, p. 296.

The Dean's instrument of foundation directed recourse to be had to Whalley and Burnley grammar schools in default of candidates from Middleton; so far as I could discover this provision has been neglected.

As respects externals the school is, with the exception of that in Oldham, the most dismal and woe-begone in all Lancashire. It stands in a hollow on the bank of a brook called the Irk, which falls into the Irwell at Manchester, once a clear trout stream, but now black and fœtid with the refuse of dye and print works. It is built of greyish yellow sandstone, grimy and weather-stained, and the want of spouts to throw the rain water off the roof has allowed it to trickle down the walls and expose the foundations. The roof is in bad repair. Inside there is a big bleak room, with an exceedingly small stove in the centre, which scarcely raises its temperature above that of the external air. The walls are covered with a dirty whitewash; the floor is flagged, and the children's clogs rattle over it; there is little furniture, and that old and battered.

On the day of my visit there were 34 children present, 21 boys and 13 girls. Both sexes are taught together in the classes, the girls learning Latin and Greek equally with the boys; they are however sent out to play at different hours. The largest number which the present master has ever had is 57; when he came there were but 11. He teaches the school single-handed, being unable to pay an assistant. The education given is both commercial and classical, that is to say, there are always some scholars in Latin and Greek although neither is compulsory, and though most of them go away too soon, at 13 or 14 years of age, to derive any sensible profit from the study. They are the children of shopkeepers, publicans, and small manufacturers, with one or two of professional men; the girls being of the same social class as the boys; usually they can read when they come; a good many come from the Government schools of the place. The fees are low, 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, but the master does not think he could charge higher ones. His predecessor charged 4*l.* 4*s.*

I examined the first division, consisting of four boys and four girls (ages 11—14) in Latin (Valpy's Delectus) and Greek grammar (the elements); they seemed to know a little, and might perhaps have answered well if they had not been so frightened. In history and English grammar it was difficult to elicit much; nor was I more successful with the lower part of the school, the children showing but poorly when examined by the master and by myself in English grammar, geography, history, and arithmetical notation. Spelling was mostly poor. In arithmetic their papers, though inaccurate, gave evidence of some knowledge and intelligence. One of the best was done by a girl. The master, although not a forcible teacher, seems painstaking, and the somewhat unsatisfactory result of this examination is probably to be partly attributed to the fact that the classes had reassembled after the Christmas vacation only a few days before my visit, and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

that many of the scholars were new comers. And a good deal must also be set down to the want of an assistant teacher.

Although Middleton, owing to the depression of the English silk trade, which is its principal industry, has not been in a very flourishing state during the last few years, it is so considerable a town, and the population all round is so dense, that one can hardly doubt that a well managed grammar school, undertaking to give a thorough commercial education, together with mathematics, Latin, and French, for those who wished all or any of them, and charging a fee of from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, would have an excellent prospect of success, and be able to render great services to the neighbourhood. Manchester is so near that boys who desire a complete classical or scientific education will probably go there for it; hence this school need not expect to be able to furnish candidates for Dean Nowel's scholarships, and would lose nothing by agreeing to have them thrown open to the competition of other grammar schools in the manufacturing district.

Society is still in a very rough and raw state in these minor manufacturing towns; and among the wealthier as well as among the poorer people there is a great indifference to education, or at least to anything beyond writing and arithmetic. But in spite of this there is really no reason whatever why Middleton grammar school, which is now one of the feeblest and most melancholy of the foundation schools of the county, should not have 100 scholars and draw 500*l.* a year from them in fees, if only it were worked with vigour. The first and most obvious step towards its improvement is the erection of a new school house in a better site; the second is the establishment of a local governing body who are likely to interest themselves in its welfare.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Langley, Archbishop of York, in the 15th century (Letter from Rector of Middleton); re-established by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 11 August 1572 and 25 June 1579, at suit of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who gave the Vicarage of Gillingham in Kent, and other property, to Brasenose College, Oxford, in trust for the school and other purposes.* (Return by Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, as Trustee.)

School Property.—5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* from the Duchy of Lancaster represents the original endowment; 20*l.* per annum paid by Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,

* "One, at least, of the benefactions left in trust to the college (Brasenose) has become very beneficial to it, if not to the parties chiefly contemplated by the benefactor. Dean Nowell gave estates to the college in 1572 and 1579 for the support of a school in Cheshire, and the payment to 13 scholars from that school at Brasenose College of five marks yearly. The estates now produce, as the college has admitted, 'a large sum, but not 3,000*l.* a-year.' This appeared in a suit commenced at the relation of Alexander Noel, Esq. and the Attorney-General. It was finally decided in 1834 in the House of Lords, that when a fund is given to the members of a corporate body, 'as trustees for the maintenance of a school, if such fund is not given out and out, but only as the trustees may think best to apply it for the advantage of the school, the surplus, after satisfying the exact charge first created upon the fund, belongs to the trustees. There had, it appears, been a surplus of about 10*l.* in the lifetime of Dean Nowell, who was also principal of the college; and the college had then applied the surplus to its own use. On this ground the suit was decided in favour of the college." (Oxford University Commissioners' Report, page 227, A.D. 1852.)

through Brasenose College, and a charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum on manor of Upbery and rectory of Gillingham in Kent, that of Dean Nowell; besides a piece of land worth 6*l.* or 7*l.* per annum, and an annual voluntary grant from the College, averaging 30*l.*, with occasional aid for repairs. Total income from endowment, 37*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, besides house. Preference to 13 scholarships of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, each for six years, now consolidated into two of 20*l.* a year each on Dean Nowell's foundation.

Site bad. Buildings old.

Objects of Trust.—A Grammar School for better information, instruction, and education *in bonis literis* of boys and young men dwelling in Middleton, Prestwich, Oldham, and adjacent towns and places. *Pauperes scholares* also mentioned. (Trustees' Return.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and *bonæ literæ*. (Trustees' Return.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the principal and fellows of Brasenose College Oxford; may make ordinances not contrary to the Letters Patent; appoint masters, pay endowment of 24*l.* 10*s.* and an annual grant from the College.

Head master must be honest, learned, and qualified for post of schoolmaster; may hold other preferment, and is allowed to take boarders. Second master must be learned. Hold appointments independent of future alterations.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical; mixed. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment, 27*l.* and a house, besides grant from college, and 85*l.* from fees.

Second master's income from endowment 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—37 boys and girls, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to three miles; pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work. French and drawing extra, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Music 4*l.* 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys must be able to read on admission.

School classified by one or two leading subjects. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all, except dissenters desiring to be excused. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by marks and examination at end of year.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given for examination and home work, and occasionally for special subjects.

Punishments: caning and impositions.

Playground half an acre, close to school; and a gymnasium. There is a free library in town to which boys have access.

No boys gone to any University within the last five years.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours a week, besides preparation of about half the lessons.

Trustees:

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Master:

James Jelly.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclding Time for Preparation.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	37	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	Holy Bible, Watt's Scripture History.	25	—	3	1	—	3	Holy Bible and Watts' Scripture History.	3	8⅔	3	1	—	3	Holy Bible, and Watts' Scripture History.
Greek - -	9	1	—	9	13	2	¾	2	4½	Arnold's Gk. Accidence and Gk. Prose Composition, Delectus.	—	11												
Latin -	34	2	—	9	—	2	½	2	4½	Smith's Latin Course; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Valpy's Latin Delectus.	25	—	4	½	2	5	Smith's Latin Book and Valpy's Latin Delectus.							
French -	—	—	10/6. pr. qr.							NOTE.—Our usual course in this division of the School is to read at least one profane Greek author and the Greek Testament, and in Latin one Prose author and one Poet.														
Arithmetic -	37	3	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	25	—	5	1⅓	4	6¾	Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic.	—	—	9	¾	4	6½	Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	12	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - - -	3	—	1											
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Hunter's Mensuration, Euclid, Cassell's, or Potts' Algebra, Lund's (Easy).	3	—	—	—	—	—	Hunter's Mensuration, Euclid, Cassell's or Pott's, Lund's Easy Algebra.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	—	—	4	¾	—	3															

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics -	37	1	—	—	—	1	H. 1	—	1	Crossley's Comprehensive Reader.	25	Y. —	1	H. —	—	1	Crossley's Comprehensive Reader.		Y.		H.			
Natural History.	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	,,													
Chemistry -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	,,													
History -	37	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.	25	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.	—	—	2	1	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.
Geography -	37	3	—	—	—	1	½	—	1½	Cornwell's Larger Geography.	25	—	2	½	—	1	White's Geography -	—	—	2	½	—	2	White's Geography.
English Grammar	37	3	—	—	—	1	½	1	½	Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.	25	—	2	1	—	2	Allen and Cornwell's English Grammar.	—	—	2	1	—	4	M'Leod's Explanatory Grammar.
English Literature,	37	2	—	—	—	1	½	1	½	Selections from British Poets.	25	—	1	½	—	1	Selections from British Poets.	—	—	1				
English Composition.	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Parker's English Composition.														
Reading -	37	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	25	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	—	—	9	½	—	6	Chambers's Standards.
Writing -	37	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	25	—	4	1	—	4	- - - -	—	—	9	½	—	4½	
Music -	5	1	1*l* 1*s* per qr.	—	—	2	1	—	2															
Drawing -	6	1	10/6. per qr.	—	—	1	3	—	3															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Solicitor.	Scholars lowest in School - 1	Mill-wright.
" " 2	Innkeeper.	" " 2	Land-owner.
" " 3	Cotton spinner.	" " 3	Widow lady.
" " 4	Farmer.	" " 4	Warper.
" " 5	Manager.	" " 5	Cotton spinner.
" " 6	Foreman.	" " 6	Warehouseman.
" " 7	Weaver.	" " 7	Wire-worker.
" " 8	Draper.	" " 8	Weaver.
" " 9	Engraver.	" " 9	Reed manufacturer.
" " 10	Collier.	" " 10	Shopkeeper.

From distances up to three miles from the school.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Rossendale is a valley in East Lancashire, embosomed among the high moors which lie between Burnley and Rochdale. It is still pretty, though it contains one manufacturing town, Bacup, of 10,000 inhabitants, and several others of 2,000 or 3,000; and fifty or sixty years ago, when the hills were clothed with wood and the Irwell flowed clear and bright, it must have been one of the prettiest spots in Lancashire. Its grammar school stands in the irregular village or town of Newchurch (about half way up the dale as one goes by railway from Ramsbottom to Bacup), and has a revenue of about 70*l.* a year, all of which, except what is spent on repairs to property and in paying the interest on, and gradually reducing the principal of, a debt of about 100*l.*, goes to the master. No considerable increase is to be expected, as the land whence the income arises is poor. Of the trustees, two are chosen from each of the three principal townships of the chapelry.*

The school is governed by a set of rules made in 1752, and now found so unsuitable that steps have lately been taken by the trustees to procure a scheme from the Charity Commission. According to the statutes the school is free for Newchurch children, except that they are to offer twice a year a cockpenny, not less than 6*d.* nor more than 2*s.* 6*d.* Fees, however, seem for some time past to have been paid, and the present master now requires them, but, so far as appears, without any express authority from the trustees. The rule of 1752 gives any two of the trustees power to recommend to the master any children of very poor parents as objects of charity, to be excused even from cockpence. This power is not now, and has not for a long time been exercised. The children who attend are those of small manufacturers and tradespeople, with one or two of professional men. The working people have the Privy Council schools, and so do not care to use the freedom of the grammar school, while the rich manufacturers, of whom there are many in this thriving district, send their sons to boarding schools at a distance, to avoid what they call the "social mixture." The education given is commercial, and to some extent classical, the master endeavouring to have as many boys as possible taught Latin; at present there are 20 learning it, and four learning Greek. Boys and girls both come and are taught in the same room, though the girls sit on a bench by themselves. Hardly any remain after 14 years of age, such is the pressure towards business.

The school is held in the upper room of a substantial but ugly old building which stands a little way back from the road, the scrap of ground in front being the only playground. This room

* The bishop of the diocese (Manchester) licenses the master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

is 30 feet by 20 by 8½; its walls are whitewashed and bare. It has eight windows, small and deep, so that the light is insufficient and the air is unwholesome. When there are 48 children in these 5,100 cubic feet of air, the place must be almost unbearable. The master has proposed to break through the present flat ceiling, so as to open the room up to the roof of the house. This would be an improvement; but it would be better still to build a new schoolhouse, which, I am told, the trustees have thought of doing, though they fear the difficulty of getting subscriptions.

I found 42 children in the school, 31 boys and seven girls. Five had been at Cæsar (average age 12); they translated fairly; seven others (average age 12) were reading Henry's First Latin Book, and did creditably in it, showing, however, but little knowledge of the meaning of grammatical terms. In arithmetic fourteen boys and two girls took papers, and did easy questions pretty well, the girls coming out among the best. The arithmetical notation of the younger children proved to be bad, as usual. Spelling was pretty good; grammar and geography respectable. The master is active and painstaking, but the teaching did not strike me as particularly intelligent. He labours under the disadvantage of having no assistant except one of the boys who is a sort of pupil teacher. His house has very little accommodation for boarders, and as the number of day scholars is not great, the fees low, and the endowment scanty, only some 50*l.* a year, he has not wherewithal to pay 80*l.* or 90*l.* to a competent assistant.

It is very desirable that something should be done to improve the state and prospects of the Newchurch school. It is the only grammar school in the populous district of Rossendale, is only two miles from Bacup, two from Haslingden, one from Rawtenstall, all of them increasing towns with little or no provision for superior education. The population of the district which might use it as a day school, coming either on foot or by railway, can hardly be less than 40,000. An effort ought therefore to be made to make the school as respects both its buildings, its teaching staff, and its general organization and character, worthy of the important functions which its local position calls on it to discharge. It might be well to let the trustees be more numerous, and to have them chosen from a somewhat wider area; and it would certainly be proper in the first instance to offer a purely commercial education to those who desire it, not insisting upon Latin, but making provision as well for the teaching of it, as of French, natural science, and drawing. In a manufacturing district like this, the teaching of these two latter subjects would have a peculiar value.

There are charities of considerable value in the chapelry of Newchurch, some of which are said to be of little or no service to the poor. It is a pity that something is not done to have those which are useless applied to educational purposes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 92. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Kershaw, who on 9 February 1701 surrendered three houses, premises, and land in trust for support of a master, and also gave 90*l.* for same purpose. Site purchased and school house built by subscription in 1786. 100*l.* left in 1828 by James Thorley. This sum, with subscriptions, expended in 1849 in erection of master's house. Old school house sold in 1858, and proceeds applied to enlarging master's house.

Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Consists of 57 a. 1 r. 4 p. of land at Heald, and two houses at Newchurch, producing 67*l.* a year gross, 48*l.* net (all applied to school), besides master's house and school house.

Site and buildings unsuitable. Master's house would accommodate a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free school for teaching English and the Latin and Greek tongues. (Deed of Surrender.) To teach English and the rudiments of Latin gratuitously (excepting small specific payments) to children residing in the township; others to make terms with the master. (Statutes 1752.)

School open primarily to boys being children of inhabitants of township of Newchurch in Rossendale, and then to boys from other places between ages of 7 and 17 years, able to read and write; no boy to stay after 19 years of age without special permission. All boys to pay capitation fee not exceeding 6*l.* per annum, with power to trustees to vary, or in special cases remit payment. (Scheme, 1867.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek. (Statutes, 1752.) Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, practical geometry, English grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing. When funds shall suffice, trustees may add French and German languages, drawing, land mensuration and surveying, and elements of natural sciences, and other branches of useful knowledge. Religious instruction according to principles of Church of England, subject to a conscience clause. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes agreed to by Trust Deed, 12 February 1752. A scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 26 April 1867.

Trustees:—The Incumbent of Newchurch *ex-officio*, or in his absence his licensed curate, and five others, resident proprietors or occupiers of real property in the township of not less than 100*l.* a year in value, if duly qualified to perform the duties; in default of such, proprietors of like amount in adjoining townships or parishes are eligible. Vacancies among non-official trustees supplied by election on part of continuing trustees, with approval of Charity Commissioners. They appoint head master, who is removable by them for reasonable cause, or at discretion after six months notice. Head master appoints assistants with approval of trustees.

By old statutes head master was required to be well versed in English and the rudiments of the Latin tongue, expert in writing and accounts, of good conversation, and firmly attached to the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom. Gave a bond for 500*l.* for good behaviour and obedience to Statutes.

By new scheme, head master to be a member of Church of England, duly qualified, and a graduate of one of the English universities or of University of Dublin, not to hold ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, or other office of emolument, except with permission of trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 48*l.*, from fees 120*l.*, besides house and premises.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—40, from distances up to 3½ miles; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work, or 2*l.* 10*s.* if under 10 years old. Latin and Greek 2*l.* 2*s.* extra, do not attend on Sunday. Trustees may, if they think fit, recommend a limited number of children resident in Rossendale for gratuitous education. None such at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified uniformly by general work. School course modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction in Bible and Church Catechism to all. School opened with prayers from Liturgy. Some boys excused on account of distance.

Promotion by attainments and attendance.

School has not been examined for several years.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground 180 square yards, close to school.

No boys gone to University within last five years. About six to other schools.

School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week in winter, 30 in summer; about one sixth of lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Hargreaves, Esq., J.P., Newchurch.
Rev. J. Heyworth, Clifton, near Bristol.
Rev. J. B. Phillips, Newchurch.
J. M. Holt, Esq., J.P., Stubbylee.
G. H. Ormerod, Esq., J.P., Newchurch.
H. Bolton, Esq., Newchurch.

Head Master:

Rev. Thomas Howard, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in			Boys lowest in		
School	1	Clergyman.	School	1	Manufacturer.
,,	2	Clergyman.	,,	2	Surgeon.
,,	3	Solicitor.	,,	3	Architect.
,,	4	Unitarian Minister.	,,	4	Veterinary Surgeon.
,,	5	Wesleyan Minister.	,,	5	Clergyman.
,,	6	Manufacturer.	,,	6	Manufacturer.
,,	7	Manufacturer.	,,	7	Do.
,,	8	Clergyman.	,,	8	Do.
,,	9	Surgeon.	,,	9	Shopkeeper.
,,	10	Registrar.	,,	10	Manufacturer.

From distances up to three miles from the School.

Table B.—School Instruction. (1866.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	4	14	2	M. 15	—	M. 30	Colville on the Liturgy; Pinnock's Analysis of Bible History.	12	13	4	M. 15	—	H. 1	Church Catechism, Faith and Duty.	24	12	5	M. 15	—	H. 1¼	
Greek - -	6	2	10s. 6d.	1	14	5	20	2	H. 5	Arnold's 1st Gk. Bk. Analecta Gr. Minora.	4	13	4	15	—	4	Arnold's 1st Greek Book.							
Latin - -	18	—		1	14	5	20	3	7	Cicero de Sen.; Virgil's 3rd Æneid.	2	14	5	15	5	7	Cæsar 3 Bk.: Ovid's Met. Sallust.	4	12	5	15	5	7½	2 classes of 6 each in Arnold's 1st and 2nd Books.
Arithmetic -	40			Not classed.						Davis's Arith.; Colenso's	Not classed.						Davis's - - -	Not classed.						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	6			Not classed.						Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Davis's Arith. Intellectual Calculator.	Not classed.						
History -	30	3	—	10	13	2	20	—	M. 40	Eng. Hist., White's and Ince's.	14	12	2	20	—	1	Eng. Hist., Ince's and White's.	6	11	5	10	—	1	
Geography -	35	4	—	2	14	2	10	—	H. 1½	Sullivan's Geography -	10	13	2	20	—	2	Sullivan's Geography -	10	11	2	10	—	2	
English Grammar.	35	5	—	4	15	4	10	—	Learnt at home.	Douglas's English Grammar.	6	13	4	10	4	Learnt at home.	Douglas's Grammar -	9	11	4	10	4	Learnt at home.	
English Composition.	12	2	—	8	15	4	10	4	Written at home.	Hiley's - - -	4	13	4	10	4	do.	Do.							
Reading -	40	3	—	20	14	2	30	—	1	Eng. Hist., White's -	15	12	5	15	—	2½	Bible History - -	5	10	9	15	—	5	
Writing -	40			Not classed.																				

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORTH MEOLS SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 154, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—"There is a school in Church Town, North Meols, which was called the Grammar School till within the last six months, and for many years received donations and benefactions under that name." (Ch. Com. Rep.) First recorded benefaction in 1684. School described as a Grammar School in table of benefactions in church.

School Property.—Various donations and bequests, amounting in all to 370*l.*, of which 20*l.* is lost, and the remainder produces interest amounting to 17*l.* 10*s.*

School rebuilt by subscription in 1827.

Present State of School.

Elementary.

OLDHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I ASKED many people in the streets and shops of Oldham to show me the way to the grammar school before finding one who knew where it stood. The reason of this was plain enough when at last, after passing through a labyrinth of dirty lanes, I reached the school itself. It is a building more than two hundred years old, in fact the original schoolhouse. It stands in the worst part of the town, enclosed on two sides by a slaughter-house. The one class-room is of a good size, but its floor is broken in many places; its latticed windows are broken or clumsily patched up with wood; its furniture consists of a few battered old desks; its walls, floor, ceiling, and windows are inexpressibly filthy. There is no playground, and no space for one, the slaughter-yard and houses of the poor Irish hemming the school in. I found 12 boys present, the eldest under eleven years of age, and several under eight; all dirty and unkempt. They read very ill, stumbling at and mispronouncing even easy words. Not one could write down figures from dictation; nor could I get from them any answers in English grammar. In arithmetic I could find only two boys to attempt any of the questions contained in the easiest of the examination papers which I set to other schools, and neither of these two could work a question.

Twenty children were reported to be on the books, among them one or two girls. They pay 3*d.* a week for reading alone, 4*d.* for reading and writing, 6*d.* if arithmetic is added. Why they should come here to learn these subjects, seeing that they would pay only half as much in the National or British schools, is a mystery. Socially they seemed inferior to those who resort to the Government schools.

The master, who has no assistant, receives about 25*l.* from the endowment, besides what he can make from the children's pence, and ekes out his income by collecting cottage rents and doing various odd jobs of a similar kind. He seems to be left quite to himself. Forty years ago this was the principal school of the town, and some of the principal people in Oldham, including several trustees, were educated in it.

The board of trustees, which, having remained without additions for many years, had become very small, had been renewed by the appointment of a good many new members shortly before my visit. I saw one of them, a gentleman of influence in the town, who regretted the low state of the school, and seemed anxious that something should be done to improve it; but I could not discover that the board generally had manifested any more wish to exert itself than their predecessors during the last thirty years. Some of these trustees are non-resident; the rest are men fully occupied with business, who send their own sons to boarding schools at a distance, and so have no personal motive for promoting

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

education in their own town. Probably some of them have entirely forgotten that they are trustees.

Oldham, a town entirely devoted to cotton spinning and machine making, is supposed in Lancashire to be a particularly rough place. It is at any rate a vigorous and enterprising one, and over and above its vast operative population, contains a large number of small manufacturers, shopkeepers, clerks, foremen in mills, and highly paid mechanics in engine works, who could pay for and might be expected to desire an education wider than that of the Government schools. A grammar school charging from 4*l.* to 8*l.* a year, and teaching arithmetic, the elements of pure mathematics and of mechanics, Latin and French, might, if vigorously handled, make sure of drawing to it 200 boys or more.

There is a charity or "Blue" school in Oldham, founded by John Henshaw in 1807, which has a revenue of 2,213*l.* a year, and spends it in clothing and feeding as well as educating about 100 boys. I visited the school; its buildings, which are well placed in the outskirts of the town, are spacious and handsome, and its internal arrangements seem to be good. But it is sufficiently obvious, and was indeed admitted even by those who interest themselves in the Blue-coat school, that the same sum of money would do far more good if it were spent on improving the education of a greater number of boys, instead of taking a comparatively small number out of their parents' hands and doing everything for them.

I was told in Oldham that some town improvements are shortly to be carried out, in the course of which new streets will be run through the piece of ground where the grammar school now stands, and that the school itself will then disappear. It is to be hoped that the trustees or the people of Oldham will not let this opportunity slip of refounding the school, giving it a proper building and a proper constitution. At present there is certainly no national school in the county, and probably not a country hedge school, in a state so miserable as is that of this the grammar school of a town of 80,000 people.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 222, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 15th May 1606, James Ashton gave half an acre of land (large measure) for site and endowment of school, and also gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* for the master. Thomas Nuttall, by will, 14th March 1726, gave a rentcharge of 3*l.* All the land let on building leases either in fee or for very long terms. Deeds with trustees' solicitors; accessible to public.

School Property.—Annual income 33*l.* gross, 30*l.* net.

Buildings very old and poor. Whole site will probably soon be required for town improvements.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For a Free Schoolhouse for teaching of children the English, Latin, and Greek

tongues, and instructing them in good manners. (Deed 1606.) For teaching eight poor children inhabiting in the towns of Oldham and Holebottom to read English, and for buying books for them. (Nuttall's Will.)

Government and Master.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master and audit accounts. No qualifications required in master. He may hold any other office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Income from endowment 25*l.*, from fees, 28*l.* No house.

Day Scholars.—39, sons of shopkeepers and factory workers; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances under one mile; pay 4*d.* to 6*d.* a week. Learn reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, natural history, geometrical drawing, and singing. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. Book prizes given for proficiency and good conduct.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Nathan Worthington, Esq., Collier Hill, Hollinwood.
Joseph Jones, Esq., Severnstoke, Worcester.
James Lees, Esq., Greenbank, Oldham.
John Lees, Esq., Clarksfield, do.
Rev. W. Lees, Norley, Cheshire.
Rev. Wm. Walters,
Rev. James Bumstead,
John Platt, Esq.,
Josiah Radcliffe, Esq.,
John Riley, Esq., } Oldham.
John Rowland, junr., Esq.,
John George Blackburne, Esq.,
Thomas Evans Lees, Esq.,
Edward Brown Lees, Esq.,

Clerks to Trustees:

Messrs. Summerscales & Tweedale, Oldham.

Head Master:

John Hilton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ORMSKIRK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Before the year 1610 certain sums of money appear to have been given for the establishment of a grammar school in Ormskirk, and in 1612 a set of orders were made by the Chancery Court of Lancashire, establishing the school under 24 governors, a number subsequently reduced to 15. The various benefactions which the school has at different times received have been laid out in the purchase of land, and now produce a gross income of about 110*l.* a year, which is less by nearly 20*l.* than the income in 1827, when the original Charity Commissioners visited Ormskirk. The trustees then displayed, and according to report still display, very little interest in the welfare of the school, practically leaving it to be looked after by the vicar of Ormskirk, who is trustee *ex officio*, and by another clergyman in the neighbourhood.

The general system of the school is classical, Latin being regularly taught to the elder boys (at present two-thirds of the whole number are learning it), but the English and commercial subjects receive their full share of attention, and the school is consequently popular in the town. The richest people send their sons to boarding schools, or by rail to day schools in Liverpool; some among the poorer commercial class, and especially the Roman Catholics, resort to elementary schools, public and private; but the great bulk of the tradespeople and minor professional men of the town, whose population is 6,426, and a certain number of the farmers in the vicinity, use the grammar school, permitting their boys to remain till 14 or sometimes 15 years of age. Six or eight are day boarders. Ten years ago the school was free, except a charge for fire money, and the trustees experienced a good deal of opposition when they imposed fees. The present size of the school sufficiently proves that the step was a wise one. The fee paid is proportioned to the boy's stage of advancement; the average paid by each scholar is, according to the master's report, 3*l.* 15*s.* a year.

The school building was enlarged a twelvemonth before my visit, and is now sufficiently large for the number of boys, neat, and well ventilated by means of gratings in the floor. There is a good sized playground close by, and the head master rents a cricket field. Unfortunately the approach to the school up a lane and through a yard is not good; the master thinks it injures his boarding establishment. Otherwise the site is satisfactory.

I examined the boys by papers and *vivâ voce*. In Latin eight were taken on Cornelius Nepos, which they had been reading in class; they construed in rather a heavy and clumsy way, but seemed to have been carefully taught. The Latin grammar of the junior boys was very fair, as was also English grammar and geography, although there was a notable want of vivacity about their answering. Four boys did papers in elementary

geometry, and three in algebra, both sets creditably. Seventeen others took papers in arithmetic, and of these ten did well, the rest moderately. They were generally accurate, but not quick or acute. The head master struck me as a skilful and energetic teacher, and the fact that the performances of his boys were not more brilliant is no doubt to be attributed to the natural dulness of children in this part of Lancashire, a dulness which is too remarkable to escape the notice of any one who examines its schools. On the whole the state of the school is satisfactory, as it is certainly creditable to the head master, whose exertions appear to have earned the respect that they deserve. It is much to be wished that the trustees took more interest in the welfare of the school than they appear to have done for many years past. Probably the board ought to contain more residents.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 109, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By order of Chancery Court of County Palatine of Lancaster, 28th September 1612, sundry benefactions amounting to 136*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* given by Henry Ascroft and others for grammar school were settled in trust for that purpose. Other benefactions of 100*l.* from Jas. Fletcher in 1657, 50*l.* for an usher from Elizabeth Cooper in 1686, and from other persons in subsequent years. The whole expended in purchase of cottages and land. Deeds kept in vestry.

School Property.—Consists now (1867) of 7 cottages and 11 a. 3 r. 16 p. (statutable acreage); annual income 114*l.* gross, 72*l.* net, all applied to the school, besides house and school-room.

Buildings good. Master's house adapted for reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For maintenance of a Free Grammar School at Ormskirk.

Government and Masters.—24 governors originally, reduced by decree of Duchy Court of Lancaster, 4th May 1639, to 15, including Earl of Derby (hereditary), who may act by deputy, and vicar of Ormskirk, *ex-officio*: the rest residents within the parish; appoint two of their number annually as collectors to manage property; appoint and dismiss head master, and exercise general control over management of school. Vacancies in the trust filled by remaining governors electing.

Head master must be a member of Church of England. Allowed to take eight or 10 boarders. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, from fees 290*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—75, sons of professional men, clergymen, tradespeople, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles. About one-sixth dine in head master's house. Pay 4*l.* for general work; those under 10 pay 3*l.* French, extra 2*l.* Drawing, 2*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders—Three, in head master's house; four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction 36 guineas under 10 years of age, 40 guineas above 10; average bill 40*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room 406 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a little.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified by omitting some subjects at desire of parents and teaching others not included in the regular course. Boys who wish it may come at night for an hour and a half to prepare lessons with master's assistance. 65 receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

School should be examined yearly by an Oxford and a Cambridge graduate. Has not been examined for last two or three years. Prizes formerly given by governors, discontinued.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last very rare, by head master only, and in school. The senior boy, as monitor, may inflict small fines.

Playground half an acre close to school, and cricket field of two acres hired by master. Bounds prescribed. Boys walk in the country with a master. Drilling not cared for by parents and given up.

School course calculated to prepare boys for middle class examinations.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. All lessons prepared out of school except by a few of the youngest boys and those who learn Latin. School work 6 hours daily. An hour sometimes given for cricket on Wednesday afternoon if fine.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School are order taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Cotton broker.	Boys lowest in School - 1	Shoemaker.
„ „ 2	Do.	„ „ 2	Farmer.
„ „ 3	Actuary of Savings Bank.	„ „ 3	Farmer.
		„ „ 4	Grocer.
„ „ 4	Brewer, &c.	„ „ 5	Brewer, &c.
„ „ 5	Farmer.	„ „ 6	Do. do.
„ „ 6	Do.	„ „ 7	Farmer.
„ „ 7	Bookseller.	„ „ 8	Quarter-master.
„ „ 8	Shoemaker.	„ „ 9	Draper.
„ „ 9	Farmer.	„ „ 10	Do.
„ „ 10	Surgeon.		

From distances up to five miles from the School.

BOARDERS.

The three boarders are sons of a gentleman, a wool-merchant, and a farmer.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	65	2	—	30	13	5	½	—	2½	Bible. Genesis and 20 chap. of Exodus.
Latin - -	36	2	free	13	13	5	½	—	2½	Lat. Gram.; Arn. Lat. Comp.; Corn. Nepos
French - -	8	1	£2	8	13	5	½	1	2½	Hall's Fr. Course; Perrin's Fr. Tables.
Arithmetic	78	4	—	12	13	10	½	1	6	Oram's and Colenso's Arith. (all).
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	14	5	½	1	2½	Surfaces and solids.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	1	—	10	14	5	1	1	5	Algebra and Euclid 1st Book.
History - -	74	3	—	20	13	4	½	—	2	Collier's Great Events of History.
Geography -	78	3	—	26	13	2	½	—	1	Anderson's Geography
English Grammar.	78	3	—	26	13	2	½	—	1	Lennie's Grammar, &c.
English Literature.	20	1	—	20	13	5	½	—	2½	
English Composition.	60	2	—	24	13	2	½	—	1	- - - -
Reading	78	4		Same as History.						- - - -
Writing - -	78	3								
Music - -	4 boarders.									
Drawing -	16	1								

Subject.	Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas, 1864.
		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	35	11 years.	5	½ hour.	—	2½	Bible. St. Matthew's Gospel.							
Latin - -	23		5		—	2½	Lat. Gram.; Henry's 1st Book.							
French - -														
Arithmetic	22		10		1	6	Oram's and Colenso's Arith.; Frac., Propor. to the end of Inter.	13	10			1	6	First 4 rules (simp. and comp.)
Mensuration and Surveying.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.														
History - -	30		5		—	2½	Collier's Brit. Hist., from Roman invasn. to end of Plantag.	14	10	5	½ hour.	—	2½	Brit. Hist., from Rome inclusive to Norman Conq.
Geography -	34		2		—	1	Anderson's Geography	18	9	2		—	1	No Text Book.
English Grammar.	34		2		—	1	Lennie's Grammar -	18	9	2		—	1	Lennie's Grammar.
English Literature.														
English Composition.	34		2		—	1								
Reading	Same as History.						- - - -	4	7	10		—	3	Nelson's New No. 4. Reading Book.
Writing - -														
Music - -														
Drawing -														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Lord Skelmersdale, Lathom House.
Rev. J. T. Wareing, Lathom.
R. Wareing, Solicitor, Ormskirk.
W. Laix, Surgeon, do.
J. Robinson, Draper, do.
W. Welsby, Solicitor, do.
Rev. W. Wannop, Burscough.
Rev. J. A. Kershaw, Lathom.
C. J. Webb, Esq., Scarisbrick.
Rev. J. Hollingsworth, Skelmersdale.
S. Roper, Steward, Lathom.
Rev. O. H. L. Penryhn, Bickerstaffe.
J. Shawe, Coal Proprietor, Scarisbrick.

Ex officio:
The Earl of Derby and the Vicar of Ormskirk for the time being.

Head Master:

Robert W. A. Scott, M.A.

PENWORTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Penwortham is an agricultural parish on the southern bank of the Ribble, immediately to the south-west of Preston. Its grammar school, founded by Christopher Walton in A. D. 1552, has always been held in the township of Hutton, near the centre of the parish, and is now, to distinguish it from the branch schools, usually called the Hutton grammar school. Its revenues having greatly increased, even under a wasteful system of long leases, the trustees applied in A.D. 1823, to the Chancery Court of Lancashire for a scheme to regulate the application of the funds. They had then been already in the habit of making grants to two elementary schools in the parish, although the old grammar school was in a state of not more than moderate efficiency. The chancery scheme permitted them to continue and extend this practice, and in virtue of this permission they now support, besides the grammar school in Hutton, eight elementary schools, viz., one for boys and one for girls in the township of Penwortham, the same in the township of Longton, the same in the township of Farrington, a mixed school for boys and girls in the township of Howick, and a girls' school in the township of Hutton. To the masters and mistresses of these schools salaries are paid amounting to about 333*l.* a year, and to the Hutton grammar school masters about 300*l.* As the gross revenue is nearly 1,000*l.*, the net between 800*l.* and 900*l.*, the grammar school does not receive more than one third of the income of the foundation, and as the great majority of the grammar school boys leave at 11 to 12 years of age, having received only elementary instruction, not over one sixth or one eighth of the whole income is spent on superior education. Books are provided free of charge in all the schools.

II. The grammar school, as has been said, stands in Hutton township, between three and four miles from Preston. Thirty or forty years ago it was a boarding school of some note, to which the sons of the lesser gentry and the clergy used to resort for a classical education. Now the head master is forbidden to receive boarders; his house, indeed, is not fitted for them, and the school is used only by the children of the neighbouring farmers, labourers, and village tradesmen, some of whom come to learn their letters, the foundation deed providing that the "Absay" shall be taught, and most of whom leave before they are 13 years of age. The school building is pretty good; it consists of two rooms, one on the ground floor, in which the grammar school boys are taught, sufficiently large, but by no means cheerful; and another upstairs (approached by an external stair) used as a girls' classroom, and not well ventilated. There is a fairly good playground.

There are three masters in the Hutton school; of whom the head receives 200*l.*, the second 80*l.*, and the third 15*l.* per annum. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, so that no teacher has any interest in the school's prosperity. Of the two functions

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

which it discharges, that of an elementary school for the township and a grammar school for the whole parish, the latter is discharged with no great vigour or success. No Greek is taught; no mathematics; no French; no natural science; no drawing. Latin is given to a few of the elder boys, but they seldom go far enough to get much benefit from the study. The Church Catechism is enforced upon all children; and I was told that if Dissenters objected they would be required to submit or to go. Whether any ever had objected it was difficult to ascertain. The Protestant Dissenters of the neighbourhood are mostly Wesleyans or Primitive Methodists, who usually make no difficulty about the Catechism; but there also are some Roman Catholics in the parish, and it is hardly to be supposed that they submit.

On the day of my visit 58 boys were present out of the 70 on the books. I was told that the most advanced had left before Midsummer, and that the school might therefore make a less favourable impression than it would otherwise have done. The impression which it did make was not exactly a bad one, but it was by no means so good as one might have expected to receive in a place enjoying such considerable revenues. Three boys only had gone far enough in Latin to make it worth while to examine them, which I did in Jacob's Reader. One (aged 11) of the three was evidently a boy of parts, and did very well; the other two were passable. The highest class, consisting of boys of 10 to 12 or 13 years of age, passed a pretty good examination in geography, history, and English grammar, and reflected some credit on the head master, by whom they had been taught. Twelve of them did a paper in arithmetic very fairly, considering that their average age was only 11. The junior classes were for the most part respectable, but the whole of their work was tame, and they did not seem to have been taught with much vigour or much skill. It is fair to say, however, that boys in this part of Lancashire are more than usually stupid and slow, and that these boys in particular, being unaccustomed to examinations, seemed a good deal frightened. The attendance, moreover, as in all free schools, is extremely irregular.

After seeing the Hutton grammar school I visited four of the eight elementary schools which the foundation supports. One of these is the Hutton girls' school, held in a room immediately over the grammar school. Forty-three girls were present. The room was too small for the number and disagreeably hot. The girls were mostly under 11, a mill which has been recently set up in the neighbourhood taking them away earlier than formerly. They read and spelt well, but were below the mark in arithmetical notation, and not strong in arithmetic generally. A second branch school, situated at Howick, a hamlet between Hutton and Penwortham township, has a small endowment of its own, 20*l.* a year, which the Penwortham trustees supplement by paying 35*l.* to the master, together with sums for books, firing, and cleaning. Sixty-five children are on the books, though the room cannot comfortably accommodate more than 35. The school contains both

boys and girls. The performances of the children, who learn only the elementary subjects, were inferior to what one finds in a fair National school. Besides these, I saw and examined the two schools in Penwortham township, held respectively in the upper and lower rooms of the same building, both rooms being much too small for the number of children. In the girls' school (72 on the books) the reading and spelling were very fair; arithmetic was quite elementary. In the boys' school (72 on the books, 33 present) reading was pretty good, though inferior to that of the girls'; spelling fair; arithmetic passable, some boys proving unable to take down easy sums from dictation. Taken altogether these branch schools struck me as somewhat below the level of National or British schools similarly placed, partly, no doubt, because they are uninspected. In all the eight not only is instruction given gratis but books and firing are paid for out of the charity funds, and in all the attendance is most irregular. Neither into them nor into the grammar school at Hutton are any children, except those of Penwortham parish, admitted.

It will be understood that the whole result of this superb endowment, the largest in Lancashire after that of Manchester grammar school, is to give an indifferent elementary education to the children of one parish (whose population is 5,488), and a faintly classical education to about ten of them yearly. The inhabitants are so far better off than those of other parishes that the abundance of schools brings education nearer to every one's door; but, on the other hand, this education is probably not so good, and is not given in as good schoolrooms, as in parishes where it is supplied by Privy Council schools. Thus the benefit of the charity is enjoyed less by the poor than by the landowners and employers of labour, who are relieved from the necessity which would otherwise devolve on them of supporting a Government school by their subscriptions. It is evident that something more ought to be effected than is now effected by this foundation of 1,000*l.* a year; and one or two among the trustees, with some of whom I had the pleasure of conversing on the subject, felt this, and were anxious to consider what could be done to apply the money to better purpose. The changes which ought to be made are probably these:—

(1.) The elementary schools ought all of them to be placed under Goverment inspection.

(2.) The payments made to them ought to be diminished, and a larger part of the revenue appropriated to the grammar school.

(3.) Moderate fees ought to be imposed both in the grammar and the elementary schools.

(4.) Extra-parochial children ought to be admitted to all schools.

(5.) New schoolhouses ought to be erected for several of the elementary schools.*

* So far as I could judge the school at Howick might with advantage be made a school for infants only, as the elder children could perfectly well walk to the schools Huatton or Penwortham.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(6.) The most promising children from the elementary schools ought to be promoted to the central grammar school, and receive a free education there.

(7.) As the number of persons in the parish who desire a superior education for their children is not large, not sufficient to keep the grammar school staff employed, it would be well to spend some money in erecting a hostel, where board, lodging, and education might be offered to the sons of farmers at from 25*l.* to 35*l.* a year. There is a very great want of good schools for farmers in this part of the country, and no foundation can better afford to try the experiment of attracting them than this of Penwortham. The education offered should be plain and sound; but Latin, and chemistry, as well as French, might be taught to all those whose parents desired it. The fee for day boys need not exceed 4*l.* or 5*l.* per annum.

(8.) As the foundation has always served girls as well as boys, it might be proper to establish a superior school for girls, similar to the boys' grammar school, and to erect a house for the mistress in which boarders might be received. The daughters of Lancashire farmers are now worse educated, if that be possible, than their sons.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 194. A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment of Christopher Walton, 22 September 1552, who gave houses and land in townships of Kirkham, Kellamergh, and Preston, then let at rents amounting to four marks and twopence, for maintenance of a master. No trace of any property at Kellamergh. Besides above-mentioned property, other lands in townships of Longton and Hutton, given by Christopher Walton and John Walton, his heir. Deeds in custody of solicitors to school.

School Property.—Chiefly let on leases for various terms, some in perpetuity (both building and other leases). Total rental on average of five years preceding 1865 was 966*l.* gross, 788*l.* net. In 1867, 997*l.* 15*s.* gross, about 867*l.* net, besides interest on balance at bankers, school, master's house, and 2 a. 3 r. 9 p. of land at Hutton, school and premises at Farington, and school and premises as well as Sunday School at Penwortham. Net sum applied to boys and girls schools at Hutton about 370*l.* A slight increase of income possible from appropriation of land at Preston for building purposes.

Buildings and site of Hutton School good.

Objects of Trust.—To teach young children the "Absay, catechism, primer, accidence pervely," and to other scholars grammar; children dwelling in parish of Penworthan to pay nothing, except cockpence twice a year. (Deed of Foundation.) A central school for classical and elementary learning to be maintained at Hutton, and to be free to children dwelling in parish of Penwortham, cockpennies being abolished; also branch schools free for whole parish of Penwortham at Penwortham, Longton, Howick, and Farington, under superintendence of head master of Hutton School. (Scheme A.D. 1823.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The absay, catechism, primer, accidence pervely, and grammar. (Deed of Foundation.) Classics and elementary learning. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery of County Palatine of Lancaster, 19 September 1823.

Twelve trustees, residing within parish, appointed by four surviving trustees, with counsel of the two churchwardens, manage property by their agents; audit accounts annually, appoint and dismiss masters, (the master of Hutton School for "reasonable" cause,) examine schools, and exercise control over instruction and discipline.

Head master must be member of Church of England. Holds no other office. Is not allowed to take boarders.

State of Hutton School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 200*l.*, besides house and garden. Second master's income 80*l.*, third master [dismissed at Midsummer 1867] 30*l.*, mistress 35*l.* [raised to 40*l.* at Midsummer 1867], assistant mistress 7*l.* 16*s.* All appointed and paid by trustees.

Day Scholars.—83, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, only five over 14, from distances up to five miles; taught gratuitously. Do not attend on Sunday.

The average age of scholars reduced, and attendance fallen off, as number of mills has increased in neighbourhood.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School divided into classical and non-classical departments. Religious instruction in Catechism and Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers. Eight children learn Latin, one Greek, one French. Book-keeping taught as required. Head master spends four days a week in the school, and examines all classes from time to time.

Promotion at master's discretion.

Examinations conducted by trustees. Prizes given for attendance, good conduct, and progress.

Punishment: caning, for neglect of work, playing truant, falsehood, and immorality.

Playground 22 by 34 yards, close to school. A small library.

School-time 43 or 44 weeks per annum. Study 29 hours in summer, and 25 hours in winter per week. English grammar and geography lessons prepared, and language exercises written out of school. An interval of 10 or 15 minutes in middle of morning and afternoon school.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School	1	Land Agent.	Boys lowest in School	1	Labourer.
„	2	Police Officer.	„	2	Do.
„	3	Wine and Spirit Dealer.	„	3	Do.
„	4	Brewer.	„	4	Do.
„	5	Land Agent.	„	5	Do.
„	6	Wine and Spirit Dealer.	„	6	Do.
„	7	Hand-loom Weaver.	„	7	Do.
„	8	Factory Operative.	„	8	Do.
„	9	Small Farmer.	„	9	Do.
„	10	Do.	„	10	Do.

All resident in the parish, at distances varying from a few yards to nearly five miles.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive of Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive of Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	45	Y. 10	Bible daily; Ch. Cat. wkly.	H.	—	H. 2½	*First* Lesson read daily. Ch. Catechism every Friday afternoon.	25	Y. 9	N. T. daily.	H.	—	H. 2½	*Second* Lesson read daily. Ch. Catechism every Friday afternoon.	25	Y. 6	—	H. —	—	H. —	All who can learn Catechism.
Greek - -	1	1	—	1	15	½	2	4	Xenophon's Anabasis, 2 and 3 Bks.; Arnold's Gk. Prose Composition, Part I.															
Latin - -	8	3	—	1	15	2	½	2	4	Virgil, 5 Eclogues; Whittaker's Lat. Exercises; Cæsar 2 Bks.	4	11	4	½	4	8	Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I. 2nd Division Ellis's Lat. Exercises.	3	10	4	½	4	8	Jacob's Latin Reader, Part I. Introductory Lessons; Arnold's 1st Latin Book.
French - -	1	1	—	1	15	1	½	1	1	Perrin's Fables; Merlet's Exercises.														
Arithmetic -	73	separately	—	16	12½	Dly. 2 hrs. in the aft.	Dly.	9	Arithmetic taught separately to this Division. Colenso's chiefly used.	33	8	4	½	—	9	Arithmetic taught separately to this Division. Irish Nat. Sch. Arithmetic chiefly ussd.	24	6	Twice every day.	1	—	9	Simple and Compound Rules taught on the Black Board.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Taught as required.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
			Y.		H.	H.		H		Y.		H.	H.		H		H.		H.	H.		H.	
Book-keeping	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nesbitt's Book used, and the class goes out to survey land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	—	8	12	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	
History	45	2	16	12½	2	½	—	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	29	10	5	½	—	2½	Gleig's Sch. Series Hist. of England.
Geography	45	2	16	12½	Classical Scholars once a week, the rest daily.	½	—	—	Gleig's Geography, both General and of the British Empire.	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	29	10	5	½	—	2½	Compendium of Geog. of Irish Nat. Board.
English Grammar.	45	—	16	12½	Ditto	½	—	—	Sullivan's Eng. Grammar.	13	Dly.	—	—	—	Dly.	Eng. Grammar of Irish Nat. Board.	16		5	½	—	2½	McLeod's Outlines
Reading	All	—	16	12¾	Dly.	½	—	5	History of England	33	Dly.	½	—	—	2½	Gleig's Hist. of England, 3rd Bk. of S. P. C. K., also of Irish Nat. Board.	Uncertain.		Learning.				Alphabet; Monosyllables.
Writing	64	—	—	—	Dly.	½	—	2½															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	516	10	8
Rents received	935	8	10
Bankers' interest	7	19	3
	£1,459	18	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Law expenses, &c.	21	1	2
Tenants' dinners, &c.	7	14	7½
Repairs, &c.	81	13	7½
Teachers' (salaries)	648	3	0
„ (coals)	30	0	0
Books, prizes, &c.	36	8	9
Property tax	15	19	1½
Rates	5	10	3
Rent (right of way)	1	0	0
Washing, cleaning, &c.	2	18	0
Printing and advertising	1	16	8
Agency (4*l.* per cent. on rents received)	37	8	4½
Postage, &c.	1	9	3
Gig hire	1	10	0
Howick Trust	2	0	0
Bankers, cheque book, &c.	1	6	5
J. S. (Commission)	2	10	6
Balance	561	9	0
	£1,459	18	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

John Gorst, Esq., Preston.
William Boardman, Cotton Spinner, Farington House, Penwortham.
William Bashall, Cotton Spinner, Farington Lodge, do.
Frederick Earnshaw Marshall, Esq., Penwortham Hall.
William Bashall, junr., Cotton Spinner, Farington Lodge.
William Adam Hulton, Esq., Hurst Grange, Penwortham.
Rev. Robert Atherton, Rawstorne, Balderston.
John Cooper, Cotton Spinner, The Oaks, Penwortham.
Thomas Norris, Esq., Howick House, Penwortham.
Joseph Walker, Attorney, Penwortham.
Rev. Lawrence Preston, Penwortham.

Clerks to Trustees:

Messrs. Garlick Park & Sykes Penwortham.

Head Master:

Rev. John Ketton, M.A., Cambridge.

Pilkington.—Stand Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Stand or Whitefield is an irregular village, about four miles from Manchester, of which it is virtually an outlying suburb, on the road to Bury. Apparently from its very foundation in the reign of Charles II. it has been in the hands of Protestant Nonconformists, and the mastership has usually been held by the minister of a Unitarian chapel erected upon the school land a long time ago.

At present the master is not minister of this chapel; he is, however, a Unitarian minister, and all the trustees are Unitarians; but children of all denominations are admitted to the school, and no religious instruction is given, save to the boarders. About half the day scholars belong to the Church of England, and one only is a Unitarian. The income of the foundation being small, some 35*l.* a year, the master's income is chiefly derived from his boarders. He has no assistant, but visiting masters come for French and drawing, Three boys are taught free; they are appointed by the master on the application of the parents. There is, he tells me, never more than one applicant for each vacancy.

The schoolroom was erected, about four years ago, by the congregation of the adjoining chapel; it is large enough for 30 scholars, neat, and well ventilated. Above it is another classroom used as a Sunday school.

The parents of most of the scholars being Manchester business men desire a commercial education only, and remove their boys at 14. Hence, no Greek is taught, and Latin at present to six only out of the whole number of 18, one-half of whom are boarders. Four were reading Virgil, and construed fairly, considering their age (15 to 13) and their timidity under examination. Several did respectably in elementary algebra, and ten (average age 13) were pretty good in arithmetic. In history, geography, and English grammar, the elder boys answered intelligently, and showed a good knowledge, while the younger ones could do hardly anything. The spelling, except that of two or three of the senior boys, was indifferent.

The teaching seemed to me to have been intelligent, and the boys to be interested by it, although they were not quick or smart in their work.

The neighbourhood of Manchester with its great schools will not permit this little grammar school to attain any high position as a place of literary or scientific instruction, but as a preparatory classical and commercial school for boys too young to be sent all the way into the city, it discharges a very useful function, and is likely to become more important if the population of the suburb in which it stands continues to increase.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvi. 237, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 11 and 12 April 1688, a house, and 4½ acres of land at Whitefield, which had been given by Henry Siddall by will and deed in 1668 for some pious use, were conveyed to trustees for maintenance of a school. In consideration of the building of a boarding house, part of the premises let on lease for 99 years from 1789; and subsequently the whole land, except the school premises and chapel built on part of the land, demised for 71 years from 1817, at rent of 30*l.* Trustees empowered to resume possession of school, cottage, and premises at six months' notice, rent of remainder being reduced to 23*l.*

School Property.—Annual income (1866), gross 36*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, applied to school 35*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Objects of Trust.—For a master to teach a grammar school for inhabitants of township of Pilkington, and to teach young children to read English. (Deed 1688.)

Government and Masters.—To be six trustees, three survivors to appoint to vacancies. Present trustees Unitarians.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade. But three boys have gone to University in last five years.

Masters.—Master a Unitarian minister, B.A.

Day Scholars.—10, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, from distances up to two miles; pay 12*l.* 12*s.* for general work. Three on foundation pay 1*l.* French, German, and drawing extra, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drilling 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine, in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 35*l.* under 14 years of age, 40*l.* above that age. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills, highest 58*l.*, lowest 41. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 417 feet per boy. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. No record kept of numbers learning each subject, or of time devoted to it. No religious instruction, nor prayers except for boarders. School open to all denominations.

Prizes given by half-year's marks.

Punishments: lines, and occasionally corporal.

Playground close to school, open to all. Drilling taught as part of the system.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours a week in summer, 25 in winter. Lessons learnt chiefly in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Samuel Robinson, Esq., Wilmslow.
Mark Philips, Esq., Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., Kensington Palace Gardens, London.
Simeon Farrar, Manufacturer, Stand.
Robert Needham Philips, Esq., M.P., The Park, near Manchester.
John Wm. Philips, Esq., B.A., Heybridge, Staffordshire.
John Grundy, Merchant, Wolstenholme Hall, Rochdale.
Samuel Kay, Solicitor, Manchester.
Robt. Philips Grey, Esq., F.G.S., Manchester.

Secretary to Trustees:

Robt. N. Philips, Esq., M.P.

Head Master:

John Davies, B.A.

PRESCOT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Nothing seems to be known respecting the foundation of this school, but it certainly existed before the year 1600, when one of the pieces of land now belonging to it was given for the support of its schoolmaster. It is governed by a body of trustees, composed of the trustees of the town charities generally, and of a body termed the schoolwardens, who are elected annually, but are virtually almost permanent, it being the practice to re-elect outgoing members. This constitution rests on custom only, the school having no statutes, and never having been dealt with by the Court of Chancery. It seems a good one, since the board is partly elective, but as a matter of fact one does not find that the trustees, although not indifferent to the school, have of late years been able to do much for it.* It is now in a very unsatisfactory state, yet they have taken no steps even to get a new building erected. An increase in the income, but, as I was told, not a large one, may be expected in the next few years.

When the Charity Commission visited Prescot in 1828, the school contained about 40 free boys,† who learnt the elementary subjects only, a few day scholars, who paid a fee, and a very few boarders, who were taught in the master's own home. He seems to have had no usher. Since then, but at what precise date no one could tell me (some said about 10 or 15 years ago), the school was divided into two departments, which have since been managed as distinct schools by masters practically independent of one another. The lower school receives the children of the mechanics, publicans, and poorest shopkeepers of Prescot, to the number of about 60, giving them instruction gratis‡ in reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with some little geography and grammar. It serves in fact for the National school of the place, there being no National nor other inspected school within a mile and a half or more. The upper school professes to teach classics and mathematics, and is used by a few sons of the upper class of tradespeople. It is restricted to 12 foundationers and 20 other scholars; lately the average attendance has not exceeded 12. Foundationers pay 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, others 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The rooms wherein these two departments are respectively taught adjoin one another, and communicate by a door, through which the head master can pass when he pleases. The two sets of boys, however, do not mingle; there are no promotions from the lower

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* The scholars are, as a matter of form, admitted by the governors, who are supplied with cards which they distribute to the applicants.

† The Charity Commission do not mention the presence of girls in the school, but I was told that formerly, apparently within the last 20 or 30 years, they were in the habit of coming.

‡ 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter is charged, but as materials are supplied free, this can hardly be called a school fee.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school to the higher, and the lower school teacher, who comes from a Government training college, is left by the head master pretty much to himself.

The situation of the schoolhouse, in a street, and with only a small bit of ground round it for a playground, is far from good, nor are its rooms satisfactory. The larger room, in which the lower school meets, is about 35 feet by 20, and then scarcely large enough for 60 boys, though the roof is fairly high and the ventilation passable. The smaller room is 35 feet by 12; its long and narrow shape would make it very inconvenient as a class-room, if the upper school, for the teaching of which it is used, had its full number of boys. Both apartments are cheerless, and are, or at least look, dirty. There is no master's house; the present master lives in lodgings, and consequently takes no boarders.

On the day of my visit 46 boys were present in the lower school.* Their arithmetic was tolerable (methods clumsy), spelling poor, reading passable, writing indifferent, geography sufficiently meagre.

In the upper school six boys only were to be found. Two, who were in an easy Latin reading book, translated far from well. They tried an arithmetic paper, but made very little of it; their English grammar and geography were very weak; and their behaviour and demeanour gave me an unfavourable opinion of the discipline maintained by the head master. The school seems for some time past to have been handled with little energy. Various causes are assigned by the governors and master for its present depressed state. Prescot is a lifeless place, depending for support chiefly on the watchmaking trade, which is said to have been doing ill lately. It is not very far from Liverpool, and most of the well-to-do people (who are few) send their sons to school there either as weekly boarders or as day scholars. The school is despised as a charity school, and the proximity of the lower school, with its rough boys, makes respectable parents unwilling to send their sons even to the upper school. That the school is unpopular cannot be denied; but it is unpopular not only among the richer but also among persons of the poorer commercial class, who support several private schools in the town and neighbourhood, when they might get an education much cheaper at the grammar school.

The present system of keeping the school divided into two departments, separate, yet in close proximity, is objectionable on many grounds, and ought plainly to be abolished. A new elementary school should be established, and placed under Government inspection—if it had not been for this endowment, there must have been such a school in Prescot long ago—and the whole revenue of the foundation might then be devoted to the maintenance of a commercial and classical grammar school, which,

* Attendance is stated, as usually in free schools, to be very irregular.

though it would not receive boys whose education was to last till 17, since such boys had better go to Liverpool, might provide good teaching in arithmetic, Latin, French, mathematics, and natural science for those who remain till 14 or 15, and desire to learn all or any of these subjects. The appointment of the second master ought probably to be vested in the head master; a new schoolhouse ought to be erected, and it is to be wished that the governors should exercise more control over the school than they appear to have done for some time past. The number of foundationers seems to be larger than the funds of the school can at present bear.

There are charities of considerable value in Prescot, some of which are said to be of very questionable service to the town. Those for apprentice premiums are frequently not applied for, and can't be of much use, since masters are willing enough to take lads with no premium. Sometimes, I was told, it is found advisable to give the apprentice fee in clothes to the boy, to prevent his father from taking the money and getting the master to receive the boy without a premium.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 219, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain.

School formerly supported by voluntary gifts, mulcts and fines, rents reserved on houses built on the waste, and interest of monies called "the stocks." Two thirds of a field of 2¼ acres (large measure of eight yards to the perch) left in 1600 by Richard Hawarden for use of free school, charged with yearly payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor. Two acres of land purchased in 1755 for 148*l.*; of which 50*l.* formed part of the old school stock, 50*l.* was a legacy from John Alcock in 1653, and 48*l.* was part of a sum received under the will of Ellen Siddall. A site for school given by B. T. Eccleston in 1759, on which building erected by subscription. A farm of 19 acres (large measure) granted in 1762 by William Lorton to grammar school trustees and others, to pay 12*l* yearly for other purposes, and apply the surplus to the school. 100*l.* left by John Wyke for the school and other purposes. 200*l.* left in 1815 by Rev. Samuel Sewell for grammar school. No deeds.

School Property.—Premises formerly used as a school, small rents from houses in Prescot amounting to 4*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum, dividends of stock purchased with Sewell's legacy, and a share of other parish charity funds, including 4*l.* 10*s.* a year as interest on Wyke's legacy, besides school, which is repaired out of general funds. Building unsuitable.

Average annual income for five years preceding 1865 was 143*l.* gross, 130*l.* net. In 1864 income was 170*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* gross, of which 132*l.* applied to school purposes.

Objects of Trust.—School originally for benefit of the whole of "Prescot parish side," long confined to township of Prescot.

For teaching poor children of the township (purchase deed 1755). For teaching poor children of the township in the grammar school at Prescot (Lorton's deed). For instructing poor children of the parish (Wyke's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and other learning (Lorton's deed). The English tongue, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and mechanics (Wyke's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Prescot charities, viz., the vicar, the steward of the manor, the coroner, the treasurer of the charities, and the Four

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Men of Prescot, elected at general vestry, are trustees of the school; they, and four school wardens also elected by the vestry, make regulations from time to time, appoint treasurer and secretary to manage property, appoint and dismiss master, nominate boys, regulate studies and discipline, and examine school half-yearly.

Head master must be clergyman of Church of England. Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred. May not hold any other preferment. Allowed to take 20 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Upper school, semi-classical; lower school, non-classical; both, in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives annual stipend of 130*l.* from endowment, and about 36*l.* from fees; appoints and pays assistant.

Day Scholars.—[In first half-year of 1867, 84.] About a dozen usually in upper school, sons of professional men and tradespeople; rest in lower school, sons of artizans, &c.; required to attend church or other place of worship on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission required to be able to read.

Upper school classified by classics, lower school by arithmetic. All learn Church Catechism. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion by general intelligence and attention. Examination half-yearly by trustees.

Punishments: impositions, and corporal in school.

A very small playground close to school. Drilling taught in lower school.

One boy goes to Cambridge in the year.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Rev. L. W. Sampson, Vicar of Prescot.
James Galloway, Esq., Solicitor, do.
Edmund Ward, Esq., Solicitor, do.
Samuel Peed, Esq., Solicitor, Cambridge.
Edward Draper, Esq., Solicitor, Prescot.
William Daniel, senr., Esq., do.
William Mercer, Assistant Overseer.

Schoolwardens:

Charles Brotherton Johnson, Watchmaker, Prescot.
Frederic Green, Shipowner, Prescot.
James Woods, Currier, do.
Charles Wycherley, Grocer, do.

Ex officio:

The Trustees of the Prescot Charities, viz.,—
The Vicar.
The Steward of the Manor.
The Coroner.
The Treasurer of the Charities.
The Four Men of Prescot.

Secretary to Trustees:

Charles Caldwell, Prescot.

Head Master:

Rev. Charles J. S. Walker, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Preesall-with-Hackensall Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Preesall is a township at the mouth of the Wyre, over against the seaport of Fleetwood. It is an out-of-the-way place, and its school seems to have been much neglected for many years. The endowment is a rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on lands belonging to a neighbouring proprietor, who is patron of the school, and the only person standing in the place of a trustee to it. The building was erected in 1695; it contains one class-room, 25 feet by 14 by 6½ feet, to the top of the vertical wall. The windows are small, and the room is dark, ill ventilated, bare, and generally wretched. There is no master's house.

On the day of my visit 40 children were present; 15 of them girls. In winter there are as many as 70. No Latin or mathematics has been taught for a long time; some, however, learn English grammar and geography, and occasionally a little mensuration is given to the elder boys. Children belonging to the township get reading and spelling gratis; paying 5*d.* a week for writing, and 1*d.* additional for arithmetic. About 10 children come from the adjoining township of Stalmine, and pay 2*d.* a week for reading. The attendance, as is usually the case in rural schools, especially when uninspected, is extremely irregular; and the master has no assistance, except what he may get from time to time by setting one of the elder children to look after the younger ones and hear them their A B C.

The educational condition of the scholars was unsatisfactory. Some, and more particularly the girls, read fairly; but in arithmetic they could do scarcely anything; could not even write down figures beyond thousands correctly. Geography had been taught to a few, but it came to nothing. English grammar is taught in winter only, and the children present were not considered fit to be examined in it.

It will be understood that this school, founded as a free grammar school, is not only a place of merely elementary instruction, but, as such, distinctly inferior to most Government schools. The master, who makes only some 33*l.* a year in all out of it, is scarcely to be blamed for not accomplishing more under such discouraging conditions.

It would apparently be desirable to unite the foundation with that of Carter's school in the lower end of Pilling (in Preesall township), less than a mile distant, and to appoint a body of trustees to superintend the joint school. New buildings ought of course to be provided.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 281, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indentures of lease and release, 14 April 1695, Richard Fleetwood conveyed manor of Hackensall and other property to trustees, charged with payment of 20 marks for school, besides certain other payments for charitable objects.

The overplus of the rents to be paid to such persons as should be entitled to the benefits already conferred by the deed.

School Property.—The rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Buildings not suitable. No house.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Maintenance of a free grammar school.

Government and Master.—No trustees. The owner of Hackensall Hall for the time being, who claims to be visitor, appoints and pays master. Keeps school in repair.

Master has no other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Only one. Total income from endowment 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* besides fees.

Day Scholars.—[83 in May 1867.] For fees, see Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Attend Sunday school and church when weather permits.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. No special provision made for religious instruction No prayers used.

The school is never examined. Punishments not used.

No playground.

School open 48 weeks in the year. Children in school 30 hours in the week.

Trustees:

None.

Master:

James Hardman.

Preston Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Nothing is known respecting the origin of the grammar school at Preston, but it may be conjectured that it was endowed in or previous to the time of King Henry the Eighth by some person who entrusted it, as founders often did before the Statute of Uses, to the care of the corporation of the borough. The earliest notice of it is to be found in an old book of municipal records, called "The White Book," wherein we find it ordered, under the date of August 26th, 1612, "that the bailiffs do each pay twenty "marks to the now scholemaster of this towne of Preston in full "payment of his cockpence and wages instead of providing a "bankett at Easter." From this time on there are many entries respecting the "free school,"† to which payments were regularly made from the corporate funds. In 1652 the head master received a salary of 22*l.*, in 1680 of 30*l.* In 1683 it is stated that "children "of foraigne burgesses inhabiting the towne are not free of the "school, but ought to pay what foraigne burgesses have always "paid." In 1663 the leasehold interest for 99 years in a piece of land was given to the school; the corporation subsequently purchased the reversion of this land, and have continued to receive the rents arising from it‡ (which now amount to 46*l.*), and to apply them to the purposes of the school, adding as much to the masters' salaries as they have from time to time thought fit. In the year 1863–64 they paid the head master 100*l.*, the second master 45*l.*, and costs of repairs, cleaning, firing, &c. to the amount of 65*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, in all 210*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Deducting from this 55*l.* 3*s.*, the revenue now derived from the endowment of 1663, the total cost to the town of the school is 155*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

II. The school has at all times been held to be under the control of the mayor and corporation of Preston. At present they manage it by means of a school committee, appointed every year on the 9th of November, and consisting of the mayor, six aldermen, and six common councilmen, one from each ward. This body meets five or six times a year, looks after the financial affairs of the school, and transacts all its ordinary business, presenting its acts to the council to be, as they almost always are, approved and confirmed by it. With the internal management of the school the committee do not usually interfere, thinking it best left to the head master's judgment. Once a year the mayor and corporation go in procession to the school, to be present at the prize-giving; the mayor bearing the chief part of the expense of prize books, and the town clerk, vicar, and other gentlemen also giving special prizes.

† Twice in the seventeenth century it is recorded that head masters were dismissed for taking holy orders, in the fear, no doubt, that they would neglect their scholastic duties.

‡ Part of the land has been sold, and the proceeds invested, the income arising from them being also applied to the school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III. The school buildings, which are in the best part of the town, were erected by private subscription several years ago, and subsequently acquired by the corporation at a price which seems to have been between one third and one half of what they had cost the subscribers. They are both handsome and commodious, including three excellent class-rooms, one of them very large, and all well furnished, besides two or three spare rooms at present unfurnished, and a covered place for play in the basement of the building. At the time of my visit the playground was very small, but since then a good one has been procured, for which a rent of 20*l.* a year, as I am informed, is paid by the corporation. The head master has no official residence; the house which he rents is about seven minutes' walk from the school, and has good accommodation for fifteen boarders.

IV. Instruction in the school seems to have been originally gratuitous, at least for the sons of freemen;* but as there was no foundation deed in existence declaring it "free," and as it has always been considered the private property of the corporation, they found no difficulty in imposing fees upon freemen as well as others. At present the scale of charges is from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* for non-foundationers (besides an extra charge for modern languages and drawing), 2*l.* 2*s.* for foundationers. All sons of freemen are eligible to be admitted on the foundation, but as many of the freemen are too poor to wish to send their sons to such a school, and some others, wealthy shopkeepers for instance, could not with a good grace ask to be excused the higher fee, the number of applicants is not large. At present not more than ten are foundationers. It would probably be better to remodel the rules so as to make a place on the foundation accessible to all boys of ability and slender means, whether or not the sons of freemen, and especially to offer some places to be competed for among the scholars in the Government (elementary) schools of the town. The distinction of freemen and non-freemen is now an artificial one, and no good purpose seems to be served by retaining, as far as respects the school, the preference hitherto accorded to the former. Several school scholarships, each worth 10*l.* a year, and tenable for three years, have quite lately been founded by consolidating small municipal charities, an example which one could wish to see followed in many other places, and an exhibition to the universities has also been established, for which there is reason to expect a good supply of candidates.

V. Twenty or thirty years ago the school was mainly used by boarders and by the persons of the upper classes in Preston and its neighbourhood. The number of its scholars seldom exceeded fifty or sixty,† sometimes sinking much lower, and the curriculum was almost exclusively classical and mathematical. Now, without ceasing to be classical, that is to say, while continuing to prepare

* Cockpence, of course, were paid, as in all the old grammar schools.

† In 1818 the numbers were 40; in 1823 it was 36; in 1835, 49; in 1854 it had risen to 100, but soon afterwards it fell rapidly.

boys for the old universities, it has also become commercial (sending most of its scholars to business at 15 or 16 years of age) and the number of its day scholars has risen to 100. These are the sons not only of the professional men and manufacturers of Preston, but of the better class of shopkeepers and clerks. Some few are sons of the minor shopkeepers, foremen in mills, and innkeepers; but this class for the most part prefers to send its sons to the private academies of the town. No difficulty whatever has been found to arise from the mixture in the school, either of different social classes or of different religious denominations; Jews, as well as Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters, attend freely, and the two latter read the Bible with and receive religious instruction from the head master, himself a clergyman of the Church of England. This instruction is of course unsectarian. The Church of England catechism does not come into the school work, but candidates for confirmation are prepared by the head master. Latin is taught throughout; after a boy has passed through the third form he is allowed, according to the wish of his parents, either to learn Greek or to devote the time which would have been given to it to extra French, mensuration, and book-keeping. There is thus, in fact, a sort of commercial or "modern" department, into which boys intended for business are drafted, while those intended for Oxford or Cambridge, or who mean to matriculate at the University of London, or who aim at professions, pursue a more purely classical course. These latter, the Greek boys, now number 26. The head master declared that they did better, even at arithmetic and French, than the boys in the modern department, and that he would prefer, if he had not to consult the wishes of parents, to make Greek as well as Latin the rule of the school. Having for a short time tried the experiment of dispensing with Latin in the junior classes, he says that he was obliged to give it up, finding that the substituted subjects did not sufficiently discipline the minds of the boys. Besides the head master and drawing master, there are four assistant masters, two of whom are graduates of Cambridge and Oxford respectively; the other two, who undertake the commercial part of the work, being one of them a University of London man, and the other a certificated master from St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

VI. I examined the school vivâ voce and by printed papers in the usual subjects. In the sixth (highest) form, eight boys (average age 16) translated Virgil fluently, and made a creditable attempt at a previously unseen piece of Ovid, given them on paper. In turning English sentences into Latin they were less successful. The fifth form did an unseen piece of Cæsar very fairly, and showed a good knowledge of Latin grammar, especially of the parts of the verbs. The class next below was not quite so good in Latin; the three lowest were all respectable. In French the elder boys wrote good translations of tolerably difficult unseen pieces; they caught the general meaning well, although frequently

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inaccurate in details. Mathematics do not go high; five boys took papers in the first book of Euclid, and three did well; ten had papers in elementary Algebra, and of these five were respectable. In arithmetic the upper half of the school showed up a good deal of plain accurate work, proving that they had been duly drilled in the common rules. But enough did not seem to have been done to give them a knowledge of principles, and a familiarity with the most expeditious methods. The lower and middle classes were tried in spelling by dictation, and history and geography were fair, without being brilliant, throughout the school. The discipline and the tone of the boys generally struck me as very good. Considering that the head master had not been in office long enough to bring the school quite into swing, its educational condition might be pronounced satisfactory, in many points highly creditable. It is not, however, perfect; the head master himself seemed to have been earnest and active, but the teaching in some of the classes is less thorough and less intelligent than one could desire.

VII. On making inquiries among persons of different classes and different denominations in Preston and its neighbourhood, I found a general satisfaction expressed with the way in which the town council have of late years managed the school, as well as with the state and prospects of the school itself under the present head master. Being the oldest of the manufacturing towns, and having been, within the memory of men still living, a sort of local metropolis for North Lancashire, where the neighbouring gentry had houses to which they came every winter, Preston is much more civilized than most of the Lancashire towns, and has been fortunate enough to have a considerable number of residents who have interested themselves in education and befriended the grammar school. To their exertions, as displayed especially in the erection of the new buildings, its prosperity is in great measure owing. At present, despite certain defects which have been pointed out, the school seems to be making a successful attempt to combine a mainly commercial course of instruction, such as most of the townspeople desire, with a high classical course which may prepare the abler boys and the sons of wealthier parents to proceed to the universities. When the universities are cheapened, as it seems likely they will be, the number of boys desiring this higher course will increase. For what is called the "upper middle class" the grammar school now provides well; that which Preston, a town of 100,000 people, seems still to want is a similar public provision for persons somewhat poorer, for the small shopkeepers, clerks, foremen and overlookers in mills or foundries, highly paid artizans, and other such persons, a class which at present is scarcely willing to pay 8*l.* 8*s.* a year, and many of whose members live in the northern and north-eastern suburbs, a mile and a half or even two miles from the grammar school. For their sakes it might be well to plant on this northern verge of the town a branch school, under the management of the corporation and oversight of the head

master of the grammar school, where a good plain education might be provided at fees of from 4*l.* or 5*l.* to 7*l.*, the best boys being from time to time drafted off to the grammar school, where they may have a chance of gaining places on the foundation, perhaps even scholarships and exhibitions.

Preston is one of those towns in which the want of a proper provision for the education of girls, similar to that which exists for boys, forcibly strikes an observer. All my informants agreed in representing the instruction received by the daughters of the poorer middle class to be lamentably meagre and superficial,* and many of them expressed a wish that something could be done to found a school where a sound but plain education should be given at a charge of from 4*l.* to 10*l.*; music and French being considered extras. There are few towns where it would be better worth while than in Preston to try the experiment of establishing such a school under public management.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 321, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Date unknown. Probably founded by Corporation for sons of freemen. Bartholomew Worthington, by codicil, dated 18 December 1663, left leasehold interest (for 99 years) in 1½ acres of land for benefit of school. Freehold of the land purchased by Corporation in 1675. Part of land sold, part let on building leases. Documents in custody of town clerk.

School Property.—Consists of ground rents producing 47*l.* 11*s.* a year, and 7*l.* 4*s.* interest on money. Total income 54*l.* 15*s.*, all applied to school, and supplemented out of Corporation funds to the extent of 155*l.* a year.

Buildings and site good. No master's house.

An exhibition of 40*l.* a year for four years to either University, founded by Thos. Miller, Esq., of Preston, in 1865.

Objects of Trust.—No foundation deed. Sons of freemen of Preston actually admitted.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a Free Grammar School in deed of 1663.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, the Corporation of Preston; appoint head and second master, and admit sons of freemen to the foundation. Leave other matters to management of master.

Head master must be a clergyman, a graduate of one of the Universities. Allowed to take boarders; no limit to numbers. Second master generally the same, and always a member of Church of England. No other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master receives 100*l.* per annum from the Corporation; fees from 2 to 10 guineas from 98 day boys; and takes 12 boarders at 45 or 50 guineas each. Appoints two assistant masters, master of commercial school, drawing master, and writing master, (second master subject to approval of trustees,) and pays them, except 45*l.* to second master from the Corporation. [He also appoints a master of preparatory school.]

* Such observations as I was able to make myself led me to the same conclusion.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—98, including a few day boarders, chiefly between 10 and 16 years old; from distances up to two miles. Nine on foundation, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* for general work; the rest from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*l.*, according to age; French and German, 2*l.* 2*s.* extra; drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12, [17 in 1867,] all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, occasionally twice. Terms for board and instruction from 45 to 50 guineas per annum, according to age. Washing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. School bills, highest, 58*l.*; average, 50*l.*; lowest, 48*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, when full, 860 feet per boy, really about 1,000 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M. Studies, from two to four boys in each.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required on admission.

School classified chiefly by Latin and English; separately for Greek, mathematics, and commercial subjects. In upper school boys choose Greek or commercial forms, according to parents' wish. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, Jews excepted. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotion partly by half-year's marks, and partly by examination.

Examination at Christmas by head master, at Midsummer by Oxford or Cambridge graduate, appointed by head master, and approved by trustees. Head master examines each class weekly. Class prizes given, and special prizes for each subject. Two scholarships a year, value 10*l.* each, tenable for three years at school, given to boys under 16.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and detention; the first by head master only, and in private, except in extreme cases.

Large playground, close to school, and cricket ground rented, half a mile off. Masters join in games. No control out of school. A gymnasium in head master's playground; day boys allowed to use it. Boarders taught drilling. Boarders allowed to walk into the country during certain hours. No library; but town libraries, accessible on small payment, or by order of Corporation.

Three boys in a year gone to Universities on an average.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides preparation of construing lessons, by boarders, chiefly under supervision.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL, under patronage of Mayor and Corporation, and in connexion with Grammar School, recently set on foot for boys under 10 years old. Terms 4*l.* 4*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* for boys under and over eight; "free boys," 2*l.* 2*s.*; boarders, 40 guineas; day boarders 19 guineas.

Trustees:
The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston.

Clerk to Trustees:
Robert Ascroft, Town Clerk, Preston.

Head Master:
Rev. George Turner Tatham, M.A.

Second Master:
R. H. Elliott, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

The school, about 8 years ago, was in a flourishing condition, and had sent out many scholars who distinguished themselves at the Universities and elsewhere. Soon afterwards there was a change of masters; unfortunate differences arose, and in consequence the school rapidly declined. Six years ago, when the present head master took charge of the school, there were only 19 boys. The number is now 127. The boys, however, are young, and few, as yet, are ready to go to the University. The pupils have been successful in all the different examinations they have had to pass, *e.g.*, Matriculation, Middle Class, &c.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Attorney.	Boys lowest in School 1	Grocer.
,, 2	Physician.	,, 2	Cotton spinner.
,, 3	Do.	,, 3	Clergyman.
,, 4	Land Agent.	,, 4	Butcher.
,, 5	Currier.	,, 5	Druggist.
,, 6	Cabinet maker.	,, 6	Tea Dealer.
,, 7	Auctioneer.	,, 7	Cotton spinner.
,, 8	Officer.	,, 8	School-mistress.
,, 9	Excise officer.	,, 9	Governor of Gaol.
		,, 10	Officer.

All near the School, except two from distances of two miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Coal proprietor -	South Port - -	Head Master.
,, 2	Land Agent -	Barton near Preston -	
,, 3	Cotton spinner -	Walton-le-dale -	
,, 4	Land agent -	Preston - -	
,, 5	Cotton spinner -	Manchester - -	
,, 6	Gentleman - -	Inglewhite Lodge near Preston.	
,, 7	Cotton spinner -	Chorley -	
,, 8	Do. - -	Chorley - -	
Boys lowest in School 1	Gentleman - -	Inglewhite Lodge -	
,, 2	Cotton spinner -	Manchester - -	
,, 3	Clerk - - -	Rainford near St. Helen's.	
,, 4	Cotton spinner -	Chorley - -	
,, 5	Do. - - -	Fishergate, Preston -	
,, 6	Editor of Fleetwood Chronicle.	Fleetwood - -	
,, 7	Draper - -	Fleetwood - -	
,, 8	Land Agent - -	Barton - -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	9	—	7	15½	1	1	—	1	Two Books of Kings and Acts of the Apost.	9	14	1	1	—	1	Two Books of Kings and Acts of Apost.	4	6½	6	¼	—	1⅓	By Catechising.
Greek -	22	3	—	2	16	3	1	2	4½	Apology of Plato, 24 Cap.; Hom. Il., 1-350; exercises and grammar.	7	13½	3	1	2	4½	Xenoph. Anab. Bk. 1., and grammar and exercises.	11	12	3	1	2	4½	Collis Pont. Class. Part II., and Gram. (Wordsworth.)
Latin - -	All except. abt. 6	8	—	7	15½	4	1	3	6	4th Georgic; 2 Cic. Orat. Cat.; 8 Odes of Hor.; hist.; exercises; grammar.	9	14	4	1	3	5½	Virgil Æn. II., III.; Sallust, Cat. Cap. 1.	8	8	4	¾	—	3	Collis Pont. Part I.; Henry's Ex.; Latin Grammar.
French -	55	5	272*s.* per ann.	14	14¾	2	1	2	3	Bonet., Un. History; Horace; Corneille; gram. and exercises.	10	13	2	1	2	3	Chas. XII. 2 Books; gram. and exercise.	10	9	2	2	2	2	Ahn's 1st French Course.
German -	8	2	—	6	14	2	½	2	1	Niebuhr's Gk. Heroes	2	13	2	½	2	1	Niebuhr's Gk. Heroes; Ahn's Ex. and gram.							
Arithmetic -	All	6	—	15	14½	1	1½	—	1½	The whole, Barnard Smith's.	20	12½	2	1½	—	3	Barnard Smith's -	4	6½	3	1	—	3	
Bookkeeping	25	2	—	12	15	2	1	—	2	Foster's Bookkeeping, Single and Double Entry.	13	12½	2	1½	—	3	Foster's Bookkeeping.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	8	1	—	8	15	2	1	—	2	Boucher's Mensuration.													
Mathematics, pure or appried, beside pelceding.	30	2	—	15	14½	3	1½	—	4½	Algebra; Euclid, (I., II., III., IV., VI.)	20	12½	2	1½	—	3	Algebra; Euclid Bk. I.							
History -	All	8	—	7	15½	1	1¾	1	1¼	English Hist. whole; (Students' Hume:) Lord's History of Europe, 3 or 4 chap.	9	14	1	1	—	1	Whole Stud. Hume -	14	10	2	¾	—	1½	
Geography -	All	8	—	7	15½	1	¾	—	¾	Sullivan's, the whole -	9	14	1	1	—	1	Whole - -	10	9	3	½	—	1½	A simple Geography.
English Grammar.	All	8	—	7	15½	3	¾	—	¾	Hunter's Eng. Gram. -	9	14	4	¼	—	2	Whole - -	10	9	3	½	—	1½	Douglas and Child's Grammar.
English Literature.	20	2	—	Learned out of school for examination each half-year.						Spalding's Eng. Literature.	Learned out of school.						Spalding's Eng. Literature.							
English Composition.	All in higher school.	6	—	7	15½	1	—	1	½	- - - -	9	14	1	—	1	1								
Reading -	All. lower classes																							
Writing -	All	—	—	—	—	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	9	14	2	½	—	1	- - - -	4	6½	9	½	—	4½	
Drawing -	35	2	2½s.	15	13	2	1	—	2	- - - -	20	12	2	1	—	2	- - - -	4	6½	9	½	—	4½	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RIVINGTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Rivington is an upland village, lying just under the brow of those high moors that rise above the railway from Bolton to Preston. Its population is chiefly agricultural, but there are coal pits and a few factories at no great distance in the valley towards Chorley and Blackrod. The grammar school, formerly one of the most noted in Lancashire, was founded by James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham (himself a native of Rivington), who obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, incorporating "six of the more "discreet and more honester inhabitants" as its governors, vesting in them its goods and possessions, and giving them the right of presenting to the master and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, candidates for the office of head master, one of whom the college is to choose after examination, and of presenting one candidate for the office of usher to the Bishop of Chester or the Bishop of Durham, to be by either of them approved and appointed. Bishop Pilkington at the same time endowed the school with certain rentcharges and copyhold lands in Durham, and drew up an elaborate code of statutes for the good governance and teaching of the school. The lands in Durham were subsequently sold and estates near Rivington purchased with the proceeds. These estates now produce a large sum, between 300*l.* and 400*l.* a year, and a further increase may be expected before long.

Most of the trustees are farmers living in the neighbourhood; they were formerly almost all Dissenters, but are now, with one exception, members of the Church of England. They meet four or five times in the year, and seem to take an interest in the school, although not prepared to suggest any measures for its improvement. I heard complaints made in various parts of the county of the way in which they have of late years administered the financial affairs of the trust. Every one admits them to be perfectly upright; but it is said that more might have been done to improve the school revenues, especially on the occasion of recent sales of school land to the Liverpool waterworks, than has been done by them.*

St. John's College does not seem to have any functions to discharge in connexion with the school except the selection of a head master from the two candidates presented by the governors, the appointment of a head master in case the governors fail to do so within six weeks,† and the right of confirming any rules which the governors may from time to time make. For some time past they have been in the habit of sending down an examiner at

* Since the date of my visit I have heard that further sales have been made, which are described as being by no means satisfactory.

† These functions belong not to the whole college, but to the master and seniors.

Midsummer, who examines the whole school and awards the prizes. There are no exhibitions or scholarships.

Bishop Pilkington's statutes contain a great deal that is very interesting, both as throwing light upon his own character and ideas and as illustrating the nature and methods of instruction in the sixteenth century. Many of his provisions are of course no longer observed; Latin, for instance, is not habitually spoken, the scholars do not go to church in procession on Sunday, with the rods borne aloft before them, the master does not read Mr. Morell's or Calvin's Catechism with the elder boys, nor teach them rhetoric out of Tully's books *Ad Herennium*. It is a more serious misfortune that the bishop's main intention is not carried out. He meant to have a high classical school, preparing boys for the universities, and resorted to by scholars as well from all the surrounding country as from the immediate neighbourhood of Rivington, and uses expressions which imply that the majority, probably the great majority, would lodge in houses near the school for the sake of attending it. This practice did continue for a good while, and lingers faintly on even now, a few boys from distances of six, eight, or ten miles, boarding in the farmers houses, where they pay 5*s.* or 6*s.* a week, returning home on Friday or Saturday. The instruction given, however, is now chiefly elementary, the school filling the place of a Privy Council school for Rivington, and the townships adjoining. At the time of my visit, out of 140 children, boys and girls, there were only 22 learning Latin. No Greek or French is ever taught, and geometry which is taught in the spring half year (algebra being taken in the autumn) does not usually go beyond the 20th proposition of the first book of Euclid. It is a long time, no one seemed to know how long, since any scholar has gone to the university. Things seem to be worse in this respect now than they were 30 or 40 years ago, when by all accounts the school was greatly resorted to by boys desiring a classical education, and was a sort of centre of enlightenment to the surrounding district.

Girls are, and have for a long time been taught in the school along with boys, learning Latin and mathematics in the same classes, and frequently winning prizes against them.* At the time of my visit the captain of the school was a farmer's daughter. The results of this practice, according to the testimony of the masters, are perfectly satisfactory. Three fourths of the present scholars are stated to be the children of labourers, and of very small farmers, one fourth of richer farmers and other persons in the same rank of life (*e.g.* mine managers). They seldom remain after 13 years of age.

The school building, erected in 1714, stands on a piece of open high ground near the village, about a mile and a half from the Adlington station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The ground floor room is divided by a wooden partition into two chambers, of which that occupied by the head master is 28 feet

* I heard a desire expressed to have a mistress to teach sewing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

long by 20 broad, by 9 high, and in this 40 or 50 children are sometimes taught. That occupied by the usher is 23 feet by 20 by 9, and into this space of 4,140 cubic feet as many as 60 or 70 children are sometimes crowded. The floor is of stone, and the air in both apartments, but especially in the usher's, is very foul. There is a third room upstairs, as long and broad as the two ground floor rooms, but low in the roof, and somewhat dark, the windows being small. Here, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration, are taught by the third or, as he is called, "writing" master. The furniture of all three rooms is clumsy and ugly. There is a grass playground close by, but it is uncertain how much of it belongs to the school, how much to the owner of the adjacent field.

The departments of the head master and usher are quite distinct, and they have themselves nothing to do with one another, the usher owing no suit or service to the head master. The usher takes the younger children and gives them elementary teaching, while the third master, as has been said, undertakes the writing of all the school and the arithmetic and mensuration of the boys in the upper department.

On the day of my visit, which fell in the end of October, there were 53 boys present and 11 girls, the total number on the books being 140. This small attendance was explained to be the result partly of the inclemency of the weather, and partly of an impression among the scholars that they would not be wanted, as a meeting of the governors had been convoked. As among the absentees there were some of the most advanced pupils it was difficult to form any opinion upon the educational condition of the school. Such work as was done for me was not of any great merit. In the upper department 12 papers were done by boys and girls whose average age was 13; the majority were poor; the methods employed awkward and roundabout. Five passable papers were done in elementary algebra. Six boys were tried in Latin; one could translate Cornelius Nepos; the rest (ages 11 to 13) knew only the grammar and very little of that. Probably they were a little frightened and did not do themselves justice. English grammar, geography, scripture history, reading and spelling were all tolerably, but not more than tolerably good. In the usher's department the elementary subjects seemed to be fairly well taught, but so many of the children were away that it was not easy to arrive at any satisfactory result.

If it were fair to judge the school from the performances of the children actually present, one would say that as respects reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling, it is not perceptibly superior to an average National school, except that the children are perhaps a shade more intelligent.

Considering the founders' intentions on the one hand, and on the other the fact that only some 15 or 20 children now receive anything more than an elementary education, that even these 15 or 20 leave at or before 14, that the schoolrooms are inadequate, and that there is little comfortable provision made for

boarders from a distance, the present state of this important foundation will appear far from satisfactory. Among the measures that might be taken to improve it the following are perhaps the most important:—

1. The extension of the area from which governors may be chosen.
2. The erection of a new schoolhouse.
3. The fusion of the two departments, making the head master answerable for the state of the whole school, and giving him authority over the assistants.

The establishment of a hostel where board and lodging may be provided at a cheap rate for boys whose parents live at a distance. Rivington, which is both healthy and accessible, and has a certain traditional reputation in the county, would be one of the fittest places for the establishment of a cheap public boarding school giving a commercial and partially classical education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 196. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 13 May 1576, who on the petition of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, incorporated governors, and empowered them to take lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value of 30*l.* By indenture, 6 September 1574, Bishop Pilkington granted two rentcharges of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each for school. He also granted other rentcharge of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and copyhold land of the value of 10*l.* per annum. A portion of the endowment sold and several other properties purchased, the governors having been empowered to acquire property up to value of 400*l.* per annum by Letters Patent, 20 June 1823. Deeds kept in iron safe in the school.

School Property.—Consists of 248 a. 0 r. 12 p. of land, and a cottage, producing together a gross rental of 345*l.* 13*s.*, also rentcharges of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. Total income 354*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year gross, 306*l.* net (in 1867). Also schoolhouses for three masters, and 8 acres of woodland, not let.

Site and buildings indifferent.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar and other good literature, to continue for all future times. (Letters Patent.) Original statutes voluminous, regulating appointment and action of governors, appointment of masters, hours of study, books and prayers to be used in school, &c. (See Ch. Com. Rep. xix. pp. 198–200.) If rents should exceed 20*l.* per annum, and the master and usher were content with 20*l.* between them, then part of the residue to be given to the curate or any other person to teach a writing or song school. (Statutes.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, Calvin's catechism, the New Testament, especially Epistles to Timothy, &c. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Governors incorporated by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, six persons resident within the corporation, *i.e.*, in Rivington and the five adjoining townships, orthodox Protestants, not more than three of them gentlemen; election to vacancies by survivors, assisted by head master and usher, and one man from each of the six townships; empowered to make statutes from time to time, with the approval of master and seniors of Saint John's College, Cambridge; manage property; nominate and dismiss masters; admit scholars; and regulate the studies and examinations.

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Head master must have been at one or both Universities four years, and taken degrees there; elected by master and seniors of Saint John's College, Cambridge, out of two nominated by the governors; may not hold other preferment.

Usher appointed by Bishop of Durham or Chester, on nomination of governors.

Both hold office independent of future alterations. Head master, usher, and writing master allowed to take a few boarders each.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment 125*l.*, besides a house and profits of boarders. Usher's and writing master's incomes from endowment 62*l.* 10*s.* each, besides house and profits of a few boarders each.

Day Scholars.—137, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to five miles; pay nothing for education. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—16, in the three masters' houses and other houses. In head master's house four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 16*l.* to 20*l.* School bills, highest 21*l.*; average 17*l.*; lowest 16*l.* Have not all separate beds. Cubic contents of bed-rooms 500 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 or 9½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all daily. Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed with a prayer prescribed by the Statutes. Instruction confined to English subjects, except at request of parents. 14 boys learn Latin. Head master has no control except over his own department.

Promotion by half-year's marks and examination, and separate for each subject.

Examination at Christmas by head master; at Midsummer by an examiner appointed by St. John's College, Cambridge. Book prizes given.

Punishment: slight caning, or a box on the ears.

Playground, the open field, undefined, in which school stands.

No boys gone to any University within last five years.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET, 1866-7.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rents received (whole rental 345*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*)	339	6	0
Rentcharges	9	6	8
Deduction for rent, 1863	5	4	10
Two copies of statutes	0	12	0
On election of governer	0	2	0
Withdrawn from bank	122	0	0
Balance in bank (1867)	229	7	3
	£705	18	9

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance to former treasurer	2	7	2½
Masters' salaries (125*l.*, 75*l.*, 50*l.*)	250	0	0
Bonus to each master (6*l.*, 4*l.*, 2*l.*)	12	0	0
Cleaning and brooms	4	11	11
Scripture texts, prize books, paper, &c.	9	0	5
Head master, for exhortation on St. Paul's day	1	1	0
Harmonium case, tune book, &c.	1	18	0
Income tax	0	7	8
Return of accounts to Commissioners	2	10	0
Repairs to school and schoolhouse	17	8	9½
Expenses of nine meetings and special meetings	25	3	6
Chief rent	3	17	5
Deposited in bank	144	19	2
Balance in bank, 1867	229	7	3
Balance transferred to next treasurer	1	6	5
	£705	18	9

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken a samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Artist	Rivington	1 mile.
,, 2	Draper	Horwich	2 miles.
,, 3	Gardener	Anderton	1 mile.
,, 4	Widow Lady	Rivington	¼ do.
,, 5	Groom	Anderton	1 do.
,, 6	Artist	Rivington	1 do.
,, 7	Farmer	Do.	100 yards.
,, 8	Innkeeper	Adlington	2 miles.
,, 9	Grocer	Belmont	3½ do.
,, 10	Innkeeper	Rivington	100 yards.
Boys lowest in School 1	Labourer	Rivington	100 yards.
,, 2	Do.	Adlington	2 miles.
,, 3	Collier	Do.	2 do.
,, 4	Labourer	Rivington	1 do.
,, 5	Collier	Do.	1 do.
,, 6	Farmer	Do.	1 do.
,, 7	Labourer	Do.	100 yards.
,, 8	Do.	Heath Charnock	1½ miles.
,, 9	Do.	Rivington	1 mile.
,, 10	Do.	Heath Charnock	1½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Innkeeper	Wigan	Thos. Wilding (usher).
,, 2	Do.	Bolton	S. Tebay (master).
,, 3	Farmer	Standish	Thos. Cleveley.
,, 4	Builder	Bolton	Jas. Wood.
,, 5	Farmer	Wigan	W. Bibby.
,, 6	Draper	Bury	S. Tebay.
,, 7	Stationer	Bolton	John Wasse.
,, 8	Rail Inspector	Do.	S. Tebay.
,, 9	Manufacturer	Adlington	Mrs. Anderton.
,, 10	Builder	Wigan	Thos. Wilding.
Boys lowest in School 1	Book-keeper	Bolton	S. Tebay.
,, 2	Innkeeper	Do.	T. Wilding.
,, 3	Tailor and Draper	Do.	S. Tebay.
,, 4	Draper	Blackburn	T. Wilding.
,, 5	Farmer	Coppul	Thos. Boardman.
,, 6	Do.	Do.	Josh. Taylor.

Table B.—School Instruction (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the First Half-year of 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	153	6	—	36	14	5	½	5	2½	Bible, Catechism, White's Sacred History.	43	11	5	½	5	2½	Bible, Catechism -	12	6	5	½	5	2½	Catechism.
Latin - -	14	3	—	4	14	5	⅓	5	1⅔	Valpy's Delectus; Eton Lat. Gram.; Arnold's Lat. Prose; Cornelius Nepos. Cicero, Pro Milone.														
Arithmetic -	130	4	—	36	14	5	¾	5	3¾	Barnard Smith, Colenso, Walkingame, &c.	43	11	5	1	5	5	By the Scotch Educational Society.							
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	14	5	½	5	2½	Cassell.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	15	1	—	15	14	3	¾	3	2¼	Nesbit.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	2	—	9	14	5	¾	5	3¾	Todhunter Algebra; Colenso's Algebra; Cassell's Euclid.														
History -	90	3	—	36	14	5	¾	5	3¾	White's Sacred and Universal History.	43	11	5	1	5	5	White's English History.							
Geography -	90	3	—	36	14	1	½	1	½	White's, with School Maps.	43	11	—	—	—	—	White's, with Maps.							
English Grammar.	90	3	—	36	14	3	¾	3	2¼	Allen and Cornwell -	43	11	5	1	5	5	Allen and Cornwell.							
Reading -	153	6	—	36	14	5	¼	5	1¼	This goes with History -	43	11	5	1	5	5	Bible and History -	12	6	10	½	10	5	Irish Spelling Book.
Writing -	110	3	—	36	14	5	½	5	2½	Swan - - -	43	11	5	1	5	5	Swan.							

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
Andrew Smith, Farmer, Heath Charnock.
Adam Mason, Coal Proprietor, Horwich.
John Dickinson, Farmer, Anderton Hall.
Eli Mangnall, Farmer, Heath Charnock.
John Longworth, Bleacher, Horwich.
Walter Ainsworth, Cotton Spinner, Rivington.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Wilding.

Head Master:
Rev. Septimus Tebay, B.A.

Usher:
Thomas Wilding.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of several Lancashire schools which have no local trustees. The appointment of the head master was given by the founder, Archbishop Parker, to his successors in the see of Canterbury; in default of an appointment by whom within three months, it was to pass to the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who was, in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to nominate within two months two scholars, one of whom the archbishop should choose. Failing any appointment by these parties, the right of choice was to pass to the vicar and churchwardens of Rochdale. Of late years the practice has been for the archbishop to leave the matter to the vicar of Rochdale, who appoints in his name. Neither the archbishop, however, nor Corpus Christi College, nor the vicar and churchwardens, seem to have any authority over the school as visitors or trustees; and the head master, once appointed, is left entirely to his own devices.

The income to the foundation is, and has always been, small. The greater part of it is fixed, being a charge of 17*l.* per annum made by Archbishop Parker on the great tithes of Rochdale, and now paid out of stock invested for the purpose; the remaining part, which arises from lands subsequently acquired, may possibly increase, but to no great extent. An Act of Parliament was very recently passed for distributing the revenues of the wealthy vicarage of Rochdale, and it seems unfortunate that nothing was then done to urge the claims of the school to have its scanty pittance increased. The income is received by the vicar and paid over by him to the schoolmaster.

By the original foundation, boys were to be instructed gratis, but as the only subjects of instruction prescribed were Latin and true piety, the masters had for some time previous to 1828 been in the habit of charging fees for English, writing, and arithmetic. Subsequent benefactions, an account of which will be found in the Charity Commission Report, required the master to teach a certain number of poor boys free, apparently in all subjects, but these directions do not seem to have been observed. In 1864, the tercentenary of the foundation, a sum of money having been raised by private contributions for rebuilding the school, it was arranged that thenceforth three boys should be instructed gratis. These three are now chosen by the master and the vicar, regard being had to the circumstances of their parents or next friends. Orphans are preferred.

The school building, erected in 1864, is well placed on high ground in the western part of the town, but is unfortunately very near to the national school, with whose rough boys it is sometimes hard to prevent the grammar school boys from mixing and quarrelling. The principal room is spacious, well ventilated, and neatly furnished, and there is a good class-room and a cloak-room.

Not more than eighty or one hundred boys, however, if so many, could be accommodated on the premises, a number which seems small when compared with the population of Rochdale and the surrounding district. There is no house for the master, and no provision made for boys from a distance who may wish to dine at the school.

Rochdale grammar school is so far classical that Latin and, for those who remain long enough, Greek, is a part of the regular curriculum. Latin, however, is not taught to the youngest boys, while the middle classes spend only four hours a week upon it, the higher classes two hours a week upon it and two upon Greek. Thus in point of fact the instruction given is mainly commercial, and does little more than prepare boys to enter an office or a warehouse at 14 or 15 years of age. In mathematics the English class had at the time of my visit not got beyond the first book of Euclid. The methods employed in teaching the English and commercial subjects are in the main those which one finds in a Government school; and the whole school has to some extent the air of a National or British school of the higher type. There are two assistant masters, the first of whom receives 40*l.* with board and lodging, the second, who is a sort of pupil-teacher, 20*l.* and instruction free.

The children are mostly those of the better class of residents; they are admitted at 8 and seldom remain after 14 years of age. Girls used formerly to resort to the school—I was told of several ladies holding good social positions in Rochdale who had been educated in it—but they no longer do so.

I examined the boys and heard them questioned in some subjects by the head master; their answers showed that his teaching of the ordinary English subjects had been careful. Geography and history were respectable; English grammar good; spelling fair. Latin did not go far, and was not very well done. (I have remarked already that only four hours a week are allowed for it.) There were, however, four boys at the head of the school who translated Virgil with tolerable fluency, and showed some knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language. Mathematics were quite elementary. In arithmetic I gave papers to two sets of boys; the upper set, containing 14 boys (average age 12½), were satisfactory, 10 out of the 14 working correctly and neatly; the lower set of 17 boys (average age also 12½) were much weaker, six only seeming able to handle the questions, which were not difficult. The boys were not particularly alert, nor was any of their work brilliant, but it was on the whole creditable. The discipline struck me as good.

Although the school has risen in reputation and numbers under the present head master, who has been but a short time in office, and is likely to continue to rise, it is still far enough from being, either as respects its numbers or the character of its instruction, what we would look for in a town of 40,000 inhabitants, with a populous country all round. Many a town of 10,000 people in Germany or Scotland has three or four times the number of boys

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in its chief school at work upon the higher subjects, and remaining long enough to gain real benefit from the study of them. The causes which depress the grammar schools in the manufacturing towns generally have been stated in the General Report upon Lancashire (pp. 783–787. vol. ix.) In Rochdale the wealthiest manufacturers prefer to send their sons to boarding schools at a distance. A good many of the professional men and richer shopkeepers do the same, while the so-called lower middle class resorts in great part to the National and British schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic may be had at the public expense. The place is still new and rough; people have not had leisure to think about education, and the grammar school has had the misfortune to have had no sort of connexion with the town, no local body interested in its welfare. It is obviously desirable to create such a body, endeavouring of course to prevent it from being identified with any political or religious party, and to vest in it those functions which are usually given to school trustees.

It would be proper also to make places in the foundation an object of ambition, and an aid to deserving boys of slender means. If two places, for instance, could be annually put up to be competed for by scholars from the Government schools, a great stimulus would in the end be given to education among the working class; and there are few places in England where such an advantage would be better appreciated and turned to better account than in Rochdale, whose working men have won for it a reputation which every one knows.

Thirdly, a good house should be erected for the master, that he might endeavour to increase his income and the reputation of the school by taking a greater number of boarders than he can now receive.

Lastly, it ought to be mentioned that there is in the town a large apprentice charity, which is now of little or no service, masters being sufficiently willing to receive boys without premiums. If its funds could be applied to the support of this poorly endowed grammar school, on the understanding that a certain number of meritorious boys belonging to the class for whom the charity was intended should be educated free or at reduced rates, in consideration of the charity funds, a great benefit would be conferred both on the school and on the working people of Rochdale.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 267, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Archbishop Parker, who, by deed dated 1 January 1564, charged the rectory of Rochdale with a stipend of 15*l.* for a master, and 2*l.* for usher. Site given by Richard Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale, in 1562. Rectory sold; but 17*l.* per annum, interest on stock, paid to master. Certain lands at Ardysley, value 5*l.*, given 1 November 1582; and subsequent money bequests, invested in part purchase of land. Deeds in master's custody.

School Property.—The above-mentioned 17*l.* per annum and 14 acres of land. Total income 27*l.* gross, 26*l.* net, all applied to school.

Buildings and site good.

The school is entitled, with Steeple Aston School, Oxon, and Middleton School, to two scholarships of 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year each, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1648.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching gratuitously boys of the town and parish of Rochdale; not less than 50 nor more than 150. (Deed 1564.) Nine more poor boys to be taught. (Deed 1582.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The learning of true piety and the Latin tongue. (Deed 1564.)

Government and Masters.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the Vicar of Rochdale, trustees. The Vicar manages property. The Archbishop appoints head master, or, in default, the Dean of Canterbury, or Corpus College, or Vicar and Churchwardens of Rochdale.

Head master allowed to take boarders; no limit as to number.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 24*l.*, from fees 164*l.*, besides profits on boarders. No house. Second master appointed and paid by head master, except 2*l.* from foundation. Visiting masters or modern languages and drawing paid by pupils' fees.

Day Scholars.—37, chiefly under 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general work. French extra 4*l.* 4*s.*, German 4*l.* 4*s.*, drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday. A few dine with the head master.

Boarders.—Three, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 31*l.* 10*s.* Washing 1*l.* 10*s.* School bills, highest 39*l.*; average 35*l.*; lowest 31*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 833 feet per boy. Not separate bed for each. Hours 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for each subject. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture to all, and Church Catechism, at the option of parents. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by half-year's marks and partly by examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given to head boys and for progress.

Punishments: impositions, loss of marks, exclusion from playground, and occasionally caning; the two last by head master only.

Playground 600 square yards, close to school. No control out of school. No bounds, except for boarders. Drilling taught.

One boy gone to London University in last five years, five to Owen's College, Manchester, and six to public schools.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 24 hours per week, besides preparation. Play hours 28 or 30 hours a week for boarders.

Trustees:

The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. } *Ex officio.*
The Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale.

Head master:

Robert R. Grey, Government Certificate (1st division of 1st class).

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	2	—	26	12	4	½*	—	3	Outlines of Sacred Hist. S.P.C.K., 160 pp.	14	9	4	½*	—	3	New Test., Gospels of S. Matt. and S. Mark.							
Greek -	5	1	—	5	14	2	1	2	2	Arnold's 1st Greek Book, 6 chapters.														
Latin - -	20	4	—	5	14	3	1	3	3	Cæsar de Bell. Gall. I., 1–40; Kennedy's Gram. Syntax; Ellis's Exercises.	6	12	4	1	4	4	Arnold's 1st Latin Book, 50 exer.; Kennedy's Gram., 30 pp.	9	10	4	1	4	4	Arnold's 1st Latin Bk. 30 exercises; Kennedy's Gram.
French -	8	3	4/4s.	5	14	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Grammar, 20 pp.	3	13	1	1	1	1	Ahn's French Gram., 10 pp.							
German -	3	2	4/4s.	2	14	1	1	1	1	Meissner's German Grammar, 1–30 chap.	1	13	1	1	1	1	Meissner's Germ. Gram., 1–20 chap.							
Arithmetic -	40	*	—	26	12	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic -	14	9	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic, from Reduction to Fractions.							
Book-keeping	6	1	—	6	14	1	1	—	1	Cassell's Book-keeping, Single Entry.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	10	*	—	—	13	3	½	—	1½	Pott's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra.														

* Each boy works separately.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
History -	38	2	—	26	12	2	¾	—	1½	King's of Eng. (Mozley), 150 pp.	12	10	1	¾	1	¾	S.P.C.K. History, New Series, 40 pp.							
Geography -	36	2	—	26	12	2	¾	(Map.)	1½	Cornwell's Geography, countries of Europe.	10	10	2	¾	—	1½	Edward Hughes Geo., 30 pp.							
English Grammar.	35	2	—	26	12	3	¾	1	2¼	Allen and Cornwell's Gram.; Morell's Analysis and Exercises.	9	10	2	¾	—	1½	Allen and Cornwell's Gram., 40 pp. and 200 Latin roots.							
English Composition.	38	2	—	26	12	3	¾	1	2¼	- - - -	12	10	4	¾	—	3								
Reading* -	40	3	—	26	12	1	¾	—	¾	Nelson's Senior Reader, last 50 pp.	14	9	3	¾	—	2¼	Nelson's Junior Readers, No. I. and II., 150 pp.							
Writing -	40	2	—	26	12	4	½	—	2	- - - -	14	9	4	½	—	2								
Music -	12	—	—	—	13	1	½	—	½	Hunter's School Songs.														
Drawing -	16	—	272s	—	12	1	1	—	1	Dyce's Examples; Hermes' Copies, &c. &c.														

* The History and Religious Knowledge lessons are also Reading lessons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Organ Builder.	Boys lowest in School 1	Surgeon.
„ 2	Cotton Manufacturer.	„ 2	Dissenting Minister.
„ 3	Engineer.	„ 3	Clergyman.
„ 4	Organist.	„ 4	Cotton Manufacturer.
„ 5	Surgeon.	„ 5	Do.
„ 6	Tea Dealer.	„ 6	Do.
„ 7	Timber Merchant.	„ 7	Stone Dealer.
„ 8	Cotton Manufacturer.	„ 8	Tea Dealer.
„ 9	Woollen do.	„ 9	Surveyor of Taxes.
„ 10	Commercial Traveller.	„ 10	Waste Dealer.

Chiefly resident in Rochdale. Four from other places distant one, two, three, and four miles respectively.

BOARDERS.

The three boarders are sons of a railway contractor and a cotton manufacturer.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Thomas James Sanderson.—Mathematical scholarship (1856) and Dalton scholarship (1859), at Owens' College, Manchester.

Henry Brierley.—Wellington scholarship (1864) at Owens' College. Passed, with honours, first B.A. examination at the University of London.

St. Michael's-on-Wyre School.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 352, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. By indenture, 1 January 1808, Joseph Fielding, trustee, conveyed a sum of 60*l.* (origin uncertain) to himself and two other trustees, for use of a master or mistress in township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre. A further sum of 179*l.*, bequeathed by Mrs. Cromleholme in 1813.

School Property.—Annual income 7*l.* 3*s.* Other funds supplied by vicar and others.

School and master's house built, and site of house given by late vicar.

Objects of Trust.—To encourage a school or schools in the township. To teach three poor children born in the parish, to read, write, and cast accounts (Mrs. Cromleholme's Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, and casting accounts.

Management.—By vicar.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary, under Government Inspection. Taught by a master and mistress, who are partly paid by the vicar.

Scholars.—Average 89, from distances up to three miles. Pay 8*s.* a year if under nine years of age; 16*s.* above nine. Three children taught reading, writing, and arithmetic free. Latin extra, 14*s.* a year.

Children on admission must be able to talk. Lowest class consists of children under six years old.

Seven learn Latin; 32 drawing and geography. All receive religious instruction. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination annually by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Playgrounds, separate for boys and girls, 30 by 40 yards.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week.

Trustee:

The Rev. Canon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.

Master:

William Pinder, Certificate from Committee of Council on Education (1st class, highest division).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STALMINE.—PILLING LOWER END FREE SCHOOL.*

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Pilling is a township in the parish of Garstang, on the sea coast between the mouth of the Lune and that of the Wyre. In what is called its Lower End, now a part of Preesall township, stands a small endowed school, whose income, derived from a farm, is now nearly 100*l.* a year. When the present master took it, in 1841, the value was little over 55*l.* a year; he has managed it ever since, at one time farming most of it himself, and always receiving the rents. Whether there are or are not any trustees it is by no means easy to ascertain. The incumbent of Stalmine chapelry, in which the Lower End of Pilling lies, considers himself a trustee, and two landowners of the neighbourhood are said to be so also, but I could not discover whether they had ever been legally appointed, and they certainly exercise no actual control over the school.

Its buildings are among the worst in the county. The school-house is a hut of mud and sticks, with a course or two of stones at the bottom, and contains one room, 15 feet by 13½ by 6¾ to the top of the vertical wall. The floor is composed of round stones imbedded in clay, with a small pool of water interspersed here and there. The closeness and damp earthy smell were intolerable, though only 15 children were present. In winter there are from 30 to 40.

These 15 (8 boys and 7 girls) were mostly young children, and scarcely any of them seemed to have learnt anything. They read ill and spelt ill; two were said to know geography, but could give no answers; one was said to have learnt grammar, and proved equally incapable; no arithmetic was alleged to be known, save by one boy, aged 14, and even that boy, with great effort, could accomplish scarcely anything. The master struck me as a shrewd, sensible man, and may very possibly have been at one time competent enough in point of knowledge (he sometimes has boys learning Latin), but he is old, and the attendance of the children most irregular.

The school is free to the "Lower End of Pilling," a district with about 200 souls; scholars from beyond pay 5*d.* a week for reading, 7*d.* for reading and writing, 10*d.* for reading, writing, and arithmetic; mensuration costs 1*s.* There is a Government school in Pilling at no great distance, but many parents prefer this school, where the children, as the master told me, "get more individual teaching," and where there are no pupil teachers.

At present this foundation, with its 95*l.* a year, is useless. Probably the best course would be to unite it with Fleetwood's school in Preesall, which has an endowment of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and is not much less inefficient, erect new buildings, and appoint as trustees some persons likely to take an interest in the education of the place.

* See also General Report on Lancashire Schools, vol. ix., p. 694.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 282, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Robert Carter, 31 January 1710, who bequeathed a house in Presall for school, and land and money for school and other purposes.

School Property.—Consists of school building and about 41 statutable acres of land. Annual income 99*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* gross, 94*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* net, received by master.

Site and buildings bad.

Objects of Trust.—To maintain a free school for poor children within the lower end of Pilling. (Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Masters.—Incumbent of Stalmine ex officio trustee. Two others appointed by Court of Chancery about 1850, one since dead. Master manages property.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Non-classical.

Masters.—One master. Total income from foundation 94*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—51, not more than 40 present each day, boys and girls, children of farmers, farm labourers, and fishermen, chiefly under 10 years of age; from distances up to one mile and a quarter. Many leave during summer months, and attend again in winter. Attend school twice on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission. Number of scholars too small for classification. No account kept of numbers learning different subjects, which are, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and mensuration. School never examined officially. Church being three miles off, only a few elder children attend Sunday School.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. No school on Saturday. Lessons mostly prepared in school.

Trustees (1867):

Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, Bank, Warrington.
The Vicar of Stalmine (*ex officio.*)

Master:

Richard Curtis.

"It would be a most desirable thing to obtain for the trustees of Carter's school the power to make the present money useful to the parish generally." (Letter from Rev. W. H. Fell, late incumbent of Stalmine, 11 September 1865.)

"At present the state of the school is as bad as it can be, and it is very desirable that trustees be appointed in order that something may be done to improve it." (Rev. J. Kirby Turner, incumbent of Stalmine.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STANDISH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Standish is a village on the London and North-Western Railway, about three miles north of Wigan. Some years ago its so-called grammar school had sunk to the lowest point of wretchedness. The building was ruinous; the head master refused to teach anything but Latin, and had only half a dozen scholars in all; the usher in his department, which was quite separate from the head master's, gave writing and arithmetic to a handful of children; the trustees paid little attention to the place; allowed the master to charge the charity with debts, and to let its property be depreciated through neglect and disrepair. There was indeed little that could be done, since the master was irremovable. When the mastership became vacant about six years ago, a scheme was obtained from Chancery, whereby new trustees were appointed, and the school started afresh under a new system, according to which the instruction is to be mainly elementary, although Greek, Latin, and mathematics are to be taught if required. As the inhabitants are chiefly miners and agricultural labourers, and as there is no Government school for boys in Standish, the grammar school is practically an ordinary village school, though, as I believe, one of the better class. Its endowment is large enough to preclude it from earning a Government grant, but it is annually visited and the children examined by H.M. inspector for the district. An infant school has lately been established, so that now no children under seven years of age are admitted. There are at present a few learning Latin.

The school building, well situated on rising ground above the village, has a good large field adjoining used as a playground, and a house for the master. The class-room is 44 feet by 17, by about 14 high; it is neat and well furnished; but the ventilation is defective.

A certain number of the children of tradespeople and farmers use the school, but a good many, I am informed, stay away on social grounds, their parents thinking the collier boys too rough. This is to be regretted, and it seems unfortunate also that the Court of Chancery should, according to its usual but apparently unwise practice, have fixed the maximum fees at 2*d.* and 6*d.* Where wages are so high, more might with advantage be asked, and it would thus be easier to procure adequate assistance for the master, and enable him to do more in the way of teaching those higher subjects which the school was, by its foundation, intended to teach.

Girls are now not received in the grammar school, a separate National school having been provided for them.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv, 214., A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed 27th April 1625, in pursuance of will of Mary Langton, 13th February, 1603, who bequeathed 300*l.* to trustees to purchase land for maintenance of free school in Standish. By indenture 22nd January 1633, Reverend William Leigh granted certain lands at Goosnargh in trust for payment of 12*l.* per annum for stipend to usher. In 1625 the 300*l.* invested in purchase of a rentcharge of 18*l.* out of Troughton Hall estate. This estate itself, containing about 98 acres of land, subsequently came into possession of trustees, as appears from a lease granted in 1707, when the rent was less than the amount of the rentcharge. A further endowment of 200*l.* for the usher, by deed of Mary Smalley, 20th April 1791. A sum of 270*l.*, received under the will of the same benefactress, was expended in 1796 in erection of house for master, adjoining which is a small property belonging to the school, and let on long building leases. Papers kept in vestry.

School Property.—Present annual income 92*l.*, all applied to school, besides house, school, playground, and garden.

Buildings and site good.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free School in Standish. (Mrs. Langton's Will.) Free Grammar School. (Deed of 1625.) School open to all boys who apply for admission, but as between two simultaneous applicants, preference given to residents in parish. One-third of capitation fees to increase masters' salaries, residue to provide books, stationery, and prizes. (Scheme, A.D. 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Deed of 1625.) Elements of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, if required, geography, English history, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, &c., as from time to time directed, religious instruction in Bible, Bible history, and Church Catechism, and consonant with principles and doctrines of Church of England. But no boy compelled to receive religious instruction or attend prayers if parents object in writing. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Order of Court of Chancery, 14th December 1860. Rector, or if rector be non-resident, curate or principal curate of Standish, *ex officio*, and thirteen other local trustees appointed by Court of Chancery, manage property, appoint, and, with approval of Charity Commissioners, may dismiss masters, expel boys suspended by head master, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master and usher must be able to teach subjects above mentioned. Head master may hold clerical preferment, subject to judgment of trustees. Head master allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 50*l.*, besides one-third of school pence, house, garden, and orchard, rent free, rated at 19*l.* Usher receives salary of 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—93, chiefly sons of colliers, from distances up to 3½ miles; pay 2*d.* a week for English subjects, 6*d.* a week if learning classics and mathematics. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified separately for reading, writing, and arithmetic; a few boys learn Latin and French. School course sometimes modified by allowing boys to work at special subjects. Religious instruction for one hour daily. School opened and closed with prayer.

Promotions by weekly examinations, reviewed quarterly.

Examination annually by Government inspector.

Punishments: detention, and rarely caning, latter by head master only, and in school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

A playground close to the school.
School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours per week. Saturday a holiday. Arithmetic daily, and Latin and French on alternate evenings; done out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Rev. Wm. Harper Brandreth, Rector of Standish.
The Rev. Rd. Hiscock Whitworth, Blidworth.
John Law Hunter, Land Surveyor, Standish.
Edward Edge Silvester, Esq., North Hall, Standish.
Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq. Shaw Hill.
Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., Allison Hall.
The Rev. James Streynsham Master, Rector of Chorley.

Hon. Sec. to Trustees:
Rev. H. Evans, B.A., Standish, Wigan.

Head Master:
Alexander Richardson (2nd class certificate).

Usher:
Charles N. Richardson.

TARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Tarleton is a parish in the flat lands south of the estuary of the Ribble, between Croston and the sea. The population is purely agricultural, and the place one of the least visited and least improved in the county. No one knows anything about the origin of the grammar school, nor do the trustees appear to have any strict legal title to the school property, which consists of some small bits of land, three houses, and the ground in which the school stands, with the master's house and garden. The gross annual value is a little over 40*l.*, whereof from 30*l.* to 35*l.* is paid to the master, the rest going to repairs. The occupant of one of the houses refuses to pay rent, saying the house is his own, and the trustees have in the meantime thought it better to lose the 3*l.* rent than incur the expense of going to law with him. Some few years ago the master's salary, which had previously stood at 30*l.*, was raised for a time to 40*l.*, and he then undertook to teach 10 free children in reading (paying 1*d.* a week for writing) in addition to the 20 free scholars already existing. The number of 30 free boys is, however, not always full; at the time of my visit there were 24. The fees paid are these:—

	Reading.	Reading and writing.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	
Free scholars -	—	1	3	per week.
Day scholars -	2	4	6	do.

10*s.* a quarter is paid for mathematics and Latin. The free boys are stated to be more irregular in their attendance than those who pay. One of the oldest trustees told me that in his young days girls were taught in the school along with boys. None are now so taught; they go to a National school not far off. The school building consists of one room 13 yards long by 5¼ wide, 7 feet high in one part (where a small lumber loft has been put up), and 14 feet in another. The floor is of stone; the walls have been whitewashed, but are now anything but white; the forms and desks are old and bad; the playground, with the exception of a very small scrap, has been turned into a kitchen garden for the master, and the place altogether is as dreary and dingy as ever a country school in Lancashire.

For a long time back the instruction given has been mainly or wholly elementary, and the masters have sometimes been unable to give any other; the present master, however, can teach Latin, and has had as many as five or six boys learning it at once; and he has distinguished himself by solving mathematical problems proposed in scientific journals. On the day of my visit 32 boys were present, out of 68 whose names were on the books (it was October, and more than half the children were busy picking potatoes). Of the two Latin boys one was present, and on examination proved to know a little, though not very much, about the language. Of the three algebra boys two were present, and one did an elementary paper very fairly. There was no Euclid; four only learnt geography; none history; reading was pretty fair, worse in proportion in a higher class (six boys, ages 12 to 15) than in a lower one (eight boys, ages 6 to 11); spelling was poor; arithmetic indifferent, the methods used being extremely clumsy. The boys, like all boys in this part of Lancashire, were singularly slow and dull; and although the master is a man of ability in his own line, the school sadly wanted life.

This is one of those cases in which it would seem desirable to relax the rule which diminishes the Privy Council grant by the amount of the endowment which a foundation school possesses. In Tarleton there is not much demand for anything more than a purely elementary education, but such a demand might be created if the master, having a grant of, say 50*l.* a year, besides his present income of about 68*l.* from endowment and fees, were able to pay an assistant, and so give a commercial education to the sons of the better farmers who would let their sons remain till 14 or 15,* as well as an elementary education to the bulk of the poorer children, who leave at 12. The visit of an inspector would in some respects benefit the school, and might be made to afford a security against any neglect of the elementary subjects—the danger which the provisions of the Revised Code were chiefly meant to guard against.

* There are, I was told, about 15 people in the township who could afford to pay 30*l.* a year for a boy's board and education, or 4*l.* to 8*l.* for his education alone.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 239, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Stated by trustees to have been founded by a Mr. Johnson in 1650. No deeds or documents to be found.

School Property.—Consists of a school room, bearing on it the date 1650, which is repaired out of the parish funds. About three acres of land (customary measure of eight yards to the perch), and two sums of 320*l.* and 50*l.* secured on mortgages of canal tolls and poors rates respectively. Income, 1864, 34*l.* 15*s.* gross, 30*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* net, all applied to school.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known. "We are informed that this school was formerly a Grammar School." (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Government and Masters.—Generally nine trustees, inhabitants of the parish, self-electing; manage property, appoint and dismiss master, and nominate free scholars. The rector of parish also nominates six.

Master must be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master's total income from endowment 29*l.*, from fees 35*l.*, besides a house.

Day Scholars.—69, chiefly under 10 years of age, sons of farmers, labourers, and boatmen; from distances up to one mile. Pay 2*d.* a week for reading; 4*d.* for writing also; 6*d.* for learning accounts as well. 25 trustees' scholars pay for the same nothing, one penny, and twopence respectively. Do not attend on Sunday.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by reading chiefly. Church Catechism taught. School opened and closed by a short prayer. Attendance at prayers not compulsory.

No regular examinations. No prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, and occasionally slight corporal punishment.

Playground, about six perches, close to school.

School time, 48 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Lessons prepared in school, except a few, by elder boys. 2½ hours a week allowed for play.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall.
Robt. Howard, Yeoman, Much Hoole.
Jas. Howard, Tarleton.
John Hull, ,,
Jas. Wright, ,,
Jas. Harrison, ,,
Henry Dandy, ,,
John Duckworth, ,,
John Ashcroft, ,,

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Hindle.

Head Master:
Thomas Hindle.

Tunstal Free School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Tunstal is a village in the valley of the Lune, between Hornby (where the Midland Railway has a station) and Kirkby Lonsdale. Its endowed school has land of the value of 25*l.* per annum, and a small sum of money invested; both are managed by the trustees, and the net proceeds, some 28*l.*, handed over to the master. The foundation is governed by a Charity Commission scheme of 1859, in whose provisions there is very little to remark. Six scholars are taught free; they are selected by the trustees from among the poorest in the parish. The rest pay 2*d.* a week; they are mostly the children of labourers, with some few of village tradespeople and farmers, farms being small in these parts. They attend very irregularly, and seldom remain after 11 or 12 years of age. Hence the school is practically elementary; no Latin has been taught for 16 years at least, nor indeed anything save reading, writing, arithmetic, a little mensuration, and occasionally the rudiments of geography and English grammar. The school has not been popular in the village lately, and many of the children wander away, some to one or two small endowed schools a mile or two off, others to dames' schools, others to the Government school at Kirkby Lonsdale.

The schoolroom is small, dark, and very low in the roof; over it is the schoolmaster's house. There is no playground except the road in front.

There were only five or six children in the school on the day of my visit; they were all under nine years of age; none had learnt any arithmetic, not even the multiplication table, nor English grammar, nor geography, nor could they write from dictation. Their reading was not very fluent; spelling passable. The total number on the books was 12, seven boys and five girls. At the end of the preceding half year there had been nine boys and 11 girls. The master seemed to be a worthy man, but he is evidently no longer successful as a teacher.

The endowment of this school is not very large, but the good which it produces is still smaller. At present the parish would really be no worse off without it. The trustees are perhaps not aware of this; if they are it seems strange that they should take no step to make things better.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 301, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Not known. Prior to 1751, certain sums amounting to 65*l.*, bequeathed to school, and 200*l.* given for purchase of land for augmentation of master's salary on condition that inhabitants would rebuild school and furnish it with library. 10*l.* of the above 65*l.* lost. Landed estate purchased for 250*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Deeds in hands of a solicitor at Kirkby Lonsdale.

School Property.—Consists of the sum of 55*l.*, and 16a. 1r. 32p. of land (statute measure). Average annual income 31*l.* gross, 28*l.* net, all applied to school, besides schoolroom with master's house above.

Site and buildings illsuited to the purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For providing a master at Tunstal School. (Trust Deed, 26th June 1754.) For the education of the children of poor inhabitants of the townships of Tunstal, Cantsfield, and Burrow. (Scheme, A.D. 1859.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known. Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, needlework, and other subjects at discretion of trustees. Religious instruction according to doctrine of Church of England, but not to children whose parents or guardians object. (Scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 25 March 1859.

Trustees, the vicar, or resident officiating minister, and two churchwardens, ex officio, and six others, resident within seven miles, self-electing, approved by Charity Commissioners; manage property, appoint master, and with consent of Charity Commissioners may dismiss them; nominate free scholars, and arrange most of the details of school.

Master may hold other preferment. Holds office independent of future alterations. Is not allowed to take boarders.

State of School in 1865.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 28*l.*, besides weekly payments of children, and a house; holds office of parish clerk.

Day Scholars.—[Attendance since fallen to a very small number.] 35, boys and girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, children of farmers and labourers; from distances up to one mile. Six are taught free. Others pay twopence a week.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required of children on admission.

School classified separately for each subject. Master is responsible for religious instruction, subject to clergyman's approval. There is a Sunday school, attendance not compulsory. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

An annual examination directed by Scheme, not carried out.

Punishment: caning on hand.

No playground.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

North North, Esq., Thurland Castle.
Edward Matthew Fenwick, Esq., Burrow Hall.
Thomas Henry Welch, Esq., Sack House.
Edmund Tatham Proctor, Esq., Cantsfield House.
Francis Fenwick Pearson, Esq., Kirkby Lonsdale.
Jackson Turner, Esq., Tunstal.

Ex officio:

The Rev. Willoughby J. E. Rooke, Tunstal Vicarage, Kirkby Lonsdale.
The two churchwardens of Tunstal.

Master:

Thomas Ewan.

Ulverston Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

The origin of this school is not known, but as it is built on a piece of waste land belonging to the town (whence it is called the Town Bank School), and is under the control of the vestry, represented by the churchwardens, one may conjecture that it was established and at first supported by the parish. The endowment, which is derived from two separate gifts, one of which was a sum of 60*l.* given in 1726, and subsequently invested in land, now produces about 30*l.* a year. This sum is received by the head master himself.

Six boys are taught free; they are appointed by the churchwardens for one year only, the children of poor parents being preferred, but are usually reappointed the following year if approved by the master.

The schoolhouse stands on high ground a little way from the town; it contains two rooms, whereof the lower measures 35½ feet by 18 by 9; the upper is the same in length and breadth, but is one foot higher. The lower, where the usher teaches, is a comfortless and ill-ventilated room; the upper somewhat better, though not cheerful. The small playground which adjoins is not walled round or otherwise enclosed, so that boys not belonging to the school sometimes intrude themselves upon it. No house is provided for the master, and the permission to take boarders is thus practically of little use. The present master has never taken any.

Formerly only classics and English were taught in the grammar school, there being a district establishment under a writing master where instruction in writing and arithmetic was given for a separate fee. Within the last twenty or thirty years these two schools were consolidated, and the usher, who virtually represents the old writing master, is now appointed by, paid by, and placed under the authority of the head master. Latin is kept up, and learnt by about one fourth of the scholars, but it does not come to very much; and the instruction is mainly of what is called a commercial character, the boys leaving at 14 or 15 years of age. About half come from the government school of the place, and remain only a year or so before they leave for trades.

The average attendance is at present about 80. In the upper or head master's department (wherein I found 26 present) five boys (ages 12 to 16) were reading Cæsar; they knew very little about it, and were not at home in the grammar. The class next below had not gone far enough to make it worth while to examine them. In arithmetic 22 papers were done (average age of the boys 12⅓); 12 were very fairly good, six indifferent, two bad. English grammar was unintelligent: geography poor, spelling (by dictation) fair. In the lower division spelling was very bad,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

grammar poor, geography a fair average: arithmetic passable, arithmetical notation indifferent. Writing is good throughout the school; it is the head master's strongest point as a teacher.

The better class of shopkeepers in Ulverston, thinking the public school not select enough, have set up a proprietary school for their children, and it is by the so-called lower middle class, the small tradespeople, publicans, and better artisans, that the Townbank school is used. Wealthy people prefer boarding schools elsewhere. At present the school, like every thing else in this little town, seems to be in a rather sluggish state. It would no doubt be desirable to give it new buildings and a body of efficient trustees, who might consider what steps would be taken to improve its position in the town, and make it more generally useful.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 221, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Uncertain. By will, 7 September 1736, John Woodburn charged his estate with an annual payment of 3*l.*, (or a capital sum of 60*l.*) for use of master. The 60*l.* laid out in purchase of land. Another rentcharge of 30*s.*, given by Thomas Fell, for teaching six poor boys gratis.

School Property.—Now consists of six (statutable) acres of land, value about 40*l.* per annum, and the rentcharge of 30*s.*

School rebuilt A.D. 1781. Repaired and improved A.D. 1861 at a cost of 150*l.* by voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners. No house for master.

Object of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar School. (Woodburn's Will.)

Government and Masters.—The churchwardens of Ulverston trustees ex officio.

Head master elected by vestry; receives rents himself. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment about 35*l.*, from fees about 170*l.* Appoints and pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—82, sons of shopkeepers, farmers, &c., chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. Those under 12 pay 2*l.* 2*s.*, over 12 pay 2*l.* 12*s.* for general work. Six on foundation free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified separately for each subject. 52 receive religious instruction.

Examination by masters monthly. Prizes for writing given by head master at Christmas.

Promotion by monthly examinations.

Punishment: caning occasionally, for lesser boys in school; impositions for elder ones.

School-time 45 weeks per annum. Study 32½ hours a week.

Playground 3 roods 14 perches, adjoining school.

Trustees, *ex officio*:

The Churchwardens of Ulverston.

Master:

J. H. Matthews.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Dyer - -	Fountain Street, Ulverston.	½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farm labourer -	Ellers, do. -	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Miller - -	Sunderland Terrace, do.	½ „
„ „ - 4	Clog manufacturer	King Street, do.	½ „
„ „ - 5	Grocer - -	Daltongate, do. -	½ „
„ „ - 6	Gentleman -	Green Bank, do.	¼ „
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Arrad Foot, near do.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 8	Gentleman -	Bardsea, do. do.	3 miles.
„ „ - 9	Innkeeper -	Daltongate, do. -	½ mile.
„ „ - 10	Brewer - -	Canal Head do. -	1 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Rosside, near do.	1½ „
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Swarthmoor, near do.	2 miles.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Lindal, near do.	3 „
„ „ - 4	Overlooker of iron mines.	Town Street, do.	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Coal agent -	James Street, do.	½ „
„ „ - 6	Ironmonger -	Church Walk, do.	½ „
„ „ - 7	Brewer - -	Poplar Grove, do.	½ „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Holebiggerah, near do.	3 miles.
„ „ - 9	Lawyer's clerk -	Ellers, do. -	1 mile.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Lindal near do. -	3 miles.

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UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Upholland is a village and populous township in the Wigan coalfield, about three miles west of Wigan. Its grammar school, founded in 1668, and now enjoying a revenue of about 72*l.* a year, seems to have had a chequered, and, for the most part, unfortunate history. In 1829 the Charity Commissioners animadvert upon the negligence of the trustees, and state that for several years before 1826 there had been scarcely any scholars. And more recently things have not gone well with it.

The original foundation was for a master and an usher; and it would seem to have become the custom here, as in many other schools, for these two teachers to take different sets of boys in different rooms, the usher being generally appointed and paid by the master, who managed the land and received the rents. In 1854 the trustees, who seem to have held no formal meeting during the five years previous, resolved to take the land into their own hands, but finding the master unwilling, they allowed him to keep it, on condition that he paid 20*l.* of the profits to the usher. In 1858 they resolved to dismiss the head master for intemperance; but it was not till 1861, when his department of the grammar school had been shut up for several months, that they succeeded, after paying him 10*l.*, in getting the farm out of his hands. Next year they appointed another master, who resigned soon after; and in 1864, when the present head master was appointed, there were no boys in the upper school. The lower, or usher's department, having been kept going while the upper was suffering from the head master's neglect, had, by this time, become virtually a separate institution. In 1859 the trustees appointed a certificated master to it in place of the former usher, promising him 20*l.* from the endowment, and placed it under the Privy Council. No formal rule seems to have been passed by the trustees fixing the relation of the two schools, but by authorizing the under master to lock the door of his own school against the head master (with whom they were then at war), they virtually made him independent. Since 1864 the upper department has revived under the new head master; and the inconvenience of having the two schools in the same building, the grammar school up stairs and the elementary school on the ground floor, has made itself seriously felt. The boys of the two schools rail at and sometimes maltreat one another. The head master thinks that the proximity of the lower school boys, and the fact that both schools have to use the same playground, injures his department, and he feels aggrieved that, while nominally master of the Upholland Grammar School, he has no jurisdiction over one half of it. He urges further that the whole endowment was originally given for a grammar school, and ought therefore to be applied to superior and not to elemen-

tary instruction, and that a system under which two different sets of boys in the same building are learning the same subjects* at the same time under different teachers must be a wasteful one. To this the incumbent of the parish, who manages the lower school, replies that it was part of the founder's intention to benefit the poor, since he provided that children whose parents were not worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should be taught free. It would be an injury, he adds, to the upper school to mix the lower school with it, yet the parish cannot be left without an elementary Government school.

The lower school room is so bad that it was some time before before the Privy Council would consent to make a grant to it. The roof is low, and the ventilation very imperfect.

The greatest number present during the week preceding my visit had been 72. All are boys, there being an inspected girls' school at a little distance (attended by about 60 children). Besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, some little grammar, history, and geography are stated to be taught. The Government grant for last year was 27*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The upper schoolroom is no larger than the lower, but the smaller number of children makes the air much less offensive. Thirty-two boys and three girls were present on the day of my visit. Four are boarders, all belonging to what is called the middle class. Two were reading Virgil, and acquitted themselves fairly well when asked to translate. Twenty-one were examined first by the master and then by me in English grammar: they answered intelligently, and seemed to have been well taught. Spelling was poor; arithmetic not satisfactory.

Several boys who were examined vivâ voce in Euclid answered sensibly, and appeared to understand more about the nature of reasoning in geometry than boys generally do. Their paper work, however, was not more than passably good. It is fair to say that the master struck me as a vigorous and intelligent man, and that many of the boys had been only a short time in the school. There is no assistant, except one boy who is a sort of pupil teacher.

The present condition of this school, separated as it is into two departments independent of one another, yet in an undesirable proximity, cannot be thought satisfactory. Whether or not the whole endowment ought to be applied to superior and no part of it to elementary education is a question that need not be discussed here. But even if the present 20*l.* or any other payment out of the endowment be continued to the master of the Government school, it would be much better to transfer the Government school to some other site, and leave the present school and playground to the grammar school. If this were done, and if a better understanding existed between the head master and the whole of the board of trustees, so that they could work together in its behalf,

* This of course applies only to the elementary subjects, since the higher subjects are not taught in the lower school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

there seems no reason why it should not attract a large number of scholars, and become very useful to the neighbourhood. In the district round there are many well-to-do people, substantial farmers, colliery foremen, managers of works and others of the same rank and means who desire for their children an education wider and better that that of the Government schools, and are well able to pay 5*l.* or 6*l.* a year for it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 310, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture of feoffment, 22nd March 1668, Peter Walthew granted a messuage for maintenance of school, master, and usher. Original deed stated to have been in possession of late Lord Skelmersdale. Later trust deeds in keeping of two trustees. Further endowments of unknown origin.

School Property.—A farm of about eight acres (eight yards to the perch), certain small rents (about 7*l.* per annum), and 634*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* consols. Annual income 78*l.* gross, 76*l.* net, all applied to school, besides school and playground.

Site good. Buildings require some alteration. No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School, with master and usher for the instruction of children of inhabitants of Upholland and adjacent townships. All the poorer sort, and all inhabitants of Pemberton, Upholland, Orrell, and Winstanley, who are not worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, to send children free. (Deed.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—Seven trustees (survivors appointing to vacancies), members of Church of England, manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, and exercise general superintendence over management of school.

Head master must be a sufficient, able, learned man; is required by trustees to be a member of Church of England. May not hold any other preferment. Is allowed to take boarders, number unrestricted.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 40*l.*, from fees 60*l.*, from boarders 20*l.* Appoints and pays assistant.

An usher, appointed by trustees, manages lower school, containing 81 boys under Government inspection. Income 20*l.* from endowment, 25*l.* from children's payments, and 31*l.* from other sources, including Government grant.

Day Scholars.—17, [average attendance in first half-year of 1867, 35, chiefly under 14 years of age, from distances up to four miles; pay from 2*l.* to 4*l.* for general work if under 12, from 4*l.* to 5*l.* above 12. French and music extra, 2*l.* to 4*l.* each. Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—6, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 576 feet per boy. Each has not a separate bed. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — Classification by one subject chiefly. Boys at present learning elementary subjects. Scriptural instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. School open to all denominations.

Promotions by examination.

Examination half-yearly by head master or friends invited by him.

Punishments: impositions, detention, sending (boarders) to bed supperless, and rarely caning; the last by head master in school.

Playground 60×20 yards. Masters join in games. Boarders allowed to walk in the country with special leave.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 27½ hours. All lessons prepared out of school. (12½ hours for boarders.)

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Meyrick Bankers, Esq., Winstanley Hall, Wigan.
Rev. C. Bisset, Upholland, Wigan.
James Atherton, Esq., Upholland, Wigan.

Head Master:

Wm. Berridge.

Assistant Master:

William Bamforth (certificated).

Table A.—Profession, &c. of Parents.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Upholland -	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 2	Schoolmaster -	Do. -	⅙ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Steward of Quarries	Do. -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Independent Minister.	Orrell - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Colliery Manager	Pemberton -	3½ miles.
,, ,, - 7	Collier - -	Do. -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1⅓ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Pimbo Lane -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Upholland -	1½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Orrell - -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 2	Wheelwright -	Do. - -	⅔ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	Pemberton -	2¼ miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	2¼ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Shopkeeper -	Upholland -	1/10 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Steward of Quarries	Do. - -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Farmer - -	Orrell - -	1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Colliery Steward -	Crawford Village	2½ miles.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Upholland -	1½ mile.

Boarders.—Five sons of (1) an inspector of Mails, (2) a builder, (3) a manufacturer, (4) a flock merchant, (5) a builder.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		min.		hours.	
Religious Knowledge.	27	1	—	—	—	3	30	—	1½	Joshua, Judges, 1st of Samuel, and St. Mark's Gospel.
Latin - - -	12	3	—	3	13	10	50	5	*8⅓	"Cæsar," Books 4 and 5; "Virgil," 603 lines of 5th Æneid.
French - -	6	3	—	3	13	10	30	5	5	⅔ of "Picciola" and Grammar.
Arithmetic -	27	6	—	4	13½	2	45	—	1½	In this subject the class being well advanced, this short time is allowed to keep up their knowledge.
Mensuration and Surveying.	3									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	—	—	6	13	10	40	—	6⅔	"Euclid," Books 1 and 2; and half "Todhunter's" Smaller Algebra.
History - -	14	2	—	14	12	4	30	—	2	"Eng. Hy.," particularly the "Georges;" "Roman Hy." from the Samnite War to the death of Augustus.
Geography -	27	2	—	12	12	3	30	2	1½	England, Europe, and some general Geography.
English Grammar.	27	3	—	12	12	3	30	3	1½	"Goldsmith's Traveller."
English Composition.	27	3	—	12	12	1	45	1	¾	Paraphrase from the "Traveller."
Reading - -	27	4	—	6	13	The reading of this class is confined to Scripture and History.				
Writing - -	27									
Music - -	1									
Drawing -	10	1	—	10	12½	2	60	—	2	Freehand Drawing from the flat.

* This includes 3h. 40m. instruction at the Head Master's residence.

URSWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Urswick is a parish in Low Furness, on the coast of Morecambe Bay, and not far from the thriving seaport of Barrow. Its grammar school, which stands in the village of Little Urswick, having for a long time been virtually an elementary school, was in A.D. 1852 placed under Government inspection, and is now managed in accordance with the directions of the Committee of Council. A certain number of the children, however, perhaps one quarter of the whole number, receive instruction of a superior kind—English grammar, geography, history, composition; and one or two are usually learning Latin. The population of the parish is 1,080; most of the people are employed in the iron mines, and take their children from school at 10 or 11 years of age; there is, however, a fair proportion of persons who can let them remain till 13 or 16, and who may be expected to desire a commercial rather than a merely elementary education. Girls as well as boys are received; they pay 2*d.* and 4*d.* a week for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 5*s.* a quarter for English grammar and composition, 7*s.* 6*d.* for mechanical drawing, 10*s.* for Latin. There is one assistant, and the master's wife teaches sewing. In the year preceding my visit, the Government grant had been 31*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The endowment income is a rentcharge of 15*l.* on a farm in Norfolk. A dispute respecting the liability of the owner of this farm seems to have arisen as long ago as 1780, and having once or twice broken out since then, when the estate changed hands, has within the last few years been revived, and now causes some uneasiness to the trustees. Hitherto they have always received the 15*l.*, and they are confident of being able to establish their legal right to it, but they are unwilling to incur the expense and delay of a suit in Chancery.

The school building is in fairly good order, but not large enough for the number of children (91) now on the books. The educational condition of the school seems to be fairly satisfactory, but the teaching staff is not strong enough, and the trustees and master greatly desire to see an infant school established under Government inspection, which might enable the existing school to be a grammar school in something more than name.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 228, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 13 March 1585, on foundation of William Marshall, who left property for endowing a school at Little Urswick or Much Hadham, in Herts, at dis-

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cretion of his executors and Archbishop of Canterbury. Governors empowered to take lands and tenements not exceeding in value 30*l.* per annum. Deeds with secretary to governors.

School Property.—A rentcharge of 15*l.* per annum, payable out of an estate in Norfolk. All applied to school.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School to educate boys and youth in grammar. To consist of master and under-master.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Government and Masters.—12 trustees, residents in parish, of respectable standing, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master, regulate payments of boys, and examination of school. Head master must be member of Church of England, have sound English education, and fair knowledge of Latin. Is allowed to take boarders; has none.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical; mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Head Master.—Certificated and member of College of Preceptors. Total income from endowment 15*l.*, from school-pence, quarterage, and Government grant 73*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—94, boys and girls, chiefly children of miners, under 10 years of age, from distances up to three miles. A small weekly payment. Pay for Latin 10*s.* per quarter; physics 7*s.* 6*d.*; mensuration, English grammar, composition, and drawing, 5*s.* each. Attendance at Church requested, not compulsory.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

School classified separately for each subject. Drawing taught from 4 to 5½ p.m. after school hours. Boys intended for trades or professions receive special attention. Instruction in Scripture and catechism daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination quarterly by master and clergyman; annually by Government Inspector. A book-prize to each scholar who has attended 180 days; has been well conducted, and passed inspector's examination.

Punishments: impositions, reprimanding in public, and occasionally caning.

Playground 3 roods 28 perches, close to school. Master joins in games.

A good village library accessible.

School-time 47 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, for a few 37½; nearly all lessons learnt in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

William Cranke, Gentleman, Hawkfield.
James Ashburner, Gentleman, Midtown.
John Croudson, Yeoman, Much Urswick.
M. J. Cranke, Farmer, Hawkfield.
Henry Smith, Esq., Bankfield.
The Rev. James Gale, Vicarage, Urswick.
John Bentham, Yeoman, Holmbank.
William Butler, Yeoman, Stainton.
George Simpson, Relieving Officer, Little Urswick.
Edward Warhurst, Farmer, Edge Hill, Urswick.
George Cooper, Farmer, Much Urswick.

Head Master:

Richard Waters.

WARRINGTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of the most ancient foundations in Lancashire, having been established in 1526 by the executors of Sir Thomas Botcler, in pursuance of directions contained in his will. A code of rules was at the same time drawn up for the school, many of whose provisions illustrate in an interesting manner the state of education at the time. The schoolmaster is to be always a priest. He is to teach any scholar coming to the school after Whittington's grammar, or such grammar as should be most used to be taught thereafter in free grammar schools, without taking any reward or hire, except four pennies in the year, viz., in the quarter after Christmas a cockpenny, and in the three other quarters one potation penny, and for the same he is to make a drinking for all the scholars. He is to appoint every day one of his scholars learning grammar of the two highest forms, one after another, as they sit in order. to teach all infants that come to the school to learn their A, B, C, and primers, until they are entered into the learning of grammar. He is to have the entire management of the school lands, with power to grant leases for ten years, but must account yearly before the parson of Warrington and the other chantry priest (he being himself a chantry priest) for all the issues and profits of the lands received by him during the preceding year. He is to be appointed by the heir of Sir Thomas Boteler, and may be removed by the same person if he has been proved guilty of negligence or vice before the Bishop of Chester by the testimony of four honest inhabitants of Warrington, and has not amended after three monitions.

Considerable estates were given to the school at its foundation, and various questions having arisen respecting them, a suit was instituted in the Duchy Court in 1607, one result of which was to create a body of feoffees, in whom the legal estate in the school lands was thenceforth vested, without prejudice, however, to the right of nomi nation enjoyed by the heir of the founder. Since that time the school has passed through many vicissitudes, has lost part of its estates, and has been frequently the subject of and a sufferer from prolonged litigation in the Court of Chancery. The last of these suits ended in 1859, when a scheme was established by which the foundation is now governed, and which, like most Chancery schemes, is very far from perfection.

Among the provisions of this scheme, which has not been printed, the following are some of the most important:—

(1.) The head master is to be a clergyman in priest's orders, and a graduate of one of the English universities. Upon the policy of this restriction some remarks have been made in the general report upon Lancashire schools (vol. ix., p. 528). It can do no good, for it is no security against a bad appointment. It may do much harm, for the best candidate on any vacancy may very well

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happen to be a lay man, or in deacon's orders, or not a graduate of an English university.

(2.) The head master is to receive a salary of 150*l.*, and the usher of 100*l.*, with such respective proportion of the capitation fees as the trustees shall appoint. The proportions now fixed are three-fourths to the head master, and one-eighth to the usher, the remaining one-eighth going to the general funds of the school.

(3.) The head master appoints and removes under masters, subject to the approval of the trustees. He is not himself removable by the trustees, but they may examine into complaints against him, and state such complaints with their opinion thereon to the patron, who may or may not act thereon.

(4.) The school is to consist of a higher and a lower department, in the latter of which French and Latin, together with the commercial subjects, are to be taught; in the former all these, with the addition of Greek, German, and mathematics. This rule is well meant, but it would be much better away, for it seems to direct that mathematics shall not be taught in the lower school, and that Greek and German must be learnt by all boys in the higher.

(5.) "The head master shall with due diligence instruct the "scholars in the principles of the Christian religion, according "to the liturgy of the Church of England, and for that purpose "shall cause them to learn and repeat and shall explain to them "the church catechism." This seems to mean, and is as a matter of fact construed to mean, that the Church catechism is compulsory upon all boys. As a large proportion of the inhabitants of Warrington are nonconformists, and as they must choose between withdrawing their boys from the only good school in the town, or suffering them to be taught doctrines which they think erroneous, such a rule cannot be thought just or politic.* The school, as has already been remarked, was founded before the Reformation, and there appears to be no reason whatever why it should be held to be a place of exclusively Anglican instruction, more than any other grammar school in the county.

(6.) The school shall begin at 8 a.m. in summer, 8·30 a.m. in winter. This rule would virtually exclude boys living at a distance from the school, sons of farmers, for instance, in the neighbouring villages. Fortunately it is disregarded.

There are also many provisions respecting the management of the school property which need not be set forth here. At present the school funds labour under a debt incurred in erecting the new schoolhouse, and the surplus revenues are devoted to the clearing it off. Some pieces of land have lately been sold to railways, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of this debt, which is owed, as I understand, to the individual school trustees, who were liberal enough to advance the money without requiring security. Of late years the board of trustees seems to have managed the

* The head master mentioned to me a case in which a nonconformist minister had been obliged to withdraw his son in consequence of the enforcement of the Church catechism.

financial affairs of the school with care and zeal; with its internal administration they do not interfere. The right to appoint the head master belongs not to them, but to Lord Lilford as the representative of Sir Thomas Boteler.

Until quite lately the school had preserved its original character as a place of gratuitous instruction, open to all comers. Now by the scheme of 1859 a fee is charged of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum in the lower department, 8*l.* 8*s.* in the higher. The trustees have power to remit part of the fees to poor scholars in the lower department, but, as I was informed, have not yet done so to any boy. Practically, therefore, there is no foundation; except of course that 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum is less than the market price of the education provided; neither are there any school scholarships or exhibitions, a want which the head master, who is naturally desirous to establish a connexion between the school and the universities, greatly regrets.*

After having been closed for several years, the school was re-opened in 1863, in its new buildings, and under a newly appointed staff of masters. These are three in number, besides the masters for drawing and modern languages. The head master takes the upper school, and devotes himself chiefly to the classical part of the work, together with history and divinity; the second master undertakes the lower school; and the third, or commercial master, teaches writing, and divides the arithmetic with the second master. According to the directions of the scheme, the school consists of two departments; these are, however, taught in the same room, and there is no social distinction between them, every boy passing through the lower to enter the higher when he has made some progress in classics. Latin is compulsory throughout. Greek is taught to all who remain long enough, at present to about 15 boys. The general character of the school is more purely classical than that of most Lancashire grammar schools, and I was therefore prepared to find parents of the commercial class unwilling to send their sons, or raising complaints against the system pursued. This, however, does not seem to have happened; the school contains boys of all classes, and among them a fair proportion of the sons of clerks and shopkeepers; its numbers have risen from 12 in 1863 to 60 in 1866, and seem likely to increase further.

The buildings, which stand on a rising ground at one extremity of the town, close to the parish church, are neat and commodious. The head master has a well planned house, with very good accommodation for about 15 boarders. The room in which the classes meet is airy, well furnished, and large enough for the present number of pupils. If the school should rise, however, as in a town of 25,000 or 30,000 people it ought to do, till it has more than 100 boys, it will be necessary to provide additional space by enlarging the building. There is a good grass play-

* I am informed that since my visit to the schools, steps have been taken for the founding of an exhibition.

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ground immediately behind the school, and a cricket field is hired during the summer, to which day boys as well as boarders are admitted.

When I examined the school in October 1865 it had been at work under the present master for little more than two years, so that it was hardly possible to gauge fairly the results of the system pursued. Much of the classical work, particularly in the higher forms, deserved a good deal of praise; the boys in the sixth and fifth translated Homer and Virgil *viva voce* with readiness, and made what was, considering that very few of them were over 14 years of age, a creditable attempt at turning into English previously unseen passages of Cicero, Ovid, and Cæsar. Latin grammar was very fair, and one boy wrote pretty good Latin prose. In Scripture history and the history of Rome they acquitted themselves well. The middle part of the school was somewhat weaker in its Latin as well as its history: in geography it answered well. In geometry four boys in the sixth form (aged 17, 16, 16, 15) did extremely well; three others were poor, as were also seven others (average age 14) who tried a paper in algebra. The arithmetic, as well of these seven as of another form of thirteen boys (average age 12) lower down in the school was not satisfactory, and seemed to me to show that the subject had not been handled with sufficient vigour nor in an intelligent way by the teacher to whom it was entrusted. The rest of the work done was respectable, and the general tone of the school, so far as I could judge, was satisfactory.

Despite certain defects that have been remarked on in its present arrangements, and certain weak points in the teaching—defects that may to some extent be attributed to the short time that the present head master has had to organize and get things into working order—the school is, as a whole, well conducted, and seems to be steadily increasing in numbers and reputation. Many of the people whom I saw in Warrington declared that they never remembered it so prosperous or so popular as under the present head master, whose zeal to raise it appears to be known and appreciated. The chief steps that are needed to improve it have been hinted at: they are the abolition of compulsory dogmatic instruction; the removal of restrictions on the choice of the master; the bestowal of more time and pains upon the commercial part of the teaching. The wealth and the position of the school no doubt require that it should continue classical; and in Warrington, where the number of cultivated people is greater than in most Lancashire towns, and the value set upon mental cultivation is consequently higher, one may expect that a supply of boys will always be found whose parents will let them have the benefit of a high classical or scientific course, and send them to the university afterwards. At the same time it is very desirable, for the sake of the bulk of the commercial class, whose sons leave at 14 or 15 years of age, that nothing should be suffered to interfere with the thoroughness of the arithmetical teaching. The shopkeepers and clerks, equally with the professional men and manufacturers, now

use the school; and it is to be hoped that when steps have been taken for offering board and lodging at a cheap rate to them, say 25*l.* a year, a considerable number of the well-to-do farmers of Cheshire and South Lancashire will send their boys here rather than to the cheap commercial academies in which they now receive so poor and meagre an education.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 166, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 16 April 1526, of executors of Sir T. Boteler, who gave to 16 trustees two houses at Tyldesley, a house and field at Warrington, 11 acres of land at Wigan, 74 acres at Goosnargh, Threlfall, and Chipping, and 810 acres at Arrowe in Cheshire, to establish and maintain a free grammar school; the master to receive all the issues and profits (except of the Tyldesley property, which was to be let on lease perpetually renewable for 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to take a lease of the same for 60 years voidable on his death or expulsion, and to apply the overplus over 10*l.* a year for the cost of renewing the feoffment and defending the title, and for ornaments to the chapel. By another deed, in the following year, the same executors gave a house and field at Warrington, and 75 acres of land with houses thereon in Cheshire; two acres of land were granted in 1624 by Ralph Standish and others; and a rentcharge of 5*l.* was given by Sir Peter Warburton to increase he schoolmaster's wages.

Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property—Consisted in 1840 of schoolhouse, built in 1833 on a site purchased for the purpose, with school room, premises, and garden; of premises at Warrington, let on building lease for 99 years; of 23½ acres (large measure of eight yards to the perch) at Tyldesley, let for a similar term, the coal thereunder being let separately, and about 425 acres with houses and other buildings thereon at Warrington, Wigan, Arrowe, &c., which by rules (1820) could not be let for more than 11 years, besides a rentcharge of 5*l.* per ann.; the income from the whole being 552*l.* independently of the payment for working the coal. The property at Goosnargh, Threlfall, and Chipping had been lost, and small additions made by purchase. By Act of Parliament in that year (1840) the trustees were empowered to sell the Arrowe estate for 12,000*l.*, to sell or exchange the other properties, and apply the proceeds in the purchase of real property; to lease the mines, and to grant building leases. The property now consists of about 240 acres of land, master's house, school building, and premises, and other land at Warrington in head master's occupation, chief rents, &c. amounting to 12*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* per ann., 61*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* consols (arising from timber sales), and 209*l.* in exchequer bills and cash in the hands of the Accountant General. Annual income (1864) 555*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* gross, about 373*l.* net, nearly 75*l.* being absorbed by payments on account of building debt of nearly 3,000*l.* incurred in 1863 for new school. This debt paid off in 1867, mainly by receipt of 2,350*l.* from sales of lands to two railway companies.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school in which any scholar coming there should be taught grammar freely without any reward beyond the payment of four pennies a year, namely, a cockpenny at Christmas, and a potation penny in the three other quarters. (Deed 1526.)

All boys above seven years of age to be admitted, if clean, decently clad, and free from infectious or offensive diseases, on payment of one guinea per quarter in lower school and two guineas in upper, which fees may be reduced on the ground of poverty. Boys liable to dismissal for absence without leave. (Rules, 1859.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Scholars to be taught after Whittington's grammar, or such grammar as should be most taught thereafter in free grammar schools. Infants to be taught their *a, b, c* and primers by the boys in the

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two highest forms in succession, until they should be entered into the learning of grammar. (Deed 1526.) In the lower school, religious instruction according to the liturgy, Church catechism, English language, history, geography (ancient and modern), writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of natural philosophy, French and Latin, with other branches of education as the trustees should from time to time appoint. In the higher school, the same subjects, with the addition of Greek, German, and mathematics. (Rules 1859.)

Government and Masters.—Rules approved by Court of Chancery in 1820, altered by Act of 1840. New rules confirmed by Master of the Rolls in 1859.

Sixteen of the most honest and discreet persons in Warrington, Winwick, Leigh, and Grappenhall, trustees; to be renewed by appointment of the four survivors; manage property and audit accounts annually; may with consent of Bishop of Chester make regulations.

The appointment of the master was given to the owner of the manor of Warrington by decree of Duchy Court of Chancery in 1610; it now goes with the advowson, and is vested in Lord Lilford as patron.

Head-master, appointed by patron, must be a graduate of an English university, in priests' orders; may not hold any other preferment; has control of the school, subject to rules made from time to time by trustees; admits scholars, and appoints second and other masters with trustees' approval, and with their sanction may remove them for reasonable cause. (Rules 1859.) Trustees may grant retiring pension not exceeding half salary. (Act.)

All masters allowed to take boarders, to be treated in all respects as boys on the foundation, without distinction in school hours between boarders and day scholars. (Scheme.)

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head-master has house and premises, subject to lesser repairs, and receives annual income, from endowment and fees, of 450*l.**; second master, 150*l.*; modern language master, 60*l.*; writing master, 60*l.*

Day Scholars.—62, chiefly between 10 and 15 years of age, from distances up to four miles, pay 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum in upper division, 4*l.* 4*s.* in lower, for general instruction. Drawing, one guinea per quarter extra. Attendance on Sunday voluntary.

Boarders.—Eight in head-master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and washing, 50*l.* for boys under 12 years of age, 55*l.* for boys above that age. Hours, 7½ a.m., 9¾ p.m. Dormitory divided into separate cubicles, where boys can work during day. Cubical contents, 1,280 feet per boy. Discipline maintained, and at night silence enforced, by sixth form.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read on admission.

Classification by classics chiefly; separate for other subjects. Greek, French, German, physics, book-keeping, mathematics, music, and drawing may each be dispensed with and replaced by some other subject. Religious instruction to all, and Church catechism taught as required.

Examinations in classics twice a year, in other subjects once, by the masters. Prizes given and promotions made, which are by marks and examination, and are affected by backwardness in any subject.

Punishments: flogging for gravest offences, caning in lower forms, learning lines in upper, copying out lessons for all. Corporal punishment in private, in presence of a sixth-form boy. Head-master only can flog or expel, or detain boys for more than half an hour. Monitors among boarders may set impositions.

Playground, one acre, besides cricket ground rented by head master. Masters often join in games. Boarders, except sixth form, not allowed to go beyond the cricket ground without leave.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours a week. About one fourth of lessons prepared out of school by boarders and day boys, who wish it, under supervision. Playtime, 27 hours a week.

* By Rules 1859, head and second masters are to receive salaries of 150*l.* and 100*l.*, besides such proportions of capitation fees as trustees shall appoint. Other masters' salaries not to exceed 100*l.* each.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for Year 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	245	7	10			
Less, applied in reduction of debt	154	15	6			
				90	12	4
Rent of land (gross annual rental 554*l.*), with arrears				571	13	0
Chief rents, &c.				12	7	0
Dividends on 61*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* consols				1	16	8
Capitation fees, after payments to 1st and 2nd masters				34	11	10
				£711	0	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on 2,500*l.* borrowed for building	74	19	5
Law charges and advertising	25	8	8
Management, collection, &c.	55	5	5½
Income tax allowed to tenants	5	12	6
Insurance (school and estates)	6	17	3
Rates	6	13	10½
Gas	4	16	6
Masters' salaries	310	0	
Mr. Feather 5*s.*, a head on 32 boys	8	0	0
Balance	213	7	2
	£711	0	10

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Draper.	Boys lowest in School 1	Pawnbroker.
„ 2	Dissenting minister.	„ 2	Grocer.
„ 3	Clerk in orders.	„ 3	Manufacturer.
„ 4	Tanner.	„ 4	Wholesale Grocer.
„ 5	Manufacturer.	„ 5	Jeweller.
„ 6	Clerk in orders.	„ 6	Pawnbroker.
„ 7	Tailor.	„ 7	Clerk in orders.
„ 8	Grocer.	„ 8	Manufacturer.
„ 9	Sexton.	„ 9	Tailor.
„ 10	Miller.	„ 10	Surgeon.

All from Warrington, except four from distances up to 3½ miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Proprietor of coal-mines.	Haydock near St. Helens.	O. H. Cary.
„ „ - 2	Barrister -	Rugby - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Tanner - -	Penketh near Warrington.	Do.
„ „ - 4	Spirit merchant -	Gorphysfa near Bangor.	Do.
„ „ - 5	Tanner - -	Penketh near Warrington.	Do.
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Warrington -	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	55	4	—	7	Y. 14	1	H. 1	—	H. 1½	Greek Testament, St. John's Gospel, chapters 1–10; Greek Delectus.	21	Y. 13	2	H. ½	—	H. 2	Genesis, Exodus, and Joshua.	13	Y. 10	2	H. ½	—	H. 2	Church Catechism and St. John's Gospel.
Greek -	15	2	—	7	14	5	⅝	—	8½	Wordsworth's Gram.; 100 Pages ταμίας to εἶμι, ibo.	8	12	3	—	—	3	(Began Greek this Half-year.)							
Latin - -	55	6	—	5	15	5	⅝	4	13	5th Æneid; 2nd Book of Horace's Odes; Arnold's Prose. 50 exer.; Kennedy's Grammar, Syntax and Prosody.	7	14	7	½	3	13	2d Æneid; 2d half of Wright's 7 Kings of Rome; Henry's 1st Latin Book, last half; and Arnold's prose, 20 exercises; Kennedy's Gr., Syntax Minor.	13	10	6	½	—	9	Kennedy's Grammar to the end of the verbs.
French -	38	4	—	5	16	2	1	1	5	Telemaque, 6 chapters; De Porquet's Tresor, 40 exercises, twice over; Undine, 5 chap.	14	12	2	1	2	4	Hall's First Course, last half, with all the verbs.	10	11	2	⅝	2	2½	Hall's 1st Course, 1st half, with Accidence to end of the regular verbs.
German -	19	3	—	4	15	2	¾	1	5	Tiark's Grammar (a portion); Ahn's Grammar.	10	13	2	⅝	2	4	Ahn's First German Course, 1st 2 parts; 1st 6 pages of Tiark.	5	12	2	⅝	2	4	Ahn's 1st German Course, 1st part, with Accidence to end of the verbs.
Arithmetic -	55	—	—	4	15	2	1	—	2	Colenso: Stocks, Interest, &c.	6	14	2	1	—	2	Colenso: Discount, Interest, Profit and Loss.	9	9	6	1	—	6	Colenso's 1st 4 Rules and Reduction.

Table B.—School Instruction—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Book-keeping	9	1	—	7	13	1	1	—	1	Book by Commissioners of Nat. Education in Ireland.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	21	—	—	3	16	4	½	—	4	Euclid, 1st 2 Books; Algebra (Colenso), Equations and Problems.	6	14	4	¼	—	4	Euclid, 1st Book; Algebra to Simple Equations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Euclid, 1st Book, 1st 20 Propositions; Algebra (Colenso's), 'Definitions'.
Physics -	25	3	—	3	15	1	¼	—	1	Book by Scottish School Association 'Hydrostatics.'	8	13	2	¼	—	2½	Same Book, 'Mechanical powers.'	12	12	2	—	—	2½	Same Book, 'Motion'.
History -	55	3	—	21	13	2	½	—	2	Smith's Smaller Hist. of Rome to end of 1st Punic War.	21	11	5	½	—	6	Markham's England, 1st half.	13	10	5	½	—	6	Same.
Geography -	55	3	—	21	13	1	¼	—	¾	Cornwell's Geography, 60 pages.	21	11	3	½	1	4	Cornwell's Geography, 100 pages.	13	10	3	½	—	4	Same.
English Composition.	21	1	—	21	13	—	—	1	1½	Essays written once a week, generally on a subject read in the Roman or Bible History.														
Reading -	13	1	—	13	10	2	1	—	2															
Writing -	41	3	—	7	13	2	1	—	2	- - - - -	21	11	5	1	—	5	- - - - -	13	10	6	1	—	6	
Music -	24	1	—	24	14	1	1	—	1	Hullah's Method of Singing.														
Drawing -	8	—	4*l* 4*s*	8	13	1	2	—	2															

List of Trustees, &c. (1865).

Patron:
The Lord Lilford, Bewsay Hall, Warrington.

Trustees:
Eustace John Wilson Patten, Esq., Bank Hall, Warrington.
Rev. Wm. Quekett, Rectory, Warrington.
Rev. Frank George Hopwood, Winwick near Warrington.
Richard Assheton Cross, Esq., Hill Cliff near Warrington.
Henry Stanton, Esq., Thelwall near Warrington.
Gilbert Greenall, Esq., M.P., Walton Hall, Warrington.
Rev. Thomas Greenall, Grappenhall, Warrington.
Thomas Henry Lyon, Esq., Appleton Hall, Warrington.
Colonel Patten, M.P., Bank Hall, Warrington.
Benjamin Pierpoint, Esq., St. Austin's, Warrington.
Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., Norton Priory, Cheshire.
Colonel J. J. Blackburne, Hale Hall near Warrington.
John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., Hale Hall, near Warington.
Thomas Parr, Esq., Grappenhall Heys, near Warrington.
Rev. Richard Greenall, Stretton near Warrington.

Clerks to Trustees:
Messrs. Marsh & Barratt, Warrington.

Head Master:
Rev. O. H. Cary, M.A.

WARTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a remarkable case of a charity which, having fallen into abeyance, and had its funds appropriated by private persons, was rescued and re-established by the efforts of the original Charity Commissioners. Their report, dated 1826, contains a full account of the original foundation, which was made by Matthew Hutton,* successively Bishop of Durham and Archbishop of York, under letters patent of Queen Elizabeth empowering him to establish, endow, and make statutes for a free grammar school and a hospital to be called the Hospital of Jesus, the school to be governed by six wardens, and taught by a master and usher, the hospital to contain six almsmen. Archbishop Hutton's intentions were carried out by his grandson, Matthew Hutton, in 1637; but from that time on the charity seems to have been greatly neglected, and for some time before the visit of the Charity Commissioners there had been no schoolmaster and no almsmen.

At present the foundation is governed by a Chancery scheme of A.D. 1830, according to which there are to be six almsmen, each receiving 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, besides lodging in the hospital; and a schoolmaster, competent to teach classics, at a salary of at least 50*l.* a year. The surplus income may be applied by the trustees either to increasing the master's salary, or in paying to an usher, if they shall think fit to appoint one, the stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each half-year. The income is 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from two rentcharges, and 29*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* from money in consols; hitherto the surplus has been absorbed in repairs to the school and hospital, and no usher has been appointed. The trustees are mostly landowners in the neighbourhood; they at present number seven or eight, and among them, as I was informed, are some Nonconformists. They meet four times in the year, and the vicar of the parish, who is an *ex officio* trustee, frequently visits the school.

The school is a very old and solid building, standing on the steep slope of a hill in the higher part of the village. Inside there is one room, large enough for some thirty or forty children, but low-roofed, bare, and comfortless. There is no playground. The master has a house provided him; he states his whole income at 70*l.* a year.

I found eleven children in the school, one or two of them girls, and all under twelve years of age. Their attainments were very limited. Seven read tolerably in easy lesson books; three were able to answer questions in the multiplication table; and two were with some difficulty induced to write figures on the slate from dictation. They did this not without mistakes. One boy only had learnt any grammar, and he knew but little; two had begun

* He is said to have been born of humble parents at Priest Hutton, in the parish of Warton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

geography. No classics have been taught for a good while, but the master told me that in the course of the last five years he had had three or four pupils in algebra, and that three on an average in every year learnt mensuration and the same number book-keeping. All the more advanced boys had, it seemed, left school shortly before my visit. The children were mostly those of labourers, with some of small farmers and village tradespeople; those under ten years of age pay 2*d.* a week; those above, 3*d.* Few remain after twelve or learn anything but the elementary subjects. The master is said to be a worthy man, and in point of knowledge quite competent for his place; he is old, however; his methods of teaching are evidently old-fashioned, and the school is altogether as lifeless and spiritless as any school can be.

Warton is but a poor hamlet, and not likely to grow richer; but only a mile from it is the bustling village of Carnforth, where the Furness railway system effects its junction with the London and North-Western and the Midland railways. Here the population is increasing fast, and before long there will be a demand for an education superior to that of the Government schools. As Carnforth has itself no grammar school, and there is no other within six miles, except the very poor one at Bolton-le-Sands, it is a matter of some consequence that the Warton school should be brought into a more efficient state. To a vigorous man who should receive some boarders, and give a sound commercial education to the Carnforth day scholars, the place might be worth 200*l.* a year or more.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 306, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 11 November 1585, who granted licence to Archbishop Hutton to found school and hospital. Funds probably provided by Archbishop Hutton's will, bequeathing to trustees rentcharge of 24*l.* and fourth part of Manor of Woodham (which cannot now be discovered). Deeds in custody of vicar.

Charity Property.—Consists of almshouses, an allotment of 2 r. 11 p. (statute measure), the school house, containing school-room and four rooms over, and another allotment of 3 r. 19 p. used as playground, besides two rentcharges of 24*l.* and 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively. Annual income 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* besides 29*l.* 3*s.* a year dividends on consols, 20*l.* a year paid to six almsmen, about 50*l.* net, applicable to school.

Site and buildings good. A residence for the master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a Free Grammar School, and hospital of Jesus, with master and usher and six poor almspeople. (Letters Patent.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent), reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of education in the English language, to be approved by the trustees; and also the classics and other learning, usually taught in other Grammar Schools. (Scheme A.D. 1830.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1830.

Six wardens or governors, together with heirs of Archbishop Hutton, empowered to nominate masters, and poor people of the school and hos-

pital; to make statutes from time to time; and to hold property not exceeding 50*l.* per annum in value. (Letters Patent.)

No trustees appointed from 1637 to 1830.

The Vicar of Warton and 15 others, appointed by the Court of Chancery, appoint master and usher, to hold during good behaviour, appoint almsmen, audit accounts annually, and exercise general superintendence over affairs of the school. (Scheme.)

Head master must be member of the Church of England.

Present State of School.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Children, boys and girls, required to be able to read New Testament on admission.

School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. There is a library.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Thomas Dean, vicar of Warton (*ex officio*).

Wm. Bolden Bolden, Esq., Hyning, Warton.
Edwd. Dawson, Esq., Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster.
Hutton Rawlinson Ford, Esq., Yealand Conyers, Warton.
John Jenkinson, Esq., Yealand Conyers, Warton.
Rev. Wm. Mason, Kirkby Malzeard, Vicarage, Ripon.
John Edward Willan, Esq., Thornton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Dr. John Walling, Preston.

Master:

William Scott.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WHALLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Whalley was once one of the largest parishes in England, measuring twelve or fourteen miles each way, and containing among other places the towns of Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Accrington, Haslingden, Bacup, Newchurch in Rossendale. Now it is a comparatively small district around the old parish church, which stands close to the ruins of the famous abbey, about 10 miles north-east of Blackburn, with which place it has railway communication. From time immemorial a grammar school seems to have been taught here by the inmates of the monastery, and when the foundation was dissolved, Edward VI.'s commissioners appointed a sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid from the Woods and Forests office to the schoolmaster. One or two small benefactions have since been made to the school, but much more considerable property, if one may trust the reports of the inhabitants, has been lost by the rapacity of neighbouring proprietors. A circumstantial account was given me of the way in which one piece of school land in particular had been annexed, or as the French say, "reunited," some time in the course of last century; but it was not possible for me to test the correctness of the tale, nor to ascertain whether there was any chance of establishing it in a court of law.

It is not wonderful that the school should have suffered, or be supposed to have suffered thus, for it has no trustees, nor any local body or person, except the schoolmaster himself, to guard its interests. I found the people in Whalley under the impression that the vicar and a landowner in the neighbourhood (who has died since the date of my visit) were trustees, but both these gentlemen assured me that they were not, although they had presided at a meeting of the inhabitants, at which the present master was chosen, and had consented to his appointment. It is in this way, so far as I could discover, that masters have usually been chosen (?), and the right of choice may therefore be supposed to have originally resided, as in the case of some other Lancashire foundations, in the parish vestry.*

The last benefactor of the school, a Mr. John Read of Knightsbridge, bequeathed in 1813 a sum of money (now invested in Government stock, and producing about 17*l.* per annum) for the benefit of the schoolmaster at Whalley, in compensation for his teaching a certain number of poor children free, directing that the number of the trustees of this endowment should be always maintained at four, of whom the owner of the Clerk Hill estate at Whalley should be one. For some time past, I am told ever

* The vicar of Whalley (son and successor of the distinguished author of the Histories of Whalley and Craven,) whom I have to thank for much valuable information, expressed his belief that the election belonged to the ratepayers, but whether the ratepayers of Whalley township only, or of the eight townships contributing to the repairs of the parish church, is not clear.

since 1842, there has been but one trustee, and he resident in London; the money, however, continues to be paid.

Respecting the history of the school, very little seems to be known. It is said to have been originally free, except that cockpence were given; but in 1825, when the Charity Commissioners visited it, a charge was made for everything but classics. There were then only 12 scholars, day boys. Under the last head master, who retired about A.D. 1864, it was for some time a flourishing classical and commercial boarding school, and occasionally sent boys to Oxford or Cambridge. There is no town at Whalley, only a small village,* and as the Government school receives the children of the poor, the supply of day scholars for the grammar school is but scanty, and the master must mainly rely upon his boarders. There are six foundationers, taught free in respect of Read's gift; and usually selected from the Government school, after the annual inspection; the other day-boys (the number of whom at the time of my visit was eight) are the sons of small manufacturers, farmers, surgeons, and the better class of labourers; they pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year; boarders (of whom there are 24) paying from 29*l.* 8*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.*, besides extras (French, drawing, music, &c.)

The schoolroom is wide enough and long enough for 50 boys, but very low in the roof, and consequently ill ventilated. It forms part of the master's house, in which I was shown two dormitories, containing respectively 14 and 10 beds. The larger of these did not seem well ventilated, the smaller was satisfactory. There is plenty of space for play close to the school.

Thirty-three boys were present on the day of my visit, out of 38 whose names were on the books. The elder ones, who were learning Latin, did fairly well in it, though not far advanced; and answered creditably in English grammar and in geography. In the lower part of the school both geography and history as well as English grammar had been taught without much intelligence, and the performances of the boys were poor. Writing was not very good. Four boys took a paper in elementary algebra, and three of them did it well; 12 had papers in arithmetic, of whom four were good, showing some power in dealing with the more difficult questions; the remainder were inaccurate and altogether feeble.

The school is at present tolerably, but not more than tolerably efficient. Latin is not enforced, and its general character is as much commercial as classical. Dean Nowell in founding his 13 scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, directed that when there should be no fit candidate from Middleton grammar school recourse should be had to the schools at Whalley and Burnley. It seems that one boy did go up to Brasenose from this school as an exhibitioner about 50 years ago. But for a long time past, there has been no communication between the college and the school, and though Middleton now furnishes no candidates, it does not appear that Brasenose invites Whalley to do so.

* The township of Whalley has about 800 inhabitants.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Even if this foundation were better endowed than it is, and could attract the services of able men, it could not hope, in a quiet country neighbourhood, to become a flourishing day school. But for a boarding school it would be hard to find any spot more suitable than this "locus benedictus de Whalley," as the old records of the abbey call it.

The situation is healthy, the scenery all round is wonderfully pretty, communication is easy by rail to Accrington, Burnley, Blackburn, and the other great manufacturing towns of central and eastern Lancashire, and Whalley, as the site of their original mother church, is still regarded with a good deal of interest, I might almost say, reverence, by the inhabitants of the large and populous district which stretches all the way from it eastward to Yorkshire and southwards to the neighbourhood of Rochdale and Bury. If anything is done to establish large boarding schools on the hostel system and under public supervision this would be one of the fittest places to plant such a school.

Whether this be done or not, it would be desirable—

(*a*) To constitute a board of local trustees, vesting in them as well the general management as the property of the school.

(*b*) Either to fill up Read's trustees to the legal number, or to vest his legacy in the trustees of the school, supposing them appointed as aforesaid.

(*c*) To provide a new schoolroom.

(*d*) To apply to educational purposes an apprentice fund of more than 25*l.* per annum, now accumulating for want of claimants.

There are dole charities in Whalley whose annual value is said to exceed 30*l.* a year, and which, at least so much of them as goes in small money gifts, are said to be of little or no service to the poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 52, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown; school apparently kept in connection with a chantry. By warrant, 20 July 1548, Commissisoners of Crown Revenues were directed to continue payment of accustomed stipend of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master. School and house built by subscription in 1725; Subsequent donations amounting to 80*l.* were laid out in 1771, together with moneys belonging to other charities, in purchase of houses and 18a. 0r. 30p. of land at Great Harwood. Value in 1825 about 47*l.* per annum. Proportion paid to school 4*l.* 14*s.* In 1814, 559*l.* 10*s.* four per cent. stock was purchased with money left by John Read of Knightsbridge. He directed payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year paid to St. George's Hospital, 2*l.* 2*s.* to Knightsbridge charity school, and remainder of dividends, after paying expenses (about 17*l.* per annum), to master of the charity school at Whalley, or other schoolmaster there. Deeds in master's custody.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 35*l.* House in master's occupation.

This school, equally with that of Burnley, has a second preference after Middleton school to two exhibitions of 20*l.* a year each, founded by Dean Nowell at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Site good; buildings fair.

Objects of Trust.—Support of a grammar school at Whalley (Warrant). To instruct gratuitously as day scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other useful knowledge, as many poor children of the parish of Whalley and adjacent parishes as the trustees should think reasonable; founder's kin to be preferred (Read's will).

Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.—Grammar (original foundation); reading, writing, and arithmetic (will).

Government and Masters.—The number of trustees to be kept up to four at least; one to reside in London if possible, the rest at Whalley; survivors to appoint to vacancies.

Master to be a member of Church of England, licensed by Bishop of Manchester, appointed by principal inhabitants. Allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master has house; receives about 35*l.* per annum from endowment, besides profits of boarders. Appoints and pays other masters.

Day Scholars.—Six, from distances up to 3½ miles, receive general instruction free. Attend church twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—26, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Hours 6½ a.m., 7 in winter, 9 p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,542 feet per boy.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Elementary knowledge required of boys on admission.

School classified by proficiency in reading. School course modified according to aptitude of boys, or if disqualified for learning any subjects. Religious instruction twice a week to all. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion by half-yearly examination held by master. Rewards given for proficiency, general improvement, and good conduct.

Punishments: extra lessons, and rarely caning; the latter by head master only, and in school.

Playground, one acre close to school, and field of five acres hired, besides a covered shed and gymnasium.

Drilling taught as part of the system.

School open 38 to 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 38 hours in the week. Playtime 12 hours a week, and whole of Saturday.

Trustees:

None.

Head Master:

Rev. Samuel Norwood, B.A., Lond.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	32	2	—	16	13 to 14	3	1	—	3	Nicholl's Help; Bible	16	11 to 12	3	1	—	3	Watt's Scripture Hist. Bible.							
Greek	5	2	—		16	2	1	2	2	Arnold's First Greek Book; Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. 1.	1	13	2	1	2	2	Arnold's First Greek Book.							
Latin	20	4	—	4	16	3	1¼	2	3½	Henry's 2nd Latin Book; Virgil's Æneid, Book 1 to line 250; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, i and ii; Horace's Odes, Bk. II.	7	12	2	1¼	2	2½	Henry's First Lat. Bk.; Cæsar, Book I.	5	10	2	1	4	3	Chiefly Exercises and Small Sentences.
French	11	2	1 Guin. per qr.	5	15	3	1	3	3½	Exercises. Horace, by Corneille; Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste; and La Jeune Siberienne by Xavier de Maistre.	6	11	3	1	3	3½	Exercises. Miscellaneous Translation.							
Arithmetic	32	—	—	—	—	5	1																	
Book-keeping	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Book-keeping was done in the last month. The pupils worked every day.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	Mensuration only.								Nesbit's Mensuration	The boys are not classified. Each pupil works on as quickly as he can. Some worked through Superficies and part of Solids. Others went through about half a dozen problems.													
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	Algebra. Nat. Philosophy.								Lund's Algebra; Newth's Nat. Phil.														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Classin each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.			H.	H.			Y.			H.	H.			Y.			H.	H.	
Physics -	—		Animal Physiology.																					
Natural History.	15	—	—	1	—	2	¾	—	1½	Lardner's Animal Physics. The prin- chapters.														
Chemistry -	22	1	5s. per half yr.	—	—	1	1½	—	1½	Wilson's Chemistry. The first 200 pages.														
Geography -	32	2	—	18	13 to 14	2	¾	—	1½	Cornwell's Geography, 50 pages—England and Wales—Ireland and Scotland—Europe.	14	10	2	¾	—	1½	Smaller Geography.							
English Grammar.	32	3	—	18	do.	3	1	2	3	Lennie's Grammar, nearly the whole.	10	11	3	1	2	3	Lennie's Grammar, about one half.	4	9	3	¾	—	2	Lennie's Grammar; Definitions, &c.
English Composition.	16	1	—	16	do.	1	1	1	1	Each boy wrote an exercise on a given subject, and read it aloud in his turn.														
Reading -	32	3	—	16	do.	10	½	—	5	Dr. Smith's History of England.	10	11	10	½	—	5	Dr. Smith's Hist. of England. Nicholl's Help, &c.	6	9	10	½	—		Small Reading Book.
Writing -		1	—	32	12 to 13	5	½	—	2½	Lardner's Animal Physics. Nicholl's Help, &c.														
Music - -	8	—	1l. 1s. per qr.	—	—	1	¾																	
Drawing -	14	—	do.	14	—	1	4 on Friday.																	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIDNES FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Widnes is a township in the parish of Prescot and chapelry of Farnworth, lying on the north bank of the Mersey and on the railway from Warrington to Liverpool. The population is chiefly employed in agriculture. An account of the foundation of the school in A.D. 1509 by the then Bishop of Lincoln may be found in the report of the original Charity Commissioners. It seems to have been originally placed under the control of the mayor and corporation of Chester, who were to appoint the master and pay him 10*l.* a year. The 10*l.*, which is a charge on the great tithes of a parish in Cheshire, is regularly paid by the person who receives the tithes; but the mayor and corporation seem to have long ago transferred the right of appointment to the parish (from various inhabitants of which the school had received benefactions exceeding in value the original 10*l.*), and to have altogether ceased to concern themselves with the school affairs. The government is now vested in 10 trustees, of whom the incumbent of Farnworth is one ex officio, while of the others, eight are chosen by the eight townships of the chapelry, one by each, and the ninth is chosen by one of these townships as an extra member, it being allowed this privilege on the score of its greater size. All are presented to and approved of by the full vestry. The trustees seldom meet, and do not appear to take much interest in the school. Most of them are farmers, and it has been suggested that one or two of the manufacturers in the neighbourhood might with advantage be placed on the trust. The principal function of the trustees, besides receiving and paying over to the master the endowment, seems to be the appointment of the ten foundationers, who are taught free of any charge except 1*l.* a year for materials. They are usually the sons of small farmers, and are not selected on the ground of intellectual merit. Most of them, as I was told, could have afforded well enough to pay the usual fee.

The old school building consists of two rooms, of which the upper, according to the account given me by the master, is 37 feet long by 12 wide by 8 high, and the lower the same size, save that the roof is a foot higher. The door was locked, so that I could not get in, but a look in through the window was enough to show me how unfit it is for a schoolroom—small, damp, dismal—and one could not be surprised to hear that the present master had left it a year or two ago. He now teaches the classes in a room in his own house, about half-a-mile from the old building. Unfortunately, this room is not nearly big enough for the number of boys; hence the air is disagreeably close. The master has provided a cricket field.

The school is taught by the head master and one assistant whom he appoints and pays. Latin, though not absolutely enforced, is learnt by almost all the boys; but the chief business

of the place is to give a commercial education, as few of the pupils remain after 13 or 14 years of age. About 15 of them come from distances exceeding two miles, some of these by rail all the way from St. Helen's.

On the day of my visit 40 boys were present. Three did papers in elementary algebra, and three on the first book in Euclid; both sets were very fair. Eight others were respectable, though not conspicuously good in arithmetic. In Latin, one boy who had got into Cæsar read with some ease, and appeared to have profited by the study. The remainder of the seniors, who were reading Eutropius, answered vaguely and as if not well grounded in the rudiments. In the English subjects the junior classes made but a poor appearance. History was, as it usually is with the young boys, a mere farce; geography little more satisfactory. Arithmetical notation was good. The elder boys did much better in geography and grammar, and answered intelligently when examined orally by the head master at my request.

This school cannot plume itself upon its classics, but in most other respects its state is sufficiently creditable, and the present master, under whom its numbers have risen, seems likely to raise it still further. For a great many years, as the incumbent told me, it was not only useless itself, being ill taught, but actually harmful, since it prevented the establishment of a Government school. Now, however, that the education of the labouring class has been provided for by such a school, and that the number of well-to-do people in and near Widnes is rapidly increasing, the grammar school may render considerable services to the neighbourhood by supplying a good teacher not only in the "commercial subjects" but in mathematics, Latin, and French. It is to be hoped that the trustees, who have hitherto paid little attention to the appeals made to them to provide a new schoolroom, will consider the possibility of raising a subscription for this purpose. I may add that it would not be difficult to make some better arrangement for the allocation of the ten free places than that now in force.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 246, A.D. 1829. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, Vol. I. p. 653.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Smythe, Bishop of Lincoln, who assisted to procure for the monastery of Laund in Leicestershire the appropriation of the rectory or great tithes of Rosthern in Cheshire. In consequence of the gift, the monastery by deed, 20th July 1507 (or 1509?), stipulated to pay 10*l.* a year to mayor and corporation of Chester, for master of the free school of Farneworth. Matthias Smythe by will, 11 December 1547, left a rentcharge of 1*l.* upon property at Sutton, for an usher. Henry Plumpton, by will, 25 June 1638, gave four acres, at eight yards to the perch, at Rainhill, for the school. J. Plumpton gave a house and 3¾ acres of land (large measure) at Penketh for the chapel and school. 100*l.* given by Mrs. Fazakerley, and other sums by other persons, supposed to have been expended partly in purchase of house in Farnworth Street about 1763.

Deeds supposed to be in British Museum, at Brasenose College, Oxford, or in ecclesiastical registry at Chester; never seen by present trustees.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—The original endowment of 10*l.* a year, the rentcharge of 1*l.*, the farms at Rainhill and Penketh, a house in Farnworth Street, and 96*l.* turnpike bonds, besides schoolroom. Annual income 55*l.* 14*s.* gross, about 50*l.* net.

Building indifferent. No master's house.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—"A sufficyentt and "honest Preest, being a Master or Bachelor of Arte, or a Master of Grammar "at the least, teaching Grammar freelye in a Free Schoole at Farneworth in the "county of Lancaster for ever." (Deed of 1507.)

Government and Masters.—The corporation of Chester surrendered trust. Trustees of Rainhill estate died out. Present trustees, the incumbent of Farnworth and seven others appointed by the vestry, manage property, appoint and dismiss master, nominate boys to foundation in rotation, and exercise general control over management of school.

Head master (whose qualifications are given above) holds appointment independent of future alterations. May hold other preferment, if not interfering with his week day duties. Allowed to take any number of boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's income from endowment, 41*l.*, besides fees and profits of boarders. No house. Appoints and pays assistant masters.

Day Scholars.—28, from distances up to six miles; pay 6*l.* 6*s.* for general work; except eight on foundation. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction 35*l.* Hours 6 a.m., 8½ p.m. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 425 feet per boy.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read words of one syllable.

Classification by one subject chiefly. School course often modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayer from Liturgy. Boys coming from more than two miles off excused attendance.

Promotions by examination.

Examination by masters yearly. First class sent in for Oxford local examinations. Prizes given by master

Punishments: impositions and caning, the latter by head master only.

No playground. Cricket field of eight or nine acres, half a mile off, hired by master. Masters join in games.

Boys generally walk in the country with a master.

Drilling taught as part of system.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week. Playtime 15 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Rev. W. Jeff, Farnworth.
James Ratliff, Farmer, Bold.
William Kidd, Merchant, Liverpool.
Edmund Ward, Attorney, Prescot.
William Taylor, Farmer, Cuerdley.
John Vickerstaff, Farmer, Ditton.
Edward J. Pemberton, Esq., Great Sankey.
Edward Young, Wine Merchant, Farnworth.
William Tinsley, Esq., Penketh.

Head Master:

James Raven.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of scholars learning—

Religious Knowledge	45
Greek (accidence)	2
Latin (Cæsar and Virgil, Eutropius, &c.)	35
French	10
Arithmetic	45
Mensuration	12
Mathematics, (Alg., Euclid, Trigon.)	12
History, Geography, English Grammar	45
English Literature	12
English Composition	30
Reading, Writing, Drawing	45

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WIGAN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS school, if it had not been unfortunate enough to sell part of its property about 50 years ago, would now be one of the richest in Lancashire. As it is, having been managed better than formerly since the visit in 1828 of the Charity Commission (whose report reflects severely upon the then trustees), its income has risen from 200*l.* to nearly 300*l.*, and may probably increase still further. The present trustees are incorporated under an Act of Parliament (52 Geo. III.); they are required to be members of the Church of England, but as the mayor of Wigan is an *ex officio* member, and he is sometimes a dissenter, a question has arisen whether he is entitled to act. Usually dissenting mayors have acted, and as respects one of them the restriction of creed was found unfortunate, for it prevented his being made a permanent member of the trust when he had quitted the mayoralty, and there was a general wish to elect him.

There is no provision enabling trustees to resign, and as several have ceased to reside at Wigan, this omission is found very inconvenient, since it prevents their places from being filled up by residents. Thus it is often difficult to get a quorum, and sometimes no duly constituted meeting can be held for two years together. With one or two exceptions, the trustees take very little interest in the welfare of the school, and there is a feeling in Wigan that they are something of a clique, making it their practice to fill up vacancies on the board from their own party, or their own circle of acquaintances, rather than caring to select the men of most ability and fittest to represent the various interests and feelings of the townspeople.

II. The school-building is old, dating apparently from the time of James I. or Charles I., but it is solid, and in tolerably good repair. There are four rooms, two upstairs and two on the ground floor; all are sombre and comfortless; the ceilings not high; the furniture old. I did not see a map on the walls. Adjoining is a good-sized playground, which is, however, without grass, and has a very uneven surface, the soil having sunk in places owing to the working of coal-pits underneath.

III. The school, which seems to have been in a very depressed state before the coming of the present head master twenty years ago, became prosperous under him, and for a time sent a good number of boys to the university, several of whom distinguished themselves highly. Latterly it has again shown a tendency to decline. It is taught by the head master, who remains upstairs and takes

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* Forty years ago, when the school was held to be free, cockpence were paid, and occasional gifts given. It was the custom that a boy could get a holiday by giving [illegible] the head master.

the classics and higher mathematical work, and by one assistant master, who teaches in a separate room, one of those on the ground floor, the 'English and commercial subjects.' Latin is not compulsory, and few boys remain long enough to learn Greek. Instruction in classics is still nominally free; for all other subjects a fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum is charged, and an extra fee paid to the second master for drawing, which I believe he teaches well. Of the boys now in attendance, about one-fifth are sons of professional men and manufacturers, one-seventh of farmers, and the remainder of shopkeepers, factory overlookers, innkeepers, and the like. Many come from Government schools at 12 or 13 years of age, with rough manners and uncultivated minds, and remain only a year or two, so that little can be made of them.

The head master informs me that he has often sought to have the school regularly examined by independent examiners, and to be empowered to select deserving boys from the Government schools of the town to receive a free education, but that the authorities of the school have not thought that the foundation could incur either expense. Nor have his efforts to get exhibitions established been more successful. He has, however, formed a library, which now contains about 350 volumes.

IV. I visited the school not very long after the beginning of a half-year, when a number of the best boys had, as I was informed, lately left school; and it unfortunately happened that both masters had been ill for two or three days before the day of my examination. Hence there was reason to believe that the work done for me did not fairly represent the average state of the school. This work was certainly not very strong. Only one boy could be persuaded to attempt a very easy piece of Latin prose, and he did it badly; several others attempted to turn unseen pieces of Ovid and Cæsar into English with little more success. Latin grammar was somewhat better. No boys seemed to be working at Greek; and in geometry they had gone a very little way. Of two who tried papers in algebra, one proved able to solve equations with two unknowns; the other could do nothing. In arithmetic 18 boys (average age 13$\frac{3}{4}$)) took papers of moderate difficulty; eight were good, two fair, three poor, five worthless. Easier questions were given to 10 younger boys whose work was not more than tolerable.

The spelling of the lower boys was passable; their geography up to or above the average. I heard the second master question his boys in English grammar. He is a vigorous and in some respects an ingenious teacher, but the boys do not seem to have thrown much intelligence into their work, although they could answer pretty well what they had been told on previous occasions. It is no more than fair to say that of the more advanced boys few were over 13 or 14 years of age, that in the lower classes many were new comers from Government schools, and that nearly all seemed to have received very little cultivation at home.

The causes which prevent the grammar school of this town of more thah 40,000 people from being better filled and better

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

taught have nothing peculiar about them; they are those which one finds more or less active for evil in all the manufacturing towns. Wigan is a very rough place, with a large population of colliers and poor Irish immigrants, as well of factory operatives. It is smoky, irregularly built, and altogether unprepossessing, although lying in a county naturally pretty. Hence a master has little prospect of getting boarders, and the richer townspeople prefer to send their sons to schools at a distance. The poorer shopkeepers use the National or British schools, while many persons among the commercial class believe the grammar school to mainly be a place of classical instruction, and hence prefer the private academies of the town. The boys who come are rude in manners, and quite undisciplined in mind. The masters have within the space of two or three years to civilize as well as to teach them, and in this difficult task find no support from the trustees or other persons in the town, who, so far as appears, are, both rich and poor, wholly indifferent to education. These difficulties would not prevent an energetic man who came fresh to the place from improving the character of the school, but they naturally discourage one who has long laboured under their blighting shade, and who has repeatedly seen his own plans for making things better frustrated by the apathy of those to whom he appealed for help.

In its present state, with hardly a boy over 15 years of age, Wigan grammar school has no pretensions to be considered a classical or university school. As a commercial school it is tolerably good. Considering the size of the town where it stands, it is evidently desirable that it should in the future be an efficiently classical, no less than an efficiently commercial, school. Among the measures which will help it to become so the following may be mentioned.

A new school-building should be erected, not on the present site, but somewhere in the outskirts of the town, and an official residence provided for the master.

Steps should be taken to give the townspeople an interest in the management of the foundation, by giving them a voice in the appointment of trustees; and the board of trustees itself should be made more efficient.

The fee for general work, which now stands at 4*l.* 4*s.*, ought probably to be raised to 5*l.*, or even to 6*l.*

Besides these changes there are others which might with advantage be made in the internal organization of the school, but as these are best made by a head master, according to the system which he finds he can work best, it is not necessary to specify them.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 263, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Deed, 11 January 1619, James Leigh granted to trustees a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* arising out of a house and lands at Orrell, for maintenance of a Grammar School. By Deeds, 1 and 2 February 1676, the mayor of Wigan and others conveyed certain lands at Aspull and Wigan, and a rentcharge of 20*l.* issuing out of certain premises in Thames Street and Mincing Lane, London, for maintenance of school and a master or masters. Between 1676 and 1723 a house and half an acre of land at Wigan were purchased, and new school built by subscriptions. Governors, empowered by Act, 52 Geo. III., sold land at Aspull in 1812 for 3,796*l.*, and after paying off mortgage on part of estates and about 291*l.* arrears of salaries, laid out 2,300*l.* in purchase of an estate at Appleton in Cheshire. Expenses of Act, and conveyances about 1,200*l.* Deeds kept in muniment chest at school.

School Property.—Now consists of 17a. 3r. 14p. at Appleten, 3 acres and 10 houses at Wigan, and 4,197 square yards of land at Wigan, let on building lease for 999 years under authority of Act, besides the above-mentioned rentcharges of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 20*l.* Average annual income 285*l.* gross, reduced by average expenditure on repairs, dilapidations, &c., and management, to about 222*l.* net, all applied to school. No master's house. Buildings old, but altered to suit purpose of school.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School, for bringing up poor scholars of the parish and town of Wigan (Deed, 1619), for instructing gratuitously children of inhabitants of town and borough of Wigan, and such others as the mayor and aldermen, or majority of them, should think fit. (Deed 1676.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar. (Foundation.) Not only grammar and classical learning, but also modern languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and such other branches of literature as should from time to time, in judgment of governors, be proper and necessary, and as state of revenues would admit. (Act. 52 Geo. III.)

Government and Masters.—Act for incorporating governors, and other purposes, passed 9 June 1812. Rules slightly altered from time to time.

The mayor and 14 aldermen or burgesses of Wigan, members of Church of England, have power to alter statutes; appoint, and, for immorality, neglect, incapacity, or other just cause, after three months' notice, dismiss head master and usher, and any additional master; manage property, and exercise general control over management of school.

No master, without written leave of governors, to teach or accept payment for teaching any persons besides children of Wigan, or officiate as curate or lecturer in parish church, or perform duty in any church whatsoever during school hours. Head master allowed to take boarders; has none.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical, In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 100*l.*, from fees. "when these can all be collected," 171*l.* No house, but allowed 32*l.* 14*s.* per annum instead. Second master's income, from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 114*l.* 15*l.* per annum may be paid to head master on superannuation, after 15 years' service, and 10*l.* to second master.

Day Scholars.—68 sons of persons belonging to various trades and professions, from distances up to four miles. Pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for instruction. No extra charges, except 1½*d.* a lesson for drilling. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read Latin grammar, or some easy English book with facility.

Classification of school mixed. School course modified to suit individual cases. Elements of natural philosophy taught throughout. Reli-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

gious instruction in Scripture history to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions at Master's discretion.

Examination half-yearly by the masters. No prizes given.

Punishments : tasks, and caning, the latter very rare, and by the masters.

Playground one acre, close to school. Drilling taught. A library open to all.

Seven boys gone to University within last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides preparation of one-third of lessons out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :

The Mayor of Wigan, *ex officio*.

James Leach, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Wigan.
The Rev. Sir Henry J. Gunning, Bart., Alton, Northampton.
F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P., London.
Thomas Knowles, Esq., J.P., Coal Proprietor, Ince, Wigan.
Richard Eccles, Esq., Southport.
Thomas Eckersley, Esq., J.P., Wigan.
Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., M.P., Banker, Wigan.
Alexander Fowden Haliburton, Esq., Torquay, Devonshire.
Thomas Byrom, Esq., J.P., Grocer, Wigan.
The Rev. W. Coombs, M.A.
Jonathan Lamb, Esq., J.P., Wigan.
Ralph Darlington, Esq., Solicitor, Wigan.
Thos. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon, Wigan.
Thos. Taylor, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Wigan.

Clerk to Trustees :

Robert Ashton, Solicitor, Wigan.

Head Master :

Rev. Samuel Doria, M.A.

Second Master :

William Rigg.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor -	Springfield, Wigan	1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Holy Fold Farm, Bickerstaffe.	1 „
„ „ - 3	Clerk in Orders -	Ince - -	1½ „
„ „ - 4	Shopkeeper -	Upholland -	4 miles.
„ „ - 5	Factory Manager	Hindley - -	3 „
„ „ - 6	Engineer -	Do. - -	3 „
„ „ - 7	Coal Proprietor -	Bradley Hall, Standish.	3 „
„ „ - 8	Tradesmen -	Wigan - -	
„ „ - 9	Nail and Bolt Manufacturer.	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10	Accountant -	Do. - -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Coal Proprietor -	Platt Bridge, Ince	3 „
„ „ - 2	Manager of Spirit Stores.	Wigan - -	
„ „ - 3	Clerk in Orders -	Hindley Parsonage	3 „
„ „ - 4	Hotel Keeper -	Wigan - -	
„ „ - 5	Tradesman -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Hotel Keeper -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Tallow Chandler -	Scholes, Wigan -	
„ „ - 8	Tradesman -	Pemberton -	3 „
„ „ - 9	Iron Merchant -	Wigan - -	
„ „ - 10	Coal Proprietor -	Pemberton -	1½ mile.

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations or the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Gerard Finch, Queens' College, Cambridge, scholar, senior wrangler, fellow of Queens'.
Peter Latham, Caius College, Cambridge, scholar, 19th wrangler, fellow of Downing.
John Leach, Caius College, Cambridge, scholar, 14th sen. opt.
James Lees, Scholar, Queens'.
James Johnson, Do.
John Ward, Do.
W. Marsden, Do. Scholar.
Ralph Proctor, Do. do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	8	—	1	¼	—	1½	Harris and Watts' Scripture History. Paley's Evidences.	18	—	1	¾	1	1½	Watts' Scripture History. Riddle's Scripture History. Euripides.	8	—	1	¼	-	1½	Pinnock's B. and G. History. Epitome History, Sacred.
Greek	17	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Epistle to Romans, Greek Testament. Demosthenes, Sophocles.	9													
Latin	31	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Tacitus, Juvenal, Thucydides.	—	—	4	—	4	—	Horace, Cicero's Orations; Sallust.	8	—	3	¼	3	1½	Latin Grammar (Eton). Latin Delectus, Valpy.
French	29	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Translations from Classics weekly.	—	—	3				Written Translations Weekly							
German	None at present.																							
Arithmetic	All	4	—	18	—	4	½	—	9	Bard. Smith's and Colenso's Arithmetic.	20	—	4	½	—	9	- - - - - -	8	—	4	½	-	9	
Book-keeping	12	2	—	4	—	2	½	—	3	Dr. Brewer's Single and Double Entry.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	12	2	—	12	—	4	⅛	—	8	Nesbitt's, Bonnycastle's, and Chambers' E.C.														

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		Y.			Y.		H.		H.					H.		H.	
Natural Philosophy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Martin's Nat. Philosophy -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Martin's Nat. Philosophy.							
History - -	All	5	—	8	—	2	½	—	2	Keightly's and Pinnock's Goldsmith's Greece and Rome.	14	-	2	½	—	3	Pinnock's Goldsmith's Hist. England.	8	-	3	½	-	3	Notes on English History, Comprehensive C.B.
Geography -	All	5	—	8	—	2	¼	2	3	Hughes' Goldsmith's; Ancient Geography; Mapping.	14	-	2	¼	—	3	Hugh's Goldsmith's Geography; Ancient Geography; Mapping.	8	-	2	¼	-	3	Butter's Biogl. Geogl. Exercises.
English Grammar.	40	4	—	—	—	2	½	3	3	Cornwell's - - -	14	-	3	½	—	4	Lennie's Grammar - -	8	-	3	½	-	3	Lennie's.
English Literature.	60	5																						
English Composition.	40	4	—	14	—	1	½	1	2	Various Subjects given for Themes Essays, and Cornwell's.	14	-	1	1	—	½	Cornwell's' and Subjects -	-	-	-	—	-	2	
Reading -	All																							
Writing	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	- - - - - -	-	-	-	—	—	4	- - - - - -	-	-	-	—	-	4	
Drawing -	20	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	Mechanical, Architectural, Crayon, Pencil, Sepia, &c.	-	-	2	—	—	3	- - - - - -	-	-	2	—	-	3	
Other Subjects	Geology.			—	—	—	—	1																

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WINWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The endowment of this little school consists of three rent-charges of 24*l.*, 5*l.*, and 5*l.* respectively, and of 16*l.*, the rent of a cottage erected by a late master on the school land (which is about 1½ acres in extent), in all 50*l.* It is paid to the master by the owners of the pieces of land respectively charged, and cannot of course increase. The appointment of the master is vested in Mr. Legh, of Lyme, in Cheshire, as heir of the founder, Gwalter Legh; but he does not seem to have other rights over the school, and there are no local trustees. Thus the master is left quite to himself, and the grammar school, except as respects its 50*l.* a year, is to all intents and purposes a private establishment. By the necessity of its position in a small country village, two miles or more from the town of Warrington on the one side, and Newton-in-Makerfield on the other, it is mainly a boarding school. The township has a National school, so the children of the labourers do not come, and the only day scholars are the sons of two or three of the more substantial farmers, and possibly of some manufacturer or mine-owner in the neighbourhood of Newton. They dine with the master four days a week, and pay altogether 12*l.* 12*s.* a year. The boarders, most of whom are South Lancashire boys, pay 30*l.* to 40*l.* The school-house is pleasantly situated among trees, near the parish church. The class-room is rather dark and low in the roof, but large enough for the present number of boys; the boarding accommodation fairly good. There is an ample playground close by.

On the day of my visit 21 boys were present, six of whom were day scholars. None were far advanced in Latin, but several answered well in the grammar, and made a fair attempt at rendering into English easy sentences dictated to them. In English grammar and history their answers were not very intelligent, although sufficient to show that some pains had been taken to teach them these subjects. Arithmetic was attempted by 14 boys, whose work proved very indifferent; spelling was passable.

The school has no great vigour, but the boys struck me as looking happy and contented. Few remain after 15, and none go to the university.

There is really hardly anything either to be remarked on in or suggested respecting this foundation. It is of little or no service to the place where it stands; that arises not from its management, but from the circumstances of the place, in which there are but very few inhabitants who desire a superior education for their children.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 194, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 6 April 1619, reciting a former equal gift of Walter Legh, Sir Peter Legh gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* per annum for maintenance of a schoolmaster in the school which he had built. A rentcharge of 24*l.* per annum, granted by Sir Peter Legh, A.D. 1723, in lieu of former gifts. Two further yearly sums of 5*l.* each also given to the school, the one by Sir Gilbert Ireland, the other of unknown origin.

School Proverty.—Annual value of the rentcharges 34*l.*, also a cottage on school grounds, built by late master, and let for 16*l.* a year. Site and buildings good; house for master.

Objects of Trust.—A Free Grammar School in and for the town and parish of Winwick. (Foundation.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar.

Goverment and Masters.—No trustees. One master appointed by W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P. By deed of 1619, six trustees to be nominated by survivors, or if less than three remaining, then by any 10 inhabitants of the parish. Master allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 34*l.*, besides house, profits of boarders, and 16*l.* from other sources.

Day Scholars.—Six, from distances up to two miles. Some dine with head master. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—23, in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 1,152 feet per boy. Hours, 7 A.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — School classified separately for each subject. Drawing in all branches, and music taught. School course modified to suit individual cases. Bible read daily. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Examination half-yearly by master, in divinity, classics, mathematics, and English.

Promotion by half-year's marks.

Punishments: caning, in school, and impositions.

Playground, two acres close to school.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 36 hours per week.

Patron:
William J. Legh, Esq.

Trustees:
None.

Master:
Rev. S. Burnell, M.A.

For Table A. see next page.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Winwick -	1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Bookseller, &c. -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 3	Do. -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Croft - -	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	1½ „
„ „ - 6	Printer, Lt-Col. Vol., J.P.	Newton - -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant -	Liverpool -	Rev. S. Burnell.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Manchester -	
„ „ - 3	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 8	Clergyman -	Antrobus -	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Croft - -	
„ „ - 10	Merchant, retired	Southport -	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Deceased Captain in Army.	Knutsford -	
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Antrobus -	
„ „ - 3	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
„ „ - 4	Linen Draper -	Warrington -	
„ „ - 5	Do. -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 6	Merchant -	Liverpool -	
„ „ - 7	Musical Instrument Maker.	Warrington -	
„ „ - 8	Merchant - -	Liverpool -	
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	
„ „ - 10	Do. - -	Do. -	

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is a township in Lonsdale, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster. The population is mainly agricultural, but a mill has lately been erected, and a coal pit opened. The income from the endowment, now about 42*l.*, but likely to rise in four or five years to 60*l.*, goes entirely to the master, who has also a house worth 10*l.* a year, and a field and garden worth 1*l.* 10*s.* He has no assistance of any kind. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, although, according to the information given me on the spot, one-fourth of the children's parents are pretty well off, able to pay 9*d.* or 1*s.* a week, and not more than a third would find any difficulty in paying 2*d.* a week. Boys and girls are taught together in the school, and the mixture, in the opinion of the master and the incumbent, who is the acting trustee, is found beneficial to both, softening the boys without tending to roughen the girls.

The school room is sufficiently large, but not well ventilated; it is ill off for maps, and there is no playground. On the day of my visit, which was in harvest time, there were 54 children present. They read and spelt pretty well, but wrote indifferently. In arithmetic eight, two of whom were girls (average age $12\frac{1}{4}$), undertook a paper of questions; two were good, four poor, and two bad. These latter six wrote down the answers only, not showing the work, so that little value could be attached to their papers. The school struck me as, on the whole, scarcely up to the average of National schools in country places. Although it is classical by tradition, and there has usually been one boy learning a little Latin, and another a little mensuration, it is and has long been practically a place of purely elementary instruction; and the trustees, considering how small a salary they can offer, have ceased to require the master to be capable of teaching Latin. It is much to be wished that they were empowered to impose a moderate fee, as this might be expected to make the attendance more regular and to improve the character of the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 299, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will, 18 February 1685, Captain Richard Pooley left 20*l.* towards building a Free School, and 200*l.* to be invested for salary of master. The 200*l.*, and a further sum of 80*l.* invested, February 1747, in the purchase of a house and $62\frac{1}{2}$ statutable acres of land. There is also a sum of 132*l.* consols, purchased with a bequest of Mrs. Thompson in 1803.

School Property.—Annual income 46*l.* gross, 42*l.* net, 40*l.* applied to school.

Site and buildings good. House for master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—For a Free School for all children whose parents, guardians, and tutors dwell in Wray, Roberindale, and the lower end of Botton. (Pooley's Will.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None.

Government and Master.—Four trustees, self-electing, appoint and may remove master, make rules, regulate studies, and control the discipline. The incumbent of Wray, acting trustee, manages property.

Master must be member of Church of England; may hold other preferment, if not interfering with his duties.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary.

Master.—Income from endowment 42*l.* besides a house.

Day Scholars.—70, boys and girls, from distances up to four miles; receive whole education free.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children must be able to read monosyllables on admission.

Subjects of Instruction: reading, writing, arithmetic (including mental), English grammar, geography, and a few taught mensuration. School classified separately for each subject. Bible read daily in school. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy. There is a Sunday School in connection.

School occasionally examined by incumbent.

A library open to children on payment of ½*d.* per month.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

John Rowlandson Marshall, Esq., Rollington Villa, St. Leonards.
Henry Gregson, Esq., Moorlands near Lancaster.
Thomas Wender Faithwaite, Esq., Lancaster.
Rev. W. K. Stevens, Wray Parsonage, Lancaster.

Master:

Robert Stephenson.

Over Wyersdale.—Abbeystead Free School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Abbeystead is a vaccary, in the chapelry of Over Wyersdale and parish of Lancaster, lying among the moors which form the borderland of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The founder appears, from his requiring the master to be a graduate and skilled in Latin and Greek, to have designed the school to be classical, but as the inhabitants of the place are almost all small tenant farmers, with a few yeomen and a few labourers, the instruction given had been for many years chiefly elementary, when in A.D. 1854 a Chancery scheme definitely abolished the classical character of the foundation, and withdrew all restrictions on the eligibility of candidates for the mastership. This scheme, by which the school is now governed, directs the trustees to pay the master a salary of from 60*l.* to 70*l.*, to the curate of Wyersdale 15*l.*, to an under master and a mistress, (if the trustees choose to appoint either or both,) such stipend as may be thought fit, and to an examiner not more than 5*l.* (if they think an examination desirable). They are likewise to provide books and stationery for the school, and are then to distribute the surplus income half-yearly among poor inhabitants (not receiving parochial relief) of four vaccaries of Wyersdale. The gross income of the charity, as I was informed, is now nearly 190*l.* The master receives 70*l.*, and his wife, as mistress, 30*l.* No usher has been appointed. The master is forbidden by the scheme to take any fee or gratuity from any scholar, or his parents or friends. The trustees, however, permit him to receive boarders up to the number of ten.

The school building is new, spacious, well furnished, and well ventilated. The master has a good house at some little distance.

As in most free schools, the attendance is very irregular; it averages 60. Most leave at 11 or 12 years of age, and scarce any remain after 14. No Latin has been taught for 30 years, but the present master, who is an energetic and intelligent man, besides regularly teaching English grammar, history, and geography, has managed to introduce mathematics, and has usually two or three boys in Euclid, occasionally one or two in trigonometry. Girls are taught along with the boys during the forenoon; in the afternoon they learn sewing from the mistress.

As tested by examination the work of the school was satisfactory, distinctly better, so far as I could judge, than that of most Government schools in country places. Reading, spelling, and writing were all fair, though the girls' hand was somewhat too sharp. Intelligent answers were given to questions in English grammar and geography, and nine boys and five girls (average ages 13 and 11 respectively), did respectable papers in arithmetic. Dictation too was well done. The discipline and the demeanour of the children generally impressed me very favourably.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Although the educational condition of this school is at present satisfactory, one cannot but wish to see something more than even a good elementary school maintained by so large an endowment. In seems desirable that an assistant be appointed, so as to relieve the master of part of the teaching (especially that of the younger children), and to enable him to lay more stress upon the teaching of the higher subjects. If a moderate fee were also imposed, and provision made for the reception of a greater number of boarders at a low charge, the foundation, while it continued to give elementary instruction to the immediate neighbourhood, might also render considerable services to the surrounding district, in which there is no small want of places where an education better than that of the dame's school or the village endowed school may be procured. In taking steps to accomplish this, it might be advisable to change that part of the Chancery Scheme, which orders the surplus income to be distributed among the poor, and to apply the whole endowment (except the curate's 15*l.*) to educational purposes.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 288. A.D. 1826).

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of William Cawthorne, 22 September 1683, who bequeathed school and house built by himself, and certain lands, houses, and common rights, for maintenance of a master and a minister. Deeds in custody of the trustees.

School Property.—Consists of property left for occupation of master, viz., 4½ acres of land, and common rights, besides school, house, and garden; the house occupied by curate; and three farms with houses and buildings containing 206 statute acres. Annual income 193*l.* gross; of which 100*l.* applied in salaries of master and mistress, 15*l.* paid to curate.

Site and buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 50 free scholars, fit objects of charity, residing, or whose parents reside, in one of the twelve vaccaries of Wyersdale. Founder's kin to be preferred, though living at a distance. 8*l.* per annum, or a house for the minister of Wyersdale chapel. The residue, after repairs, &c., to be laid out in books for poor scholars of the vaccaries of Abbeystead, Hawthornthwaite, Marshaw, and Darnshaw, or for relief of poor persons within same vaccaries. (Founder's Will.) 15*l.* per annum allowed for management; 15*l.* to the curate; to the master so much as with value of land occupied by him should make up his salary to not less than 60*l.* nor more than 70*l.*; to mistress, if any, such stipend as trustees think fit; books and stationery to be provided; 5*l.* for examination and prizes; 5*l.* for rent of ground and purchase of tools for scholars to cultivate it. School open to children of inhabitants of the 12 vaccaries, and preferentially to founder's kin, wherever resident; no fee or gratuity to be paid on account of any scholar. (Scheme, 1854.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek, writing, and casting accounts (Founder's Will). English grammar, reading and composition, writing, arithmetic, and geography; and other subjects of useful and scientific learning or of practical instruction, as directed from time to time by trustees. Scripture lessons daily; and scholars to be instructed in doctrines and Catechism of Church of England, unless parents object. (Scheme.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 25 Nov. 1854.

The incumbent of Wyersdale, or, if he be not resident, the curate, and seven other trustees, residing within 15 miles, appointed by Court of Chancery; manage property; may make new regulations; appoint master, under master, and mistress; admit children; and examine school annually.

Head master must be member of Church of England; not necessarily (as directed by founder) a graduate of any University, nor skilled in Latin and Greek, nor competent to teach Latin and Greek grammar; removable by trustees for incompetence, neglect, immorality, or breach of rules; may suspend boys, and, by order of trustees, expel them; may not hold other cure or employment. Gives a bond to repair house and premises, and to deliver up on ceasing to be schoolmaster.

Perpetual curate gives a similar bond for house occupied by him.

Under master, if appointed, removable by trustees, at discretion.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. Mixed. In age of scholars, third grade.

Teachers.—Head master's total income from endowment 70*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders.

Income of mistress, from endowment 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—72, boys and girls, chiefly farmers' children, under 10 years of age, not allowed to remain after 15, from distances up to three miles; receive all instruction free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Six, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 20*l.*, including everything. [Have all separate beds (1867.)] Cubical contents of bed-room, 288 feet per boy. Hours 6 P.M., 9 P.M.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified chiefly by reading and arithmetic. School course sometimes modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction daily, children whose parents object exempted. School opened and closed with prayers from Liturgy.

Promotions by examination.

Examination yearly by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and caning in school, by head master.

Playground 400 square yards, open to all. Master sometimes joins in games. Drilling taught as part of the system. There is a library, open to all.

School time 46 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. 1½ hours' interval in the middle of day. Saturday a whole holiday.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	88	11	3	Master	100	0	0
Corporation rent	12	0	0	„ bill for school	0	15	10
Other rents	181	0	0	Prizes	6	0	0
				Cleaning school, &c.	2	11	0
					109	6	10
				Curate	15	0	0
				13 bills paid	91	6	9
				Balance of labour on different farms	51	6	4
				Repairs	6	1	3
				Balance	8	10	1
	£281	11	3		£281	11	3

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Joseph Turner, Vicar of Lancaster.
Henry Garnett, Esq., Wyreside near Lancaster.
E. D. di Vitri, Esq., Lancaster.
Henry Gregson, Esq., Lancaster.
Christopher Johnson, junr., Esq., Lancaster.
J. R. Allen, Esq., Preston.
F. W. Garnett, Esq., Wyreside.

Ex officio:
The curate of Wyersdale.

Head Master:
James Phizackerley.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	All farmers -	Lentworth -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 2		Lee - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3		Ortner - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 4		Emmets -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 5		Abbeystead -	Near.
,, ,, - 6		Ortner - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 7		Dunkinshaw -	Do.
,, ,, - 8		Ortner - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9		Lower Emmets -	Do.
,, ,, - 10		Wellbrook -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1		Moorside -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 2		Ortner - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3		Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4		Lee - -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5		Emmets - -	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 6		Lee - -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 7		Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8		Tarnbrook -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 9		Abbeystead -	Near.
,, ,, - 10		Lentworth -	1½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	All farmers -	Ellel.
,, ,, - 2		
,, ,, - 3		
,, ,, - 4		
,, ,, - 5		
,, ,, - 6		

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 111.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical—Blackburn -	63,126	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	With the secretary and treasurer.	Yes	Observed -	Good	Governors.	£ 120	£ 110	£ 100	Stat.
Bolton-le-Moors	70,395	Manufacturing.	- - -	—	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Governors.	409	349	349	Stat.
Bury - -	37,563	Farming and manufacturing.	Trustees -	Yes	Va. by auth. and by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	840	698	457	Inc.
Clitheroe -	7,000	Farming, manufacturing, and quarrying.	Treasurer -	? Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Treasurer, with advice of governors.	347	284	284	? Stat.
Farnworth - (Dixon Green School.)	8,720	Manufacturing and mining.	With solicitors to trust.	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	15 8s.	14 10s.	14 10s.	Stat.
Hawkshead Parish.	2,081	Farming -	In school library.	Yes	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Governors.	254	224	224	Stat.
Lancaster - (Grammar School.)	16,005	Farming and manufacturing.	? Town clerk	Yes	Va. by au.	Good	Trustees	30	29	29	Stat.
Manchester -	338,722	Manufacturing.	Trustees' solicitors.	Copies are.	Va. by au., and by pro. of law.	Moderate.	Trustees	—	2,608	2,412	Dim.
Middleton - -	9,876	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	Brazenose Coll., Oxford.	Copies are.	Partly obsolete.	Fair	- -	67	67	67	Stat.

* An annual payment of 7*l.* made to schoolmistress for teaching girls. † Girls have sometimes been admitted
§ Originally 13, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each now condensed into two worth 20*l.* each, an

(*Continued on p.* 468.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or bother.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	All local	Resident, Protestant freeholders.	Master	No	All who choose to come.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
2	125	None	—	Local and hereditary.	Mem. Ch. of Eng., freeholders.	Governors.	Yes	Parishioners	Boys	- - -	Merit, seniority, and nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	None
2	45	None	—	3 ex. off., rest local.	7 clgy. 6 laymen, members of Ch. of Eng.	Governors.	Yes	Parish and founders' kin.	* Both	Residence and founders' kin pref.	Founder's kin claim.	Inc.	Classical -	Apprentice fees.
1 at present (*see précis.*)	65	None	—	6 local	Residence	Master.	—	No restriction.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes With consent of Bishop of Carlisle.	Farnworth and Kearsley.	† Both	Poverty pref.	Nominat.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence and solvency	Governors.		Hawkshead and Colton.	‡ Both	Residence pref.	Nominat. by Governors.	Stat.	Classical -	Clothing, books, &c. for a few.
3	105	None	—	Corporation of Lancaster.	—	Master	Yes,	Borough -	Boys	Residence and limited means.	Nominat.	—	—	—
14	595	2	16	Local	Residnce.	Masters	—	No restriction.	Boys	None -	Trustees select.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
§ Share of 3.	43	None	—	Princpl. and Fellows of Brazenose Coll., Oxford.	—	Master	—	Middleton, Prestwich, Oldham, and adjacent towns.	Boys	?Poverty pref.	-	—	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

but generally boys only. ‡ Boys only in Higher or Grammar School; boys and girls in Lower or English School.
one of original value, which last is generally vacant, and the two others rarely held by Middleton boys.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical—Blackburn	H.M., usher, and assist. masters.	Governors.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	10 B. 80 D.	- -	5
Bolton-le-Moors	H.M., usher, Fr. and Germ. M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	None - -	None	67 D.	Population increased, lower class of boys.	4
Bury - -	H.M., usher, 3rd. M., Fr. and Ger. and draw. M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors, usher by govs. and H.M.	Governors.	Ch. of Eng. graduate Oxf. or Camb.	H.M. usher.	4 B. 115 D.	Nos. increased. Boys leave earlier.	4
Clitheroe - -	HM., assist. M., 3d M., drw., Fr. & Ger., music, draw., and drilling M	Governors with approval. of bishop.	- - -	Assist. M. by governors, others by H.M.		None by charter. Member of Ch. of England at last appointment.	H.M.	28 B. 26 D.	No change.	2 or
Farnworth - (Dixon Green School.)	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	Ability to teach English and Latin.	H.M.	31 D.	No great change.	2
Hawkshead -	H.M., 2nd. M.	Governors and bishop.	Governors and bishop.	Governors and H.M.	Governors and H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng., and graduate of an Eng. University.	H.M.	11 B. 6 D.	No change.	2
Lancaster - (Grammar School.)	H.M., 2nd. M., and 7 assist M.	Corporation.	Corporation.	H.M. subject to approvl. of Corporation in case of 2nd master.	H.M.	Clergyman of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	74 B. 84 D.	No great change.	4
Manchester -	Eight at present (1867) nine next half year.	H.M. and usher by President of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford.		H.M. and Dean of Manch.	H.M. and Dean of Manch.	Single, honest, and literate.	Allowances to H.M. and usher.	280 { B. D.	- -	10
Middleton -	H.M., 2nd M.	Brazenose College Oxford.	- - -	2nd M. by Braz. College.	- - -	Honesty and learning.	H.M.	37 D.	Usefulness diminished by growth of new schools.	3

(*Continued on p.* 470.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*) £	(*b*) £	(*c*) £				
A. & B.	50 A. 50 B.	None	A few	H.M.	H.M.	—	Yes	—	41	—	6¾ a.m. 9 p.m.		583	None
" "	20 A. 80 B.	4	A few	" "	None	—	—	—	—	—	" "	" " "	—	—
80 A. 20 B.	50 A. 50 B.	None	1 or 2	Regulated by scheme.	H.M.	—	Yes	52	42	30	7½ a.m. 9 p.m.	By master of house.	1,017	None
95 A. 05 B.	100 B.	4	—	Governors.	H.M. " "	—	Yes	67	53	30	6½ a.m. 7–7½ winter 9½ p.m.	Senior boy	400	None
" "	10 A. 25 B. 65 C.	None	None	None allowed.	No boarding houses; master's house not adapted.								—	—
78 A. 22 B.	83 B. 17 C.	4	—	Governors.	H.M.	—	Yes	47	40	39	7 a.m. 9 to 10 p.m.	Master near.	508	None
70 A. 30 B.	100 A.	6	4	H.M.	H.M.	—	Yes	72	62	49	6¾ 7½ a.m.; 9 p.m. and 10 for 6th form.	A master	522	1 for highest form.
75 A. 25 B.	60 A. 20 B. 1 14 B. 2* 06 C.	8	—	None required.	Boys may board with anybody except masters.	—	—	—	—	—	" "	" " "	—	—
" "	30 A. 50 B. 20 C.	None	—	" "	None	—	—	—	—	—	" "	" " "	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

* B. 2. Mercantile clerks and Warehousemen.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical—Blackburn	42	30	Reading preferred.	By one chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All out of sch., by boarders under superv.	70	9	8	—	—
Bolton-le-Moors	43	31 sum 29 win.	Read, write, and spell moderately.	By Latin chiefly.	Usually by marks.	First lesson out of sch., and some others by higher classes.	50	9	16	3	—
Bury	38	30	Read and write well.	By classics chiefly.	Marks	All in sch. except first lesson.	89	15	63	17	—
Clitheroe	40 or 41	30 win. 36 sum	Read	Form classes, and subject classes.	Marks chiefly.	Translation and lrning. by heart under supervision. Written work in school.	all	16	12	—	—
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	42	30	Foundationers none. Others read.	By arithmetic chiefly.	Marks	¾ out of school, without superv.	30	20	20	—	—
Hawkshead	40	30	Read well	Uniform	Examination	Most in school	18	8	—	—	—
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	38 or 39	30	English and elementary Latin.	Separate	Examination and proportion of marks.	All out of sch., by boarders under superv.	149	85	101	7	—
Manchester	38	30	Boys admitted by competitive examination.	Classics and mathematics chiefly.	Examination and marks.	In upper forms all; in lower most out of sch., without supervision.	280	250	280	15	—
Middleton	43	30	Read	By one or two chiefly.	Marks and examination at end of year.	About half out of school.	34	9	—	—	—

(*Continued on p. 472.*)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition,	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor occasionally.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	Short sent.	80	21	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Text books
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.V	P.V.	Various, according to classes.	All	14	Text books and dictated.	10	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three	119	24	All three	5	—	62	—	—	Text books & lectures.
Senior boys use translations sometimes. Others without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	14	All	All	All	—	—	4 or 5.	All
H.M.'s assistance.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	30	20	Written and printed cards.	—	20	—	—	10	Chemistry, oral, and experiments by Master.
Without aid	P.V.	P.	—	—	From books and occasionally original.	18	8	All three	—	8	—	—	—	
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sent. and cont. pieces.	168	104	All three	20	3	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three	280	260	All three	—	—	—	*	—	Next half, instruction in all these ways.
Master occasionally.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	37	12	Chiefly from text books.	12	12	37	37	37	Text books and experiments by master.

(Continued on next page.)

* Next half instruction will be given to 180 boys in Physical Science.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical—Blackburn	80	80	70	—	60	—	80	30	—	G.D.; T.M.; P.M.,	Dictation	Monthly and yearly.	H.M. at midsummer.
Bolton-le-Moors	50	All	All	—	All	All	63	—	—				Governors yearly.
Bury	119	119	119	119	6	119	119	119	119	P.; D.F.; D.M.; P.M.			Governors yearly.
Clitheroe	Various.	20 or more	All ygr. bys.	Occasional			All ygr. bys.	10	8	All		At Xmas.	At midsummer, by H.M. with governors' approval.
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	—	30	20	—	—	30	30	10	—	G.D.		Half-yearly	
Hawkshead	18	18	18	—	18	18	18	—	—			Half-yearly	Governors yearly.
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	168	168	76	16	71	—	140	25	4	G.D.; P.; D.F.; C.; P.M.	Geology	At Christmas.	Trustees at midsummer
Manchester	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	120	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.		At Christmas.	2 by trustees and by high master at midsummer
Middleton	37	37	37	37	9	37	37	6	5	P., D.F., G.D., and C. rarely.		H.M. half yearly.	

(*Continued on p. 474.*)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service. on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	No	No	80	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning.	All except R. Cathlics.	H.M. for boarders.	Boarders occasional.	Boarders, 2.
-	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	-	None	None.
No	No	No	119	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S. P. C. K. morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	Boarders, 2.
Yes	Yes, after a certain age.	Yes, if such a case occurred.	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening	All	H.M. for boarders, parish clergyman for day boys.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
-	Occasionally.		30	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Most are.	-	None	None.
No	No	No	18	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Vicar of parish.	Boarders	Boarders, 2. Day boys expected to attend.
-	System arranged to suit boys' future calling.	-	159	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	Boarders 1½ hours.	Boarders, 2.
Yes	-	Yes	280	Ch. of Eng.	Master of Form.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergymen.	None	None.
No.	No.	No.	37	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	None	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools —cont.									
Blackburn	Yes	Public	Corporal by H.M. and 2nd M.	None	None	All except 30.	1,600 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bolton-le-Moors	Yes	Public	Corporal by H.M. and 2nd M.	None	None	—	Small	Close	All
Bury	Yes	Public	-	None	Parental.	8 & 2 half holidays.	30 perches	Close	All
Clitheroe	Yes	Public	Corporal	No powers	None; master always near.	About 36	Small	Close	All
Farnworth (Dixon Green School.)	Yes	Public	-	None	None	—	200 sq. yds.	Close	All
Hawkshead	Yes	Public	All	None	Assistant master.	—	About 4 acres.	Close	High school 2 large yards for lower school
Lancaster (Grammar School.)	H.M.	Public and private.	Expulsion	None	Boarders under a master.	About 26	1 acre 5acres	Close Near	All To day boys on payment
Manchester	H.M.	In presence of the form.	Degradation and dismissal.	None	None	—	One in preparation.	Adjoining.	Both
Middleton	Yes	Both	Expulsion	None	None	—	½ acre.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 476.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No	About 30 form a cadet company.	For boarders.	None	Latin and commercial subjects.	The same	Yes, by Government or other independent body.	Possible, but not expedient.	Want of class rooms.
No	No	—	All	Those in use	Probably the same.	It is so examined.	No	.
No	Drilling	None	All	Those which exercise judgment.	Arithmetic, writing, Eng., and drawing.	It is so examined.	Yes, if boys remained long enough.	Early removal of boys.
Yes	Drilling	None	A small one to all.	Classics and mathematics.	A few prefer "*practical*" subjects, and some guided by preference of boys.	Present system good, but examiners should be paid.	Possible as a secondary object and after a certain stage.	Want of earnestness in boys and of judgment in parents.
.	Drilling occasionally	None	None	Script. read., writ., arith., mensuration, Eucl., draw., Latin, and French.	By many, showy subjects; by educated ones, classics and mathematics.	Yes, by University men with experience as masters.	Not expedient.	None.
No	Drilling	None	To all on payment of 5*s.* a year.	Those in use	The same by most.	Yes, appointed by governors, as is done.	Neither possible nor expedient.	.
One commencing.	Yes	For boarders.	None	Those in use	The same	Appointed by trustees, as is done.	Both	Occasional interference of parents.
In preparation.	No	None	To all	Those in use, with scientific instruction.	Probably those in use.	By the Crown	No	Insufficiency of funds, and consequent evils, but these in course of disappearance.
Yes	No	Bnds of school property.	None	Those in use	Commercial subjects.	Yes, men with experience as masters.	No	Want of ambition in boys, parents' want of education and unwillingness to buy books.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of Neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed.—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
Classical Schools—cont.											
Preston - -	82,985	Farming and manufacturing.	Town Clerk	Yes	Observed -	Good	No management.	£ 55	£ 55	£ 211	Sta
Warrington -	26,431	Farming and manufacturing.	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by process of law; some obsolete.	Yes	Trustees	514	426	383	Sta
Wigan - -	37,658	Mining, manufacturing, and farming.	School - -	No	Varied by authority and by process of law.	Fair	Governrs.	280	250	250	Sta
Semi-classical Schools.—											
Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	10,181	Farming, mining, and manufacturing.	Vestry - -	Yes	Observed -	Good	Trustees	43	43	43	Sta
Burnley -	28,700	Manufacturing and mining.	None extant. Muniments with solicitors to trustees.		- - -	Inadequate.	Trustees	224	180	180	? St
Cartmel - -	5,108	Farming and many gentry.	Vestry - -	Yes	- - -	Good	Com. of 3 of the sidesmen.	114	93	93	Sta
Chorley - -	15,013	Agricultural, manufacturing, and mining.	None -	—	- - -	Indff.	The trustee.	10	10	10	St
Colne - -	6,315	Manufacturing.	Some deeds with rector, some with a trustee.	No	- - -	Good	Trustees and master.	20	19	19	St
Gt. Crosby -	3,794	Agricultural and mercantile.	?	—	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	805	805	375*	In

(*Continued on p. 478.*)

* Foundation also provides for certain donations and pensions.

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
1	£ 40	6 scholrshps	10	Corporation of Preston	—	Trustees partly.	Yes	? Sons of freemen.	Boys	Freemen's sons.	- -	Stat.	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	16 local	Residents or proprietors.	Master.	—	No restriction.	Boys	- - -	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off., 14 local.	Ch. of England.	Gvrnrs.	Yes	Poor scholars of borough of Wigan.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	5 local	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	No	Township and neighbourhood.	Both	Residence -	Claim -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	6 local	None	Trstees	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	24 sidesmen of the parish.		Master	No	? Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Grammar	None
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off.	Rctr.	Master	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
None	—	None	—	Rector and churchwrdns. ex-off.	—	Master	No	Town and neighbourhood.	Boys	Poverty and character of parents give preference.	- -	6 Stat.	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	Merchant Taylor's Company.		?Master.	Yes	Parish, and especially township.	Boys	Residence preferred.	Nomination.	Stat. at present.	Classical -	See digest p.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Charac		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residence of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars or neither.	Bad[illegible] of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—cont.										
Preston	H.M. 2d M., 3d M., comml. M., drawing M., and writing M.	Trstees	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of university and clergyman.	None	12 B. 98 D.	Suffered from depression of trade.	
Warrington	H.M., 2d M., foreign lang. M., and writing M.	Patron	-	H.M. with trustees' approval.	H.M.	Graduate of university in priest's orders.	H.M.	*8 B. 62 D.	Higher class of scholars.	
Wigan	H.M., 2nd M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- † -	None	68 D.	No change, but Eng. classes formed.	
Semi-classical Schools.—Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	H.M., asst. M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	None	52 D.	- -	
Burnley	H.M., 2d M.	Trstees	-	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	None	D.	More boys sent to distant schools.	
Cartmel	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	-	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	16 D. 12 B.	Boys of lower class gone to National school.	
Chorley	Master	Trustee	Trustee	None	None	Ch. of England	None	22 D.	Has become a commercial school.	
Colne	H.M.	Trstees.	-	By H.M.		Generally member of Ch. of England.	None	33 D.	None	
Gt. Crosby	H.M., usher, French M.	Trstees	Trustees	Usher by trustees, French M. by H.M.	Trstees H.M.	Clergyman	H.M.	65 D.	Higher class of scholars.	

(*Continued on p.* 480.)

* These and the subsequent statistical returns relate to the year 1867.

† M.A. or B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge or some Protestant University or undergraduate thereof, or some qualif[illegible] person tested by bishop of Chester or other learned orthodox person.

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 95 A. 05 B.	per cent. 60 A. 40 B.	3	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	£ 58	£ 50	£ 48	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	H.M. and assistant master.	860 and upwrds.	2 2 to 4 boys in each.
100 A.	60 A. 40 B.	1 in 4 years.	·2	No authority needed.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	65*l.* 8*s.*	60*l.* 15*s.*	60*l.* 8*s.*	7½ a.m. 9¼ p.m.	Monitors	1280	For each boy.
- -	50 A. 50 B.	1·4	5·2	Governors.	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 A. 25 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	A. & B. -	None	2 or 3	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
70 A. 30 B.	40 A. 60 B.	·2	—	None -	H.M. -	—	Yes	58	—	37	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Senior boy	—	None
- -	35 A. 65 B.	·2	·8	None -	H.M.; but no boarders at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	25 A. 75 B. & C.	—	A few	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- -	40 A. 30 B. 30 C.	None	None	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction. Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of school, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Classical Schools —cont.											
Preston -	40	32	None -	Mixed -	Marks and examination.	(*a*) Maths. and composition, &c. (*b*) Latin, Greek, Frnch., German by boarders.	all except. 6 *	22	55	8	
Warrington -	40	30	Reading -	By classics chiefly and separately for other subjects.	Marks and examination.	¾ in school ¼ under supv. for boarders and day boys who wish it.	70	22	50	26	
Wigan - -	40	24	Read Latin grammar or easy English book with facility.	Mixed -	At H.M.'s discretion.	⅔ in school, ⅓ out of school; no supervision.	31	17	29	—	
Semi-classical Schools.—											
Ashton - in - Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	46	30	None - -	Uniform -	By merit -	Geog. Englishand Lat.gram. out of school; no supervision. Exercises in these subjects prepared in school.	6	—	—	—	
Burnley -	42	30	Read and write a little.	Commercial Arithmetic chiefly.	Marks given for these combined.	About ⅓ out of school. No supervision.	20	5	19	20	
Cartmel -	41	30 sum 25 win.	Read New Testament.	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	Most in school, rest by boarders under supervision.	23	4	13	—	
Chorley - - -	42	27½	Read and write.	Mixed -	Marks and Examination.	⅔ in school - -	10	1	6	—	
Colne - - -	43	30	Read easy words.	One subject chiefly.	Marks and examination	All out of school, no supervision.	11	—	5	—	
Gt. Crosby -	42	28	Read and write	Mixed -	Examination -	Chiefly out of school.	65	5 (14, 25 in 1867).	9	—	

(*Continued on p.* 482.)

* A purely English and commercial class has been formed during the last year.

Instruction.														
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	P	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	30	All - -	25	8	*	—	22	(*a*),(*b*),(*c*),(*d*)
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All (*b*) in higher forms. (*c*) in highest.	70	22	Text books -	3	—	37	—	—	Physics by text books.
Tutor (if any)	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All - -	All	(8)	All - -	12	12	7	All	—	Text books.
No aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences	52	—	All - -	—	6	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor sometimes.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	50	14	All - -	19	11	19	—	50	All learn chemistry.
Tutor rarely -	P.	P.	P.	—	All - -	28	12	Text books and writing.	—	—	12	—	—	Lectures and experiments by tutor.
- - -	1	—	4	—	Short sentences.	22	9	Text books and dictated.	2	—	—	—	—	- - -
No translations	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	33	9	All - -	2	2	—	19	—	Natural history, text books and oral.
Without aid -	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	65	30	All - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

† Those who require this subject for any examination, receive instruction in it.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music. T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others
Classical Schools cont.—													
Preston -	All	All	All	20	All	Lr. Scl.	All	35	—	G.D., D.F., D.M., P.; C.	- -	At Xmas. H.M.	At midsummer by H.M. and approved by trustees.
Warrington -	70	70	—	—	28	15	60	8	30	All - -	- -	Half yearly.	- -
Wigan - -	All	All	40	60	40	All	All	20	—	All except music -	- -	Half yearly by H.M. and 2nd M.	- -
Semi-classical Schools.—													
Ashton - in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	20	39	39	—	12	52	52	12	—	G.D. and P. - -	- -	- - -	- -
Burnley - -	50	50	50	—	50	50	50	19	—	G.D., D.F., D.M. -	- -	At Xmas	- -
Cartmel - -	28	28	28	—	28	28	28	10	—	G.D. and D.F. -	- -	Yearly by H.M.	- -
Chorley - -	22	22	22	18	22	22	22	2	—	- - -	-	Half yearly	- -
Colne - -	28	28	28	19	19	33	33	33	—	G.D., P., D.F. -	- -	- - -	Yearly, by H.M.
Gt. Crosby -	65	65	65	65	30	65	65	29	—	G.D., P., D.F., D.M., C.	-	At Xmas, H.M.	At midsummer, trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 484.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.										
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Boys in upper forms Greek or commercial, at parents' wish.			All	Open to all.	Master of frms.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M., or parish clergyman for boys at a distance.	Boarders, 2	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	70	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and special, morning.	All	Parish clergyman, but H.M. undertakes it.	Boarders, 1, day boys voluntary.	Boarders.
Yes.			All	Ch. of Eng.	Both masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	H.M. if requested.	-	-
Yes	Yes	-	45	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Lord's Prayer morning and evening.	—	-	-	-
Yes.			—	Open to all Xtns.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
Yes.			28	Open to all.	?H.M.	Special morning and evening.	All.	H.M.	Boarders	Boarders.
Yes	Yes, if wished.	-	22	-	H.M.	From the Prayer Book every morn.	Whle Schl.	Parish clergyman.	None	None
Yes	-	Yes	33	-	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening	All	Parish clergyman.	-	-
Occasionally to a slight extent			65	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	-	Foundationers, 1.

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. Supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Classical Schools— Preston	Yes	Generally private.	Corporal	Report to master.	—	—	35×37 yds. also a cricket ground.	Close ½ mile.	All
Warrington	Yes	In presence of a sixth form boy.	Corporal, and detention for more than ½ hour.	Among boarders give lines to learn or write.	None	27	1 acre	Close	All
Wigan	Yes	Public, very rare.	Corporal	-	None	—	1 acre	Close	All
Semi-classical Schools.— Ashton-in-Makerfield. (Senela Green.)	Yes	Not used	-	None	None	7½	1900 sq. yards.	Close	All
Burnley	Yes	Public	Expulsion or suspension.	No powers	None	—	A few yards.	Close	All
Cartmel	Yes	Public or private.	Corporal	None	Master present at games.	—	36 yds. by 15 yards; field for boardrs.	Close	All
Chorley	H.M.	Public	-	None	None	2	None	-	-
Colne	Yes	Generally public.	-	None	-	—	None	-	-
Gt. Crosby	Yes	Public	Corporal	None	None	—	40 by 13 yds.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 486.)

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders. only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
Yes	Drilling for boarders.	None	None -	Those in use -	Those in use -	By governors	Is given to a certain extent.	Irregularity, late entry, and short stay of boys, and deficient previous education.
None	None -	Yes; for brdrs.	- - -	Those in use -	- -	By trustees	No - -	—
Small one.	Drilling -	No -	None -	Those in use -	The same -	Independently.	Both to a great extent.	Difficulties, if any, arise from parents.
Circular swing and bars.	- - -	Playgrnd.	None -	Read., writ., arith., Eng. gram., geog., history.	Such as will qualify boys to become artizans or clerks.	- - -	- - -	—
None	Drilling -	No -	All - -	English, French, and German languages, and literature, modern history, and geography, writing, arithmetic, &c., chemistry, and other branches of science.		Yes - -	Possible and expedient.	None.
Yes	Both -	Yes	None -	Classics, math., natural philosophy, and English, modern languages.	The same -	Yes, by examiners of experience in particular class of school.	Partially -	Parents' want of discernment.
None	No -	None	None -	Commercial education, classics, mathematics, and general subjects.	Parents seldom interfere.	Yes, practical schoolmaster appointed by Gvrnment.	Possible, but not expedient.	Ignorance and indifference of parents.
- -	- - -	—	Open to all who can read fairly.	Those in use -	The same -	No - -	Inexpedient here.	Expense; absence of special funds.
None	Drilling optional.	None	2 forms, and highest boys.	Those in use with more modern lang.	Eng., writing, and arith.	Present system satisfactory.	Expedient to a certain extent.	Insufficient staff of masters.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of Neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo								
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.			
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta-
								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Kirkham -	3,380	Farming and manufacturing.	With trustees.	No	Va. by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	617	453	453	Sta-
Lancaster - (Friends School.)	16,005	Trading, farming, seafaring, and manufacturing.	Friends' Meeting House.	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	46	46	46	Sta-
Leigh - -	10,621	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	No	? Observed	Bad	Master	25	20	20	Sta-
Newchurch in Rossendale.	3,115	Manufacturing and mining.	Trustees -	Yes	Scheme sanctioned by Charity Commissioners April 26, 1867.	Bad	One of trustees.	67	48	48	Sta-
Ormskirk - -	6,426	Farming chiefly.	Vestry - -	No	Observed -	Good	Governrs.	110	72	72	Sta-
Penwortham - Hutton School.	5,488 461	Farming and manufacturing.	Solicitors -	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees' agents.	966	788	810	Slig- in- cre- pos- bl-
Pilkington - (StandSchool.)	12,303	Agricultural and manufacturing.	With secretary to trustees.	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	35/16/11	35/9/0	35/9/0	Sta-
Prescot - -	6,066	Farming, manufacturing, and some mining.	None - -	—	Varied by authority.	Bad	Trustees	143	130	130	Sta-
Rivington -	369	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	In school -	Cpies. can be purchased.	Varied by authority of masters and seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Indff.	Govrnrs.	333	219	219	St-

(*Continued on page* 488.)

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions t Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force.)	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
one	—	None	--	Local	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Trustees.	Yes	Boys born in parish.	Boys	Birth in parish pref.	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical -	None
one	—	None	—	Local	—	Trstees.	—	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
one	—	None	—	2 ex-off., rest local.	None	Master	—	? Parish -	Boys*	Poverty -	Nomination.	8 stat.	Classical -	None
one	—	None	—	1 ex-officio and 5 others.	Residents or proprietors.	Master.	Yes by schl	Township -	Both	Pref. to boys inhabitants of township of Newchurch.	- -	—	Classical -	None
one	—	None	—	1 ex-off., 1 herdit. 13 local.	Residnce.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Bo s	- - -	- -	—	- - -	None
one	—	None	—	11 local	Residence in parsh.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Both	Residence -	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Trstees.	None	Both	Yes	Township -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	- -
one	—	None	—	4 ex-off., rest local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Town and suburbs within parish.	Boys	None - -	Nomination.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
one	0	None	0	Local	Residnce, &c.	Gvrnrs.	No	Rivington and adjoining townships.	Boys	Within corporation pref.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* But part of endowment is for teaching children to knit or sew.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character. School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholars (D.)	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character. Date of School Age in
Semi-classical Schools—cont.										
Kirkham -	H.M., 2nd. M., 3rd. M.	Drapers Company.	Trustees -	Drapers Company.	Trstees.	Clergyman, M.A., or B.C.L. of Oxf. or Camb., and able to teach class. and math.	H.M.	9 B. 99 D.	Numbers slightly increased.	
Lancaster - (Friends' School.)	H.M. -	Committee.	Committee	H.M.	H.M.	Mem. of Society of Friends.	None	48 D.	- -	
Leigh - -	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England and competent to teach.	None	58 D. 1 B.	Improved with increasing wealth and population of town.	
Newchurch in Rossendale.	H.M., 2d M.	Trstees	Trustees -	Trustees and H.M. jointly.		Member of Ch. of England, and capable of teaching Latin, Greek, read., writ., Eng. mathematics.	H.M.	44 D. 9 B.	Higher class of scholars.	
Ormskirk -	H.M., asst. M.	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	3 B. 75 D.	No change.	
Penwortham - Hutton school.	H.M., 2nd and 3rd M.; mistrs. and assist. mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	83 D.	Age of scholars reduced.	
Pilkington - (Stand School.)	2 resident, 4 visiting.	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	—	10 D. 9 B.	Neither	
Prescot - -	H.M., asst. M.	Trustees and school wardens.		H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred.	None	D.	- -	
Rivington -	H.M., usher, writing M.	Govnrs. with master and seniors of St. John's Coll., Camb.	Governors	Govnrs. Usher, with sanctn. of bp. of Durham or Chester.	Govnrs.	Graduate of one of universities.	H.M. usher, writing M.	16 B. 137 D.	- -	

(*Continued on p.* 490.)

F SCHOOL.

Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		BOARDING HOUSES.										
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.	Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. (*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
								£	£	£				
Per cent. 17 A. 83 B.	Per cent. 25 A. 40 B. 35 C.	None	None	None	2nd. M.	—	Yes	—	35	—	7 7½ a.m. 8½ p.m.	Senior boy	512	None
-	40 A. 60 B.	—	—	- -	None	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	15 A. 80 B. 5 C.	None	2·5	Trustees or H.M.	None at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	95 A. 05 B.	None	1	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
66 A. 34 B.	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	—	1	None -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	40	—	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Senior boy	406	None
-	50 B. 50 C.	—	1	None -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
A. & B.	B. & C.	·6	2	Trustees	H.M. -	HM	Yes	58	—	41	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	- - -	417	- -
-	100 { A. B. C.	1	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	30 A. 60 B. 10 C.	None	5 or 6	None -	H.M., usher, and writing M.	—	Yes	21	17	16	7 a.m. 9 or 9½ pm.	- - -	500	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Kirkham	43	30	Read words of one syllable.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	All in sch. except exercises, repetition lessons, &c.	26	8	—	—	—
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	42	30	- - -	Separate for each.	Marks and examination.	About one-fifth out of school.	40	1	40	—	—
Leigh	44	30	Read and transcribe from a book.	Group of subjects.	Marks	Nearly all out of school, except arithmetic and algebra.	14	1	7	—	—
Newchurch in Rossendale.	43	27½ win. 30 sum.	Alphabet	Group of Subjects.	Examination	⅘ in school, ⅕ out of school. No supervision.	23	6	8	—	—
Ormskirk	43	30	Read a little	By Latin chiefly.	Marks	All out of school, except by lowest class, and Latin boys.	36	—	8	—	—
Penwortham Hutton School.	43	29 sum. 25 win.	None	- - -	H.M.'s discretion.	Greek, Lat., and Fr. exercises, Eng. gram. and geography out of school; no supervision.	8	1	1	—	—
Pilkington (Stand School.)	40	30 sum. 25 win.	None	By Latin chiefly.	Proficiency in leading subject.	Most in school	8	—	10	—	—
Prescot	42	27	English reading.	Upper school by classics, lower school by arithmetic.	H.M.'s discretion.	Various	(No returns.)				
Rivington	44	30	None	Separate for each.	Marks and Examination.	Most out of school.	14	—	—	—	

(*Continued on p.* 492.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.V.	—	—	All three	98	42	All three	98	98	98	98	98	Text books.
Master occasionally.	—	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	48	10	All three	10	18	—	48	48	Lectures and experiments by master.
Tutor for junr. classes.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Sentences from books, of various length.	59	13	Text books	6	11	35	—	35	Text books and occasional experiments.
Partly (*b*); partly (*c*).	P.V	P.	—	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	52	3	All	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
With tutor if wished.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	78	10	Text books and dictated.	—	8	—	—	—	- - -
No aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	73	—	Text books and sometimes dictated.	Taught as required.	8	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	All	7	All three	7	7	7	All	—	Text books chiefly.
No restriction	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	All	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor sometimes.	P.	—	—	—	All three	130	15	All three	6	15	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, M.D.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Kirkham	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	20	—	D.F.	-	-	Trustees yearly.
Lancaster (Friends' School.)	48	48	48	5	5	48	48	48	—	G.D., D.F., D.M., &c.	-	H.M. half yearly.	-
Leigh	59	59	59	16	35	59	59	3	—	G.D.	-	-	Yearly by H.M.
Newchurch in Rossendale.	33	47½	25	—	12	53	53	—	—	-	-	-	-
Ormskirk	74	78	78	20	60	78	78	16	3	P., D.F., T.M., P.M.	-	-	Yearly by H.M.
Penwortham Hutton Schoo	45	45	45	—	—	All	64	—	—	-	-	-	-
Pilkington (Stand School.)	All	All	All	7	7	All	All	7	5	P., D.F., D.M.	-	None	None
Prescot	(No returns.)									-	-	-	Trustees half yearly
Rivington	90	90	90	—	—	153	110	—	—	G.D. a little	-	At Xmas.	At midsummer, by one of tutors of St. John's Coll. Cam

(*Continued on p. 494.*)

Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Persons responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No -	Limited to Eng. subjects if desired.	No -	98	Ch. of Eng. but open to all.	H.M. and other Masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	Boarders	Boarders, 2
- -	Sometimes - -		48	Soc. of Fnds but open to all.	H.M.	Bible read morning and evening.	Whole school attend Bible reading.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes.	Yes.	No.	59	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	None -	None -
	Yes.		53 All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Some from distance excused.	Parish clergyman.	Boarders only, 2 lessons.	Boarders only.
	Yes.		65	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Yes.	Parish Clergyman.	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
- -	- - - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S.P.C.K. Tract 196.	All.	Parish Clergyman.	- - -	- - -
- -	- - - -	- - -	None	Open to all.	—	None for day boys.	—	- - -	Boarders, 1	Boarders, 1
- -	- - - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All.	- - -	- - -	- - -
No -	No -	No - -	153	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Special morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Kirkham -	Yes, with appeal to visitors in case of expulsion or suspension.	Public -	Expulsion or suspension.	No powers -	None	No limit.	1 acre	Close	Al
Lancaster - (Friends' School.)	Yes - -	Not used -	All - -	None - -	- -	—	40 yds. square.	Close -	Alk
Leigh -	Yes - -	Public or private.	Corporal -	None - -	None	1½ daily.	None -	- -	-
Newchurch in Rossendale.	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	None - -	None	Whole holiday on Saturday, and 1½ hrs. at noon.	180 sq. yds.	Close -	Al
Ormskirk -	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	Inflict small fines.	None	1	½ acre. Cricket 2 acres.	Close -	Al
Penwortham - Hutton School.	Yes, with appeal to trustees.	Public -	- - -	None - -	None	—	22 yds. by 34 yards.	Close -	Al
Pilkington - (Stand School.)	Yes -	Public -	Corporal -	- - -	Under the assistant.	—	- -	Close	Al.
Prescot -	Subject to trustees.	Public -	- - -	- - -	- -	—	Very small.	Close -	Al
Rivington -	Each master over his own department.	Scarcely used.	None - -	None - -	None	2	Undefined.	Close	Al

(*Continued on p.* 496.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds proscribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of.		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	No	For boarders.	To all	Eng. subjects only for boys remaining a short time.	The same	Appointed by visitors, as is done.	Not expedient nor possible without larger staff of masters.	None.
No	Not yet	—	H.M.'s library open to all.	Reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and Latin.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and drawing.	Yes	Yes	—
No	No	No	Yes	Scriptures, hist., geog., gram., &c., science, math., draw., French, and Latin.	What tends directly to future calling of sons.	Yes, with a limit of subjects and text books.	For professions, not for business.	Too early removal of boys.
In the lower school room.		No	None	Commercial education and lower classics.	The same	Trustees and master.	Possible and expedient.	Want of increased accommodation formaster's house, school, and playground.
None	N	Yes	None	Those in use	Latin and French not much valued.	No	Possible, with larger staff of masters; not expedient.	Insufficient discipline at home and frequent absence of boys through illness.
—	—	—	A small one.	A fair commercial education		No	Is given when parents desire it.	Regular attendance not enforced by parents.
—	Drilling	—	None	Read., writ., arith., hist., geog., Eng., gram., and math.	Writ. and arith.	Oxford middle-class examination best system.	Possible, but not expedient.	—
—	Drilling in lower school.	—	—	National sch. subjects in lower school. Classics, mod. lang., math., and English subjects, in upper school.	—	Yes	To some extent.	Neglect of home work.
None	No	None	None	Read., writ., arith., mens., Eng. gram., history, and geog., except when higher subjects requested.	The same	Appointed by St. John's Col., Camb., as is done.	Yes	H.M. has no control except over his own department.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endo							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or sta
Semi-classical Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Rochdale	38,114	Manufacturing.	Master	No	Partly obsolete.	Good	Vicar as trustee.	27	26	26	Increasing slightly.
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	6,630	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Master	32	30	30	Inc
Upholland	3,463	Farming and mining.	Two of trustees.	No	Partly obsolete.	Good	Trustees	71	60	60	Like to increas
Whalley (Township.)	806	Manufacturing and labouring.	Head master	Yes	- - -	Fair but needs repair	Trustees	—	—	35	—
Widnes	4,803	Farming and some manufacturing.	Unknown. ? British Museum.	—	- - -	Indff.	Trustees	56	50	50	Sta
Winwick	704	Farming, manufacturing, mining, and seafaring.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Rent-charge.	34	34	34	Sta
Non-classical and Elementary Schools.—											
Aspull	4,290	Mining and manufacturing.	- - -	—	- - -	Ruinous.	Trustees	15	15	15	—
Bispham Croston.	277	Farming	- - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	136	110	106	Sta
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	437	Agricultural.	With trustees' agent.	No	Observed	Poor	Trustees	113	70	70	Sta

(*Continued on page* 498.)

‡ Said to have a claim equally with Burnley and Middleton sch
* Supposed to have been some

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	All ex-officio.	—	Master.	No	Parish -	Boys	- - -	- -	None	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	7 chrch. wrdns. ex-off.	—	H.M.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
None	—	None	—	4, chfly. local	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	No	Upholland, Winstanley, Orrell, and Pemberton townships.	Boys	None -	- -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
? *	—	None	—	- -	—	Master.	—	Parish and neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
† None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio and 9 chiefly local.	Ch. of England.	Trstees.	Yes	? Parish -	Boys	- - -	Nominat.	Stat.	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	None	—	Master	—	Parish	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Ch. of Eng.	—	—	Township -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Trstees.	—	Open to all	Both admtd.	None -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	0	None	0	Local	Landonrs. in the prish.	? Trstees.	—	Parish -	Both	None -	- -	—	Non-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

exhibitions mentioned under Middleton school. *See page* 459.
azenose College, Oxford, originally.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Charac	
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissed.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.				
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Rochdale	H.M., 2 under Ms.	Archbishop of Canterbury.		H.M.	H.M.	- -	None	3 B. 37 D.	More boys sent to distant schools.
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	H.M., asst. Ms.	Vestry	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	None	82 D.	- -
Upholland	H.M., usher,* asst. M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	None	6 B. 17 D.	None -
Whalley (Township.)	H.M.	Principal inhabitants.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	26 B. 6 D.	No change.
Widnes	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, M.A. or B.A.; or at least a master of grammar.	None	6 B. 28 D.	- -
Winwick	H.M. -	W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P.	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	6 D. 23 B.	- -
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Aspull	- - -	*See Digest.*		—	—	- - -	—	—	- -
Bispham Croston.	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	- -	- -	- - -	H.M.	5 B. 72 D.	No change.
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	Master and mistress.	Trstees.	- - -	Trstees.	Trstees.	None - -	H.M.	2 B. 75 D.	No great change.

(*Continued on p.* 500.)

* The second foundation master is master of National school;

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 100 A.	Per cent. 70 A. 30 B.	·2	1·2	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	£ 39	£ 35	£ 31	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	Prefect -	833	1
- -	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
A. & B.	100 B.	—	—	H.M. -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	Monitor -	576	- -
100 { A. B.	- -	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	60*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*	40*l.* 10*s.*	34*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*	6½ a.m. 7 winter 9 p.m.	Master and Monitors	1542	None
- -	50 A. 50 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	35	6 a.m. 8½ p.m.	Senior boy	425	None
80 A. 20 B.	17 A. 83 B.	—	—	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	7 a.m. 9 p.m.	- - -	1,152	- -
- - - -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
100 B.	45 B. 55 C.	None	5	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	—	—	Summer. 6½ a.m. 9 p.m. Winter. 7 a.m. 8½ p.m.	By master's orders.	457	None
100 B.	90 B. 10 C.	None	None	- -	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	20	—	7 a.m. 8½ p.m.	- - -	—	None

(*Continued on next page*).

master for grammar school appointed and paid by head master.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn.				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Exanination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School: (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign
Semi-classical Schools—											
Rochdale	40	24	Reading	Separate	Marks and examination.	Exercises and mathematics in school.	20	5	8	3	
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	45	32½		Separate for each.	By monthly examination.	Chiefly in school	20	—	—	—	
Upholland	43	27½		One subject chiefly.	Examination	All out of school, boarders under supervision.	12	1	6	—	
Whalley (Township).	38 to 40	38	Elements	?	Examination	All out of school under supervision.	20	5	11	—	
Widnes	42	28	Read words of one syllable.	By one subject chiefly	Examination		25	2	8	—	
Winwick	40	36		Separately	Marks		—	—	—	—	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Aspull	—	—					—	—	—	—	
Bispham Croston.	46	26½	None	Separate for each.	At master's discretion.	¼ out of school	3	—	—	—	
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	44	30 or 32	None	Separate for each.	Examination and general proficiency.	About half out of school.	1	—	—	—	

(*Continued on p.* 502.)

Instruction.															
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn.					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences.	40	10	Text books	6	—	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor sometimes.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	82	32	All	—	15	—	—	—	Natural philosophy by lectures.
Tutor occasionally.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	27	8	All	—	3	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor sometimes.	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	32	14	All	16	12	—	15	22	(*a*) (*b*) & (*c*).
With translations and tutor.	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences, continuous pieces.	—	All except. small boys.	All	10	15	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor	P.	—	P.	P.	Short sentences.	All	6	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Master's help	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	40	—	All three	—	3	—	—	—	- - -
Master occasionally.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	40	—	All three	1	1	—	50	—	All four.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M. Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees or others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.													
Rochdale	38	36	35	—	38	40	40	16	12	G.D., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M.		H.M., half yearly.	
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	52	75	58	—	47	82	82	31	—	D.F.		Monthly	
Upholland	14	27	27	—	27	27	27	10	1	D.F., D.M.		Half yearly, H.M. or friends.	
Whalley (Township.)	—	32	32	—	16	32	32	14	8	All, except D.F.		Half yearly by H.M.	
Widnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G.D., D.F.		Yearly	1st class Oxford local examiner
Winwick	All	All	—	—	—	All	All	3	9	All		Half yearly.	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Aspull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bispham Croston.	—	21	15	—	—	78	78	—	—				Yearly, trustees themselves
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	30	30	12	—	—	55	45	3	3	G.D., D.F., D.M.,		Yearly by master and clergyman.	

(*Continued on p.* 504.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School of Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who now optional for certain studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
-	Yes, for senior boys.	- - -	40	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and special morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	None	Boarders, 2
-	- - -	- - -	52	Ch. of Eng.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Not at present.		27	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
es -	No -	Yes - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 2	All, 2 -
	Yes, as much as possible.		—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All except those from distance.	H.M. -	Preparation for Monday.	2
es	Yes -	Yes - -	—	- -	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	H.M. -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
-	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
o. -	No. -	No - -	78	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	Boarders, 2
es -	Yes -	Yes - -	50	Open to all.	H.M.	None -	—	Parish clergymen.	- - -	Boarders, 2

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Site of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Rochdale	Yes	Public and private.	Corporal, and exclusion from playground.	Prefects assist in maintaining discipline. Report to H.M.	Prefects	28 or 30	600 sq. yds.	Close	All
Ulverston (Town Bank School.)	Yes	Public	- - -	- - -	- -	—	3½ roods	Close	All
Upholland	H.M.	Public; rare.	Corporal	None	None	30	60×20 yards.	Close	All
Whalley (Township.)	Yes	Generally in school.	Corporal	No powers	None	12 and all Saturday.	1 acre	Close	All
Widnes	Yes	Public and private.	Corporal	No powers	None	15	Cricket, 6 acres.	½ mile	All
Winwick	Yes	Public	- - -	- - -	- -	—	2 acres	Close	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Aspull	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	—	
Bispham Croston.	Yes, practically.	Public	- - -	None	None	11	897 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bispham-with-Norbreck.	Yes	Not used	- - -	None	- -	—	40 yds. × 10 yds.	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 506.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library, open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
one	Drilling, cricket, &c.	None	None	Latin, math., English, and chiefly arith.	The same	Expedient for making school known; not expedient if instruction be shaped to one model.	Yes; to a certain extent.	None.
-	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use	The same	No - -	Yes - -	—
-	- - -	For brd-ers.	- - -	Prelim. sub. for Univ. local Exam., relig., Lat., Fr., math., draw., chem.	Sound elementary education; rest at master's discretion.	Inspectors appointed by Education Board.	Neither -	Mixture of Grammar School and Lower School.
es	Drilling -	No -	All - -	A good English education.	The same -	? No - -	Expedient as far as possible.	—
-	Yes -	—	Only H.M.'s private library.	Lat., Eng., and mathem.	Eng., arith., and Lat.	Government or University.	Neither -	Irregular attendance of day-scholars.
es	- - -	—	Yes -	Eng. in all branches, anc. and mod. langs., and math.	The same -	- - -	Yes - -	None.
-	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
one	No -	None	None -	Read., writ., arith., geog., grammar, and Latin.	Read., writ., arithmetic, and land surveying.	No - -	Yes -	Inability or unwillingness of parents to procure books.
one	No -	None	To all -	Read., writ., arith., gram., geog., hist., and nat. hist.	The same -	No - -	Yes -	Irregular attendance of free scholars.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and En… Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing dimi…
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Blackrod -	2,911	Mining -	Copy with clerk to trustees.	Yes	Observed -	Fair	Trustees	242	210	210	
Bleasdale -	372	*See Digest.*		—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	
Bolton-le-Sands	1,713	Agricultural and fishing.	With trustees.	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees	43	43	43	
Bretherton -	775	Farming and weaving.	With the rector of Croston.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	77	69	69	
Broughton (Preston.) -	*709	Farming -	Trustees -	With trustees' permission.	? Observed -	Good	Trustees	112	93	93	
Broughton (West) in Furness.	1,183	Farming -	Incumbent -	No	- - -	New and good.	Trustees	6*l.* 8*s.*	6*l.* 8*s.*	6*l.* 8*s.*	
Burtonwood -	990	Agricultural.	Town chest	Yes, Ratepayer when requird.	- - -	Good; rebuilt in 1854.	Trustees; 18 in number at present.	0	0	0	
Clayton - le-Woods.	705	Manufacturing and farming.	None - -	—	- - -	Good	- -	*9	9	9	
Clifton-with-Salwick	447	Farming -	None -	—	- - -	Fair	Trustee	2	2	13	

(*Continued on page* 508.)

* The chapelry of Broughton includes the town

ENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
One	65	None	0	? Local	Mem. of Ch. of England.	Trstees.	—	Township -	Both	None -	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off., rest local.	Landonrs. in prish.	Trstees.	—	Not defined	—	None -	- -	—	- - -	- -
None	0	None	0	1 ex-off., others local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Township -	Both	None -	- -	Inc.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trustees.	—	Chapelry -	Both	None - -	? Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master	Yes wth just cse.	Township -	Both	None - -	Claim -	Stationary.	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local { Respectable residents.		Master	When dismissal shall be necessary.	Township or parish of Burtonwood.	Both	None -	-	—	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	—	—	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	None - -	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	? 1 ex-off. and another.	—	—	—	Township -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Classical	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Broughton, Cumbrall, and Haighton.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.					Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.				School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Blackrod	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	58 D.	Boys leave at earlier age.	
Bleasdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	H.M.	Trstees.	—	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	None	48 D.	No change.	
Bretherton	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	Mistress, by trstees.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	28 D.	No change.	
Broughton (Preston.)	H.M. and mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	None	None	61 D.	No change.	
Broughton (West) in Furness.	One master	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	D.	New School and more Scholars.	C
Burtonwood	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees, when occasion should occur.	None	None	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	49 D.	Better system of teaching.	n
Clayton-le-Woods.	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	—	H.M.	*See Digest p*		
Clifton-with-Salwick.	Master	By the Vicar.		—	—	—	None	23 D.	No change.	

(*Continued on p.* 510.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. (Independent, Professional, Mercantile, A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.							£	£	£				
-	30 B. 70 C.	·2	—	Trustees	None	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	- -
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
-	20 A. 50 B. 30 C.	—	·2	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	- -
-	50 B. 50 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	- -
-	B. & C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
-	50 B. - 50 C. -	None	None	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
None -	40 B. 60 C.	—	20	No boarding house, the master's house being simply a cottage.		—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
-	-	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
-	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn.				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Blackrod	44	37	Read in spelling book.	Each reads separately.		Grammar, rules of mensuration and arith. tables out of school.	2	2	—	—	—
Bleasdale	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	46	30 Wr. 33¾ Sm.	Read English	By one subject.	By proficiency,	¾ in school	3	—	—	—	—
Bretherton	47	27½	None	By one subject.	By examination.	⅛ out of school	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton (Preston.)	44	30	None			All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Broughton (West) in Furness.	48	30	None	Uniform	By progress	Chiefly out of school.	3	—	—	—	—
Burtonwood	49	35	None	Mixed	Master's judgment.	All in school except gram. and geography.	—	—	—	—	—
Clayton-le-Woods.	48	30					—	—	—	—	—
Clifton-with-Salwick.	46	25					—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 512.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Master in school.	P.	P.	—	—	All three	50	2	All three	—	4	—	9	9	Text books.
" "	—	—	—	—	" " "	—	—	" " "	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
No aid " "	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	30	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
" "	—	—	—	—	" " "	36	—	" " "	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
" " "	—	—	—	—	" " "	—	—	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	" " "
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	34	—	Text books	1	4	—	—	—	Oral lectures to head class (*c*).
" "	—	—	—	—	" " "	20	None at present.	Text books of different kinds.	None at present.		None			None " "
" "	—	—	—	—	" " "	6	—	" " "	—	—	—	—	—	" "
" "	—	—	—	—	" " "	—	—	" " "	—	—	—	—	—	" " "

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Blackrod	9	9	20	—	—	58	56	—	—	G.D.			
Bleasdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bolton-le-Sands	7	18	18	—	—	34	30	—	34				At Christmas, by trustees.
Bretherton	21	21	21	—	—	61	61	—	—				Half yearly, by trustees.
Broughton (Preston.)	All							None		None		Never.	
Broughton (West) in Furness.	25	20	16	—	16	60	46	—	—	P.M.	None	No	Trustees
Burtonwood	20	8	8	—	—	50	30	—	—			Neither, at any time.	
Clayton-le-Woods.	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—				
Clifton-with-Salwick.	—	—	8	26	—	26	26	—	—				

(*Continued on p.* 514.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	30	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
- -	- - -	- - -	36	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	2	2
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
—	- - -	- - -	60	Open to all.	No one.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	—	Clergyman -	There is a Sunday school.	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Yes	Parish clergyman. Catechism learnt at school.	Attendance at Sunday school voluntary.	Voluntary
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Blackrod	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	None	None	—	700 sq. yds.	Close	All
Bleasdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton-le-Sands	Trustees	Public	—	No powers	General	—	Small	Close	All
Bretherton	? Yes	Rare	—	No powers	None	2½	115 sq. yds.	Close	All
Broughton (Preston.)	Yes	Public	—	None	None	—	¼ acre	Close	All
Broughton (West) in Furness.	Yes	Public	—	None	None	2½	340 sq. yds.	Adjacent.	—
Burtonwood	Yes	Public, sparingly.	—	None	None	h. m. 6 40 and whole of Saturdy.	400 sqr. yards.	Close	—
Clayton-le-Woods.)	—	—	—	—	—	2½	Lane	—	—
Clifton-with-Salwick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 516.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercise.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	Read. writ., arith., gram., geog., mens., and book-keeping.	The same -	Yes, by trustees.	Yes -	Irregular attendance and early removal of boys.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Yes -	None	None -	Read., writ., arithmetic, spelling, and religious instruction.	Reading, writing, spelling, and religious instruction.	No - -	Yes -	Want of assistance for a pupil teacher.
- -	No -	None	None -	Scripture, reading, geography, Eng. gram., writing, and arithmetic.	- - -	Yes, if attendance were good.	Yes -	Irregular attendance.
- -	- - -	None	- - -	Reading, writing, arithm., hist., geography, and gram.	The same -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	Drilling -	None	None -	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Eng. grammar, geography.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Yes - -	Yes - -	None.
None -	None -	—	- - -	Read., writ., arith., grm., and geog.	The same -	No - -	No - -	Carelessness and late attendance of children, unchecked by parents.
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow* — Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Cockerham -	2,922	Farming -	Vicar -	Yes	- - -	Good	Vicar and churchwardens.	£ 12 10	£ 12 10	£ 12 10	Stat.
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	1,794	*See Digest, p.* 239.		—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	9,152	*See Digest.*		—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
Eccleston -	11,640	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.)* Copp School.	641	Agricultural.	Copp Parsonage.	No	- - -	—	Trustees	—	—	—	Inc.
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	641	No returns. *See Digest.*				—	- -	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh -	1,307	Farming -	W. Shaw, Esq., Preston.	Yes	- - -	Good	Trustees and master.	— *See Digest p.* 258.	—	—	Stat.
Halsall - -	4,672	(*See Digest.*)		—	- - -	—	- -	—	—	—	—
Halton AughtonSchool.	670	Farming -	Supposed at Queen Anne's BountyOffice or Registry, Lancaster.	Yes	No variation	Not good.	Master -	90	78	78	Stat.
Heskin - -	439	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	With one of governors.	Yes	Va. by au. -	Good	Governrs. and master.	90	80	80	Inc.

(*Continued on p.* 518.)

* The returns are supplied by the master only.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	£ 0	None	£ 0	Local	—	Trstees.	—	- - -	Both	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	- -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Local	Freeholders resident in parish.	Trustees.	Yes	Poor children of parish.	Both	No foundationers.	- -	—	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	24 vestrymen.	—	Trstees. and mastrs.	Yes	Goosnargh with Newsham and Whittingham townships.	Both	None -	- -	Dim.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
None	—	None	—	2 ex-off.	—	Master only.	No	Open to all	Both	No qualifications required.	- -	—	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Govnrs.	—	Parish -	Both	- - -	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Cockerham	Master, pupil teacher, and sewing mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Certificated	H.M.	154 D.	No change.	2½
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	One and a pupil teacher.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Government certificate.	Near schl.	Day scholars	Improved in usefulness.	2 miles
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	Two masters.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	None	H.M.	74 D.	No. of scholars diminshd.	2
Hulsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halton Aughton School.	Master and assistant.	Rector of Halton.	—	H.M.	H.M.	In priest's orders.	None	14 D.	No change.	2
Heskin	H.M. and mistress	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Godly, learned, &c.	H.M.	72 D.	No change.	3

(*Continued on p.* 520.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	35 B. 65 C.	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	- -
- - - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -	—	—	- -	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	- -
- - - -	None	None	- -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - - -	None	*4*	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- - - -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—
- - 100 B. -	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- - 25 B. - 75 C. -	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Cockerham	46	30	None	Standards and classes according to revised code.		All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Eccleston	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	47	27½	None	By subjects combined.	Examination	All in school	None	None	None	None	None
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	42	30	None		By examination		—	—	—	—	—
Halsall	—	—					—	—	—	—	—
Halton AughtonSchool.	42	27½	None		By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Heskin	46	26¼	None		By proficiency	Catechism, grammar, and geography out of school.	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 522.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures: (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	154	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
None - -	None	None	None	None	None - -	100	None	By all three -	None	None	None	None	None	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	—	Text books -	—	2	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	All who are able.	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	58	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Cockerham	—	50	50	—	—	154	154	—	50	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, by Gov. Inspector.
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dalton-in-Furness.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eccleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	None	40	20	None	None	All	All	None	All	Theory of M., P.M. (Singing).	Ch. Catechism, Scripture.	Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.	
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goosnargh	—	—	6	—	—	74	24	—	—	G.D. - - -	- - -	- - -	No fixed time; committee of trustees.
Halsall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Halton Aughton School.	—	—	—	—	—	All	All	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Heskin	—	19	16	—	—	72	72	—	—	- - - -	- -	- - -	Yearly, by governors.

(*Continued on p.* 524.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sunday of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
No	No.	No	154	Ch. of Eng.	Master.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	-	-	Optional
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
All alike.			All	Ch. of Eng.	Incumbent.	Morning and evening from Ch. Prayer Book.	Whle. schl.	-	Three	Whole school.
-	-	-	—	-	—	-	—	-	-	-
—	-	-	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Not all.	Incumbent and master.	There is a Sunday school.	Sunday scholars.
—	-	-	—	—	—	-	—	-	-	-
—	-	-	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and under M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	H.M.	Attendance at Sunday school voluntary.	Voluntary
—	-	-	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	Not all.	Parish clergyman.	-	-

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
Cockerham	Yes	Public and private.	All	No powers	None	2½	16 yds. × 10 yds. and 25 yds. × 24 yds.	Close	All
Colton (Finsthwaite.)	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Dalton-in-Furness.	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Eccleston	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
(Gt. Eccleston.) Copp School.	Yes	Not used	Yes	No monitors (a pupil teacher).	None	—	About 10 per area.	Close to school.	Day scholars
(Gt. Eccleston.) Lane Head School.	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Goosnargh	Yes	Public	-	No powers	None	—	⅛ acre	Close	All
Halsall	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Halton Aughton School.	Yes	Public	-	None	None	7½	Waste land near School.		—
Heskin	Yes, but responsible to governors.	Public	All	Lower a boy in class.	None	1¼	4 acres	Close	All

(*Continued on p.* 526.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
				Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Atheletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	H.M.	Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None	Drilling	—	To all	Requirements of Revised Code.	The same	By Govt. inspector, as is done.	Not possible.	Irregularity of attendance.
. .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
. .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
. .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
Yes	None	Playground.	No library	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
. .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
None	No	None	To all	Reading, writing, arith., mensuration, and Eng. grammar.	The same	No	Yes	None.
. .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
None	No	None	All	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	The same	. . .	No	Securing regular attendance.
None	No	Playgrnd.	None	Those in use.	Scripture reading, writing, and arithmetic.	It might produce more regular attendance.	Yes	Irregularity of attendance.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Place.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endow. — Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationery.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.								£	£	£	
Kirkland	388	Farming	Uncertain	—	None	Bad	Trustee	24	24	24	—
Lathom Newburgh School.	3,385	Agricultural and boatmen.	Probate office Chester, and solicitor.	? Yes	Observed	Good	Trustees	48	31	31	Stat.
Lea	911	Farming	Trustees' solicitors.	Yes	Partly obsolete.	Good	Trustees	88	80		Stat.
Leyland	3,755	Farming and manufacturing.	With one of Trustees.	Yes	Observed	Unsuitable.	Master and trustees.	£ s. 27 10	£ s. 27 10	£ s. 27 10	Dim.
Lowton	2,384	Farming and manufacturing.	With the rector.	Yes	—	Good	Master	15	12	11	—
Gt. Marton	1,691	Farming	Wm. Dickson, Solicitor, Preston.	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	129	—	55	Dim.
North Meols	15,947	*See Digest.*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	94,344	Manufacturing and mining.	With trustees' solicitors.	Yes	—	Old and poor.	Trustees	35	31	25	—
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	812	Farming	—	No	No	Bad	Rent-charge.	13	13	13	Stat.

(Continued on p. 528.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	1 local ?1 ex-off.	—	Trustee and vicar.	—	Township -	Both	Residence abs.	Nomination.	11, stat.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Managers appointed by trustees.	—	Founder's name.	Both	Founder's name preferred.	- -	—	Non-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Land hldrs. wthn. township.	Trustees.	—	Township -	Both	Protestants absolute.	- -	Dim.	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Master and trustees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	None - -	- -	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	—	None	Master	Yes	Parish -	Both	Poverty -	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	2 ex-off.; rest local.	Residence.	Trustees.	Yes	Township -	Both	Residence absolute.	- -	Inc.	Non-classical.	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
None	—	None	—	Local	?Residence	Master	—	- - -	Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	None	—	Master	—	? Parish -	Both	- - -	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.					Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.				School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
Kirkland	Master	Trustee	- - -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	37 D.	- -	1½
Lathom Newburgh School.	H.M.	Trstees.	- - -	—	—	None - -	None	82 D.	No change.	3
Lea	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	None		Capable to instruct both sexes in Eng., Lat., writing, and common arith.	H.M.	27 D.	No change.	2
Leyland	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	48 D.	Larger	4
Lowton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	34 D.	- - -	¾
Gt. Marton	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England and competent to teach.	None	D.	No change.	3½
North Meols	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Oldham	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	None	39 D.	Lower class of boys.	1
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	H.M.	Owner of Hackensall Hall.	- - -	—	—	- - -	None	D.	No change.	3

(*Continued on p.* 530.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	B. & C.	None	None	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	—
- -	20 B. 80 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	2·6	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 20 B. 75 C.	—	4	None -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	25 B. 75 C.	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 { B. C.	—	—	None allowed.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	35 B. 65 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B. & C. -	—	—	- -	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of of Grammar School.	Instruction										
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform; by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
Kirkland	48	30	None	Separate for each.	By merit	A few out of school.	—	—	—	—	
Lathom Newburgh School.	47	25	None	Revised code standards		One lesson out of school by 2 upper classes; rest in school.	—	—	—	—	
Lea	44	29½	None	Group of subjects.	Examination and progress.	Heart lessons out of school.	—	—	—	—	
Leyland	46	27	-	By reading chiefly.	By examination.	Home lessons (*c*)	2	—	—	—	
Lowton	48	30	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Gt. Marton	47	30	The alphabet	Group of subjects.	Marks	Most in school	1	—	—	—	
North Meols	—	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
Oldham	47	28	-	-	Marks	-	—	—	—	—	
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	48	30	None	-	-	Morning task out of school.	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on p. 532.*)

Instruction.																
Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	28	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	72	—	All three -	12	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	23	—	Text books -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
(*a*) and (*b*) -	—	—	—	—	- - -	48	—	(*a*) generally; (*b* & *c*) occasionally.	9	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books and occasionally in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	1	—	—	—	(*a*) - -	30	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- -	—	—	—	—	- - -	30	—	Text books and set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	Nat. hist. by text books and specimens.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiner appointed by H.M. Trustees or others
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
Kirkland	—	—	—	—	—	48	28	—	—	- - - -	-	- - -	- -
Lathom Newburgh School.	14	14	24	—	—	72	72	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, Government inspect
Lea	22	5	10	—	—	40	30	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Half-yearly by incumbent Ashton
Leyland	20	20	20	—	20	—	—	8	—	D.F. - -	Mapping	Yes -	No -
Lowton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	Never.	
Gt. Marton	—	—	4	—	—	70	30	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly, trustees. Liable Governm inspect
North Meols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Oldham	24	30	30	—	—	37	30	25	—	G.D., P.M.	- - -	- - -	- -
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	(No returns.)									- - -	- - -	Never -	

(*Continued on p.* 534.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	Yes	—	—	Open to all.	No one.	None	—	Master	None	None
Only so far as inevitable.	No case has occurred.		60	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	Prayer Book morning.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	Boys of Newburgh district attend church.
No	No	No	23	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S.P.C.K. prayers for Nat. schs., morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
No	No	No	48	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	None	None
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	—	—	—	A Sunday school held in school-room.	—
—	—	—	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	—	A Sunday school held in school room for children of parish.	All required to attend ch., unless prnts. pvde. other religiouswrshp.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	37	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	None	—	Parish clergyman.	There is a Sunday school.	School attends when weather permits.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Dis- of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day [illegible]
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont. Kirkland	Yes	Public occasionally.	—	—	—	7	800 sq. yds.	Close	—
Lathom Newburgh School.	Yes; but managers could interfere.	Public	—	Pupil teachers no powers.	None	11	½ acre	Close	All
Lea	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	None	None	1½ daily for dinner and play and whole of Saturday.	Small	Close	All
Leyland	Yes	Public	—	None	None	2½	None	—	—
Lowton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Close	All
Gt. Marton	Yes; but trustees expel.	Public	—	No powers	None	3	½ stat. acre.	Close	All
North Meols	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	—	Not used	—	None	None	—	None	—	—
Preesall-with-Hackensall.	Yes	Not used	None	None	—	—	None	—	—

(*Continued on p. 536.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
None	No	None	None	Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar.	The same	No	Yes	Poverty of the neighbourhood.
None	No	No	None	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	The same	It is done	Neither	Irregularity of attendance.
None	No	None	None	English, arith., and writing.	The same	Is examined by Incumbent.	No	None.
None	No	None	To all	Rdg., wtg., arith., Eng. grm., compstn., dwg., nat. hist., and chemistry	Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, English grammar, & composition.	By trustees or Government.	Yes, if staff of teachers sufficient.	Irregular attendance, deficiency of school furniture, and boys being sent to "finish."
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	No	—	Children have access to parish library.	Rdg., wtg., arith., grammar, mens., bk. keep., and geo.	Arithmetic, writing, composition.	By trustees or master.	Yes, if staff of masters and scale of fees allowed.	Irregularity of attendance, and many too poor to provide books, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	None	Rdg., wtg., arith., geogphy., grammar, and geometrical drawing.	The same	Yes	Expedient	—
—	—	—	—	Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, &c.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Yes; not appointed by Government.	No	Remuneration too small.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Env							
			Deeds and Ordinances.		Original Statutes. observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income.		
			Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.				Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.
Non-classical—and Elementary Schools—cont. St. Michael-on-Wyre.	4,509	- - -	None -	—	- - -	—	- - -	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. 7 3 0
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School.)	471	Farming and seafaring.	Not known -	—	- - -	Very bad	Master -	99 15 6	94 5 6	94 5 6
Standish -	10,410	Colliers -	Vestry -	? Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	£ 71	£ 71	£ 71
Tarleton -	1,987	Farming -	None - -	—	- - -	Good	Trustees	34	29	29
Tunstal -	803	Farming -	With a solicitor.	No	Va. by pro. of law.	Bad	Trustees	31	28	28
Urswick -	1,080	Mining and agricultural.	Secretary to governors.	? Yes	- - -	Good	Governors.	15	15	15
Warton -	2,161	Farming -	With vicar	Yes	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	55	55	55
Wray with Botton.	797	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	- - -	—	- - -	Good	A trustee.	46	42	40
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	524	Agricultural.	Trustees -	Copies.	Varied by process of law.	Good	Trustees	193	150	150 (varies.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio, rest local.	None	Trstees.	Yes	Parish -	Boys	Residence pref.	Nominat.	Stat.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	1 ex-off.	Incumbent of Stalmine.	—	—	Pilling Lane	Both	Poverty pref.	Claim -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-officio, 2 others	—	- -	—	Parish -	Boys Grls. and infnts.	Residence pref.	Nominat.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	None	Trustees.	—	- - -	Boys	- - -	Nomination.	Inc.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	3 ex.-off. 6 local.	None	Trustees.	Yes	Tunstall, Burrow, and Cantsfield townships.	Both	None -	Nomination.	Dim.	Non-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local { Residents of respectable standing.	? Master	—	Parish -	Both	6 years of age, and able to read easy reading.	- -	Stat.	Classical -	None.	
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off., rest local.	Ch. of England.	? Mster	?	Parish -	Both	None -	Nominat.	—	Classical -	None for sch.
None	—	None	—	—	None	Trustees.	Yes	Wray Roberindale and part of Botton.	Both	- - -	Claim -	—	- - -	None
None	—	None	—	1 ex-off.: rest local.	Residence wthn. 15 miles; solvency.	Master	Yes	12 vaccaries of Wyersdale.	Both	Founder's kin pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.										
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	Master and mistress.	Vicar	Vicar	Vicar	Vicar	- - -	M.	89 D.	- -	3
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School.)	H.M. -	Trustee	- - -	—	—	None - -	None	62 D.	No change.	1½
Standish -	H.M.; 2nd M. or usher.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Able to teach -	H.M.	102 D.	- -	3½
Tarleton -	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees -	—	—	Members of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	68 D.	No change.	1
Tunstal - -	H.M. -	Trustees.	Trustees -	—	—	- - -	H.M.	35 D.	No change.	2
Urswick -	H.M. -	Governors,	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	Member of Ch. of Eng., must have sound English education, and fair knowledge of Latin.	H.M.	94 D.	Lower class of education	3
Warton - -	H.M. -	Trstees.	? Trustees	- -	- -	Member of Ch. of Eng., and able to teach.	H.M.	- -	No change.	—
Wray with Botton.	H.M. -	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	70 D.	No great change.	4
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	H.M. and a mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	6 B. 72 D.	No change.	3

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
..	30 B. 70 C.	—	—	..	...	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	..
..	54 B. 46 C.	None	None	..	None	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	—
..	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	By trustees.	By H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	..
..	60 B. 40 C.	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	—
..	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	..	None	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	—
..	10 A. 20 B. 70 C.	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	—
..	..	—	—	..	...	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	..
..	5 A. 45 B. 50 C.	—	—	..	...	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	—	—
100 B.	100 B.	None	None	..	H.M.	—	Yes	20	20	20	6 a.m. 9 p.m.	By master	288	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject, or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined: Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Lan-
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.											
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	6	27½	Able to talk	*See Digest, p.*			7	—	—	—	—
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	46	27½	None	None		Most in school	—	—	—	—	—
Standish	44	27½	None	Reading, writing, and arithmetic separate.	Weekly and quarterly examination.	Arithmetic daily, Latin and French on alternate days out of school.	8	—	6	—	—
Tarleton	48	30	None	By reading chiefly.	By proficiency in reading.	In school except some by elder boys.	2	—	—	—	—
Tunstal	46	30	None	Separately	By proficiency	All in school except English grammar and geography.	—	—	—	—	—
Urswick	47	30	Read monosyllables.	Separately	By proficiency	Nearly all in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Warton	46	30	Able to read New Testament.	No information.			—	—	—	—	—
Wray with Botton.	44	30	Read monosyllables.	Separate for each.	By merit	About ¾ in school.	1	—	—	—	—
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	46	30		Read. and arith. chiefly.	Examination	All in school	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	89	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	102	4	All three -	3	—	—	—	—	- - -
No aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short sent. -	21	2	Text books and dictated.	—	2	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	12	—	Text books -	—	1	—	—	—	- - -
Translations and tutor.	—	—	—	—	- - -	91	—	All three -	—	3	1	27	—	Nat. hist. from text books. Oral explanations.
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	56	—	Text books and set in writing.	—	3	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	78	—	Text books and set in writing.	2	5	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.: Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.													
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	32	32	12	—	—	89	89	32	—	D.F.	-	-	Government inspector.
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Never
Standish	24	47	47	—	—	102	102	—	—	P.M. a little	-	Weekly, by H.M.	Half yearly by trustees, annually by Gov. inspector.
Tarleton	—	4	11	—	—	65	39	—	—	-	-	No regular examination.	
Tunstal	—	7	7	—	—	33	19	—	—	-	-	Never.	
Urswick	27	27	29	—	16	91	91	8	—	G.D. and D.F.	-	Quarterly by master and clergyman.	Annually by Government inspector.
Warton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-
Wray with Botton.	30	30	26	—	—	79	72	—	—	P.M.	Mental arithmetic.	-	Occasionally by incumbent.
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	24	57	47	—	10	78	67	10	47	G.D., D.F.	-	-	Yearly by trustees.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	89	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	Open to all.	—	Book Common Prayer Sundays.	—	- - -	2	- - -
Yes, sometimes.			—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Special, morn. and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
No -	No -	No - -	—	? Ch. of Eng.	—	A short form morn. and evening.	Not all.	- - -	- - -	- - -
No -	No -	No - -	14	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. subject to clergyman's approval.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All supposed to be.	Parish clergyman.	There is a Sunday school.	Those who attend Sunday school attend church.
- -	Yes -	- - -	80	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	Yes	Parish clergyman.	None. A Sunday school distinct.	Attendance requested, not compulsory.
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	Prayer Book morn. and evening.	All	Vicar of parish.	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	60	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent of parish.	Two -	Two -
—	Sometimes -	- - -	51	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Parish clergyman.	- - -	- - -

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation.			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—cont.									
St. Michael-on-Wyre.	-	-	-	-	-	—	Boys' and girls', each 30×40 yards.	Close	-
Stalmine (Pilling Lane School).	Yes	None	-	None	None	2½ & whole of Saturday.	None	—	—
Standish	Yes	Public	All	None	-	1½ & whole Satrd.	1 acre	Close	All
Tarleton	? Yes	Public	-	None	None	2½	6 prchs.	Close	All
Tunstal	Yes	Public	-	-	—	5	None	—	—
Urswick	Yes	Public	All	No powers	? None	2½	3 roods 2Sprchs.	Close	All
Warton	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-
Wray with Botton.	Yes	Public very rare.	-	None	None	—	Small	Close	All
Over Wyersdale Abbeystead School.	Yes	Public	All	None	None	7½ and whole of Saturday	400 sq. yards.	Close	All

- - - Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction. in opinion of. H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction. in opinion of. Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use	Religious knowledge, read., writ., and arith.	- - -	- - -	—
None - -	No - -	None	None -	Reading, writing, Eng. grm., arth., geo., & mensuration.	The same -	Yes - -	Yes, for boys intended for the sea.	Irregular attendance.
No -	No -	Yes	- - -	Read., writ., and arith., with their adjuncts.	Elementary instruction.	School is inspected annually.	Yes, with sufficient funds.	Assistance wanted at present for teaching.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Those in use.	Reading. writing, and arithmetic.	? By trustees	Yes, if boys sent regularly and remained longer.	Irregular attendance and early removal of boys.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Read., writ., arith., mensurtn., Eng. gram., and geography.	The same -	? By trustees	- - -	Irregular attendance and parents' unwillingness to procure books.*
None - -	- - -	—	A good village library accessible.	Bible cat., read., writ., spell., arith., Eng. grm., & compo. Lat., orFch.,mth., mech.,& drng.	Read., writ., arith.,gram., compo., Lat., drwng., and mechanics.	Universities or college of preceptors.	Yes, if not interfering with regular work.	Irregularity of attendance and parents not valuing sound education.
- - -	- - -	—	Yes -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
None -	No -	—	To all -	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	The same -	No - -	- - -	Irregular attendance.
No - -	Yes -	None	All -	Reading, writing, arith., spelling, and Scripture.	The same -	No - -	Not unless boys remained longer at school.	None.

* This statement is controverted by the trustees.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 143.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 18- under Instruc Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
OLD ACCRINGTON S. James' National School.	5835	- - -	1816	60	60	—	No -	2*d.*	Operatives and small tradesmen.	284 —	3
AINSWORTH -	1,803	Unknown -	—	12 (value of land occupied by master).					Return 1828.	No end	
ALDINGHAM - Dendron School.	1,011	Robert Dickinson. 1644 Thos. Troughton. 1774		6	6	—	Yes -	(3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a quartr.)	Farmers, miners, and agricultural labourers.	49	
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. Church School.	34,886	J. Newton -	1731	3	3						
ASTLEY - - (par. Leigh).	2,109	Adam Mort -	1630	33	33	—	Yes -	(24 free, rest 6*s.* to 15*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, miners, and factory operatives.	35	
AUDENSHAW - British School.	5,185	Edward Hobson.	1764	90	43*	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Agriculture, hatting and cotton mill hands.	135	
BARDSEA -	272	Wilson Braddyl.	—	8	8	—	Yes -	4*d.*	Farmers, labourers, fishermen, masons.	28	
BARTON-ON-IRWELL. Davyhulme School.	14,216	(Part of Bradshaw's charity.)		29†	14	—	Yes	2½ free	Farmers, husbandmen, and artisans.	40 average.	
BILLINGE CHAPEL END. National School	2,015	(Eddleston's Charity.)		—	40 contributed annually by Trustees.						
BILLINGE HIGHER END. Brown Low School.	1,051			10 ought to have been received from trustees; nothing paid for 20 years.			Yes -	1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers and quarrymen.	30	
BILLINGTON - Langho School.	1,038	Mary Nightingale. 1743 Mary Smalley 1796		27	25	—	Yes -	1*d.*, 2*d.*	Farmers, weavers, and labourers.	32	

* Rest of income absorbed by cost of heating apparatus.
† Half paid to a master for teaching 24 children in same parish (Eccles), two miles and a half distant.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees and incumbent.	Cert.	Yes	Five.
								Cert.	Yes	Six.
school in village; 8*l.* a year given by Lord Wilton as a donation. (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 4 boys M.B.	None	Four	Inc. of Dendron.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B., 13 boys and 2 girls N.Sc.	None	Eleven	Householders and heads of families.	Master certificated.	Not at present.	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 1 boy M.B.	None	Sixteen	Majority of Trustees.	Trained	No	One at present.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two overseers.	Ratepayers.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 186 under Instruct Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
BILSBORROW -	176	John Cross -	1718	68	60	—	Yes; valued as part of end.	(2s. 6d. a quarter by about 20).	Chiefly small farmers and agricultural labourers.	75	
BLACKBURN - Girls' Charity School.	63,126	William Leyland.	1765	187 about.	50 (mist. sal.)	72 (clothing.)	Yes -	None	Various operative classes.	—	
BLATCHINWORTH Littleborough School.	4,860	Theophilus Halliwell.	1688	19	16	—	Yes* -	None	Farmers, colliers, and operatives.	14	
BLAWITH -	193	Wm. Lancaster	1747	9	9	—	No -	3d. and 4d., (some free).	Farmers, labourers, and bobbin makers.	16	
BOLTON-LE-MOORS Hulton's School.	97,215	Nathaniel Hulton.	1780	180	180	—	No -	2d., 3d., 4d.	Artisans and small shopkeepers.	132	
GREAT BOLTON - (Churchgate).	43,435	Marsden -	1748	80	30	37	Yes -	2d. (writing).	Labourers and artisans.	85	
BREIGHTMET - Roscow Fold School.	1,562	Not known -	Not known.	26†	20	—	No -	4d., 3d., 2d.	Manufacturing, mining, &c.	102	
BRINDLE -	1,501	P. Burscough	1624	14 (in A.D. 1864) has since become with accumulations subject c							
BROUGHTON, WEST Aulherst Side School.	1,183	Unknown.		9s. (as returned in 1826). No return in 1867.							
BURSCOUGH -	2,461	John Houghton.	1732	14	14	—	Yes -	3d. to 6d. (15 free).	Labourers, boat people, &c.	41	
BUTTERWORTH - Hollingworth School.	6,704	John Hill -	1727	47	30	—	Yes -	3d. (20 free).	Manufacturing and mining.	70	
Ogden School -	—			50	30	—	Yes -	2d., 3d., 4d. (20 free).	Manufacturing, bleaching, mining, and farming.	52	

* Lent by daughter of deceased trustee on condition of master's educating two extra scholars.
† More than usual; increased by arrears collected; future estimated income 19*l.* 10*s.*

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	11 boys and 1 girl E.A., 11 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	No	One mast.
—	59	—	—	None	None; 12 had a bible and 2*s.* 6*d.* each on leaving.	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Mrs. C. R. N. Royds, of Pyke House.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None at present	None	Four	Rate-payers in vestry.	Neither	No; diocesan.	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A.	None; bibles given to 16 boys and 14 girls on leaving.	Six	Trustees	Mast., and mist. cert.	Yes	Six,
24	24	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Six.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	No	Mast. and mist.

Ch. Com. scheme for support of free education in parish. (Return by rector in July 1868.)

—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees, overseers, and churchwarden.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trstees.	Cert. (third class.)	No	One.
								Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 18 under Instruct	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Educa-tion.	Other Benefit of Scho-lars.				Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
BUTTERWORTH - Milnrow School	6,704	Alex. Butter-worth.	1726	24	24	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly factory operatives.	20	
CARLETON -	363	Sir Nicholas Sherburn.	1688	22	22	—	No -	Varies	Farmers and rural labour-ers.	50	
CASTLETON - - Free Eng. School	23,771	Jane Hardman	1769	110	102	—	Yes -	None	Working people	40	
CATON WITH LITTLEDALE. Caton Nat. Sch.	1,160	John Dobson	1731	4	4	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Manufacturing and agricul-tural.	109	
CHAIGLEY - Walkerford Sch.	191	Ellen and Ann Haighton.	1792	47	47	—	Yes -	None	Small farmers and farm labourers.	14 averag attenda	
CHIPPING - -	1,074	John Brabin -	1683	221 (Mixed cha-rity.)	59	22	(Mist. only).	None by 24 boys.	Farmers, agri-cultural la-bourers, me-chanics, &c.	69	
CLAIFE - - Sawrey School.	540	Rev. Wm. Braithwaite.	1766	22	22	—	No -	(3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.* a qr.)	Farmers, wood-cutters, agricultural labourers.	15	
COLNE - - Laneshaw Bridge School.	7,906	John Emmott	1746	60*	25†	—	Yes -	None	Farmers -	2	
COLTON - -	1,794	Adam Sandys	1662	(Mixed cha-rity).	30‡	—	No -	(2*s.* to 5*s.* a qr.)	Farmers and labourers.	37	
CROFT WITH SOUTHWORTH: Croft School.	1,094	Subscription	18th cent.	7	7	—	Yes -	3*d.*	Farmers, small tradesmen, weavers, and agricultural labourers.	45	
GREAT CROSBY - Girls' School.	3,794	Catharine Halsall.	1758	96	58§	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Labourers -	35	

* 33*l.* a year absorbed in payment of interest on and reduction of principal of an incumbrance.
† Including 10*l.* paid to Rawston School. ‡ Paid out of trust estate.
§ Expenses have been incurred in enlarging school house.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Owner of Belfield Hall.	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither; member of S. Bees.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys M.B.	None	Two	Managers	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Neither	No; trustees.	One mast.
24	24	—	—	None	None; 12*l.* paid on account of apprentice fees.	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	2 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Owner of Emmott Hall.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Seven	Inc. with trustees' approval.	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	Yes; once in last 12 years.	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Numb (in 18 und Instruc Boys.
				£	£	£				
CROSTON - - Boys' Nat. School	1,790	Rev. James Hiet.	1660	18½	18½	—	Yes	1*d.* to 3*d.* (some free).	Farmers, farm labourers, factory operatives, and handloom weavers.	75
Sch. of Industry	—	Elizabeth Master.	1802	10¼	10¼	—	Yes	None	Handloom weavers and labourers.	—
CUERDEN - -	666	Andrew Dandy	1740	15	15	—	No; lent.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, agricultural labourers, and cotton mill operatives.	40 Aver
CULCHETH - Newchurch Nat. School.	2,214	Not known		19	10*	—	Yes	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Small farmers, labourers, and silk weavers.	82
		(Johnson Charity.)		27	12	12				
DIDSBURY - -	1,829	Edward Mosley.	1685	34	34	—	Yes; two.	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Miscellaneous	113
DOWNHAM (near Clitheroe).	292	Unknown.		42	42	—	No	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers, and operatives.	28
ECCLES (*see* Barton on Irwell).	52,679									
EDGEWORTH - Hob Lane School.	1,350	Wm. Hutchinson and others.	1804	15¾	10	—	Yes	1*d.*	Farmers and working class.	31
ELLEL - -	1,968	- - -	—	17	16	—	Yes (mast.)	3*d.* and 4*d.*	Silk and cotton spinning, a few small farmers.	63
EUXTON - -	1,491	Subscription	1758	30	30	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Weavers and labourers.	52
FARINGTON -	1,791	(Supported entirely by Trustees of Free Grammar School, Hutton).					No	None	Small farmers, agricultural labourers, and factory operatives.	81
FARNWORTH AND KEARSLEY.	13,723	(Mather's Charity).		337‡	95½	—				

* Exceptionally small; usually 6*l.* a year more. † Including infants.
‡ In A.D. 1868. Balance in hand 174*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Paid to Kearsley School (as above) 95*l.* 10*s.* Tonge (Bolton) 40*l.* 6*s.* I
(Bolton) 27*l.* 4*s.* Bolton (10 schools) 68*l.* Repairs, water, rates and other outgoings, 175*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Total, 406*l.* 0*s.* 2

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 4 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Rector	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B., 7 boys N.Sc.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
8	—	—	—	None	None	? Three, rector of Winwick.	Rector of Newchurch.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and mist. of inf. sch.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither; master trained.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy A., 2 boys M.B.	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 1 boy and 2 girls F., 3 boys E.A., 1 boy M.B., 30 boys and 20 girls N. Sc.	None	Four at present.	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes; (no grant since 1861).	Mast., mist., and 3 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trust. on recommendatn. of inc.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Trustees of Hutton School).		Mast. cert.	No	Mast., mist., and assist. in girls' sch.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
FAZAKERLEY -	407	S. Turner -	1725	£ 3*l.* 2*s.*	£ (as returned in 1828).	£	No return in 1867.				
FLIXTON - -	1,302	(Warburton de Brooke Charity.)		Interest of 60*l.* invested by Charity Commissioners in Government sale of Shawtown school about seven years ago, was applied.							
FORMBY - -	1,780	Rich. Marsh -	1788	50	50	—	Yes; not legally secured.	(1*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, labourers, fishermen, &c.	61	—
FULWOOD -	2,313	John Hatch -	1707 about.	13	8*	—	Yes -	3*d.* and upwrds.	Tradesmen and farmers chiefly.	40	10
GARSTANG - Grammar School.	714	John Morland	1762 about.	15†	15	—	No -	(10*s.* a quartr.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and gentlemen.	36	—
GOLBORNE -	2,776	Wilmot Street and others.	1791	6	6	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*	Colliers, factory workers, and labourers.	45	—
GOOSNARGH - Whitechapel Free School.	1,307	Wm. Lancaster and Wm. Higham.	1700 or 1705	30	28	1‡	Yes -	None	Small farmers and agricultural labourers.	38	32
GORTON - - Old School.	9,897	Subscription -	1783	None. Small cottage free to master.			Yes -	4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 10*d.*	Mechanics, engine drivers, mill people, &c.	120 to 130	§
GREENALGH WITH THISTLETON. Esprick School.	383	John Cooper and others.	17th cent.	70	70	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers, labourers, &c.	27	21
HAIGH - -	1,171	- - -	—	42	42	—	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Farmers and coal miners.	71	37
HALE - -	648	W. Part -	1742	5	interest (as returned in 1828).		No further information.				

* School only reopened in July. † 10*l.* paid by Corporation from tolls and 5*l.* a year from Rev. Walpole Keppell.
‡ Paid from Barnes Fold Farm for books for use of school.
There being only one schoolroom, master has built a school for girls on his own land.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
securities, paid to rector and churchwardens in aid of church schools, towards erection of which 141*l.* 3*s.*, arising from										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Disputed	Acting trustee.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife for sewing.
—	—	—	—	11 L., 2 F., 2 E.A., 8 M.B., 9 N.Sc.	None	Eight	Corporation.	B.A. Cambridge.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None; children taken away young.	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 5 boys F., 5 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B.	None	Eleven	Trustees	Neither	No	2 mast., 2 mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	4 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	None	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.	Neither	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instructio	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Gir
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
				£	£	£					
HALTON - -	670	Withers -	1677 about.	11	11	—	No -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*,	Agricultural -	60	5
HAMBLETON -	366	Matthew Lewtas.	1791	8	8	—	No -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	10	1
HARDHORN WITH NEWTON.	386	James Baines	1717	90*	55*	†	No -	None, except fire money.	Agriculture chiefly.	63 (more in winter.)	—
GREAT HARWOOD National School.	4,070	- - -	—	21	21	—	No -	1*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free).	Mostly factory operatives.	200	16
HASLINGDEN -	10,109	J. Heap -	1749	18	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HAWKSHEAD -	1,144	Archbishop Sandys.	1585	*See Grammar School.*		18	Yes -	8 free (rest 2*s.* 6*d.* a quartr.)	Chiefly agricultural.	51	2
HEATON NORRIS Hollingpriest's School.	16,333	J. Hollingpriest.	1785	9	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
" Tithe " Barn Charity School.	—	Unknown -	—	11¼	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HEYSHAM -	567	R. Thompson	1817	8	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HEYWOOD -	12,824	J. Lancashire and J. Starkie.	1737	7	(as returned in 1826).		No return in 1867.				
HINDLEY - Lowe Grammar School.	8,477	Subscription -	1632	58	30‡	1¼	Yes -	(10*s.* a year by 30 found.)	Farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, &c.	47	

* Besides small croft in occupation of master.
† Residue of income goes towards liquidation of debt of 345*l.* incurred in 1865, with sanction of Ch. Com., for repair
‡ 10*l.* annually set apart for a repair fund under Chancery Scheme of 1854.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 2 boys E.A., 11 boys M.B.	None	R. and 2 churchwardens.	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two; (one declines to act).	Acting trustee.	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Four; (one has never acted.)	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L., 3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees or managrs.	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	3 male 2 female.
8	—	—	—		None	Eight	Governrs. with sanction of Ch. Com.	Head mast. M.A., second mast. cert.	No	Four.
—	—	—	—	6 boys L., 6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction: Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
Hollingwood S. Margaret. Old School -	6,298	Unknown -	1786	Two small cottages sole endowment.			Yes -	Yes -	Various -	26	24
Much Hoole -	708	— Walton -	—	10	10	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Small farmers, handloom weavers, &c.	32	28
Hopwood - -	2,281	C. Hopwood -	1758	5	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
Howick* - -	93	Landowners -	1727	20	20	—	Yes -	None -	Small farmers, agricultural labourers.	35	20
Huyton - -	1,612	Wm. Davidson	1676	9½†	9½	—	No -	None -	Labourers, &c.	53	—
Ince Blundell Roman Catholic School.	572	Chas. R. Blundell.	1837	67	67	—	No -	(3*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* a qr.)	Farmers and labourers.	76	60
Kirkham - - Girls' School.	3,380	- - -	1760	88	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
Little Lever -	3,890	(No endowment beyond school site and premises).									
Leyland - - (Golden Hill).	3,755	Richard Balshaw and his widow.	1784	282 (Mixed charity.)	227	—	Yes (mast. and mist.)	None -	Handloom weavers, labourers, &c.	55 Average attendance	3
„ S. James Moss Side School.	1,427	Sam. Crook -	1770	10	10	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	40 Average	40
Liverpool - Hunter Street School.	443,938	S. and F. Waterworth.	1793 1800	180	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						

* School affiliated to Hutton Grammar School, under management of Hutton trustees, who supplement master's salary and pay all other school expenses.

† Interest of 200*l.* invested in Liverpool docks.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Few	? Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.	None	Four	Hutton trustees.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and 3 church-wardens.	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	? Trustee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither: mast. and mist.traind.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None at present	None	One acting at present.	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
LONGTON - - Boys' School.	1,637	Robert Moss -	1793	16	16*	—	Yes	None	Small farmers, agricultural labourers, and tradesmen.	46	—
LOSTOCK - - Chew Moor Sch.	580	Enclosure Act	1807	10	10	—	Yes	1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Coal mining, weaving, cotton spinning, &c.	37	43
LYTHAM - -	3,194	John Harrison. 1728 Wm. Gualter 1748 Jno. Shepherd unkn. and others.		374†	214	—	Yes	None (except for stationery)	Artisans, labourers, fishermen, &c.	104	85
MAGHULL - -	1,144	Mr. and Mrs. Formby.	1839	12	12	—	Yes	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*	Agricultural	76	62
MANCHESTER - Chetham's Hospital.	338,722	H. Chetham -	1651	3073	103	1740	(No further information.)				
Hinde's School ‡		Anne Hinde -	1723	128	28	19	—	—	- - -	60	
S. Paul's Charity School.		S. Baldwin and others.	1777	30	12½	—	—	—	- - -	30	
MELLING AND WRAYTON.	169	A. Gillison and Mrs. Baines.	18th cent.	9½	9½	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	8	14
MUCH WOOLTON	3,538	Parishioners	? 17th cent.	11	11	—	No	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*	Labourers and operatives.	200	150
NEWTON - - (par. Manchester.)	14,907	W. Purnall -	1766	9	(as returned in 1826). No return in 1867.						

* Master's salary supplemented by trustees of Hutton Grammar School.
† Gradually increasing, land being let from time to time for building purposes.
‡ *See also* Stretford.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Hutton trustees.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Two mast. assist. and 2 mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
20	(No further information.)									
(No further information.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Lord of manor.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	7 boys E.A.	None	Seven	Trustee	Mast. and 2 mist. cert.	Yes	Six.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD. Dean School.	5,909	John Stirrup Peter Legh -	1677 1699	} 42	42	—	No -	Ten free others 15*s.* and 21*s.*	Clerks, tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	35	—
NEWTON-WITH-SCALES.	286	John Hornbie	1707	541	505		Yes -	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	19	7
OLDHAM - - Henshaw's School.	72,333	Thomas Henshaw.	1807	2187	2034		No further information.				
ORMSKIRK - - English School.	6,426	Earl of Derby	1700 about	28	(as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.						
OSMOTHERLEY - Broughton Beck School.	419	Subscription -	1770	28	28	—	No -	(2*s.* to 6*s.* a quarter).	Small farmers and labourers.	22	18
OVER KELLET -	425	Thomas Wilson	1677	62	46*	—	No -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Agricultural -	29	12
PADIHAM - -	5,675	Subscription -	1727	45	45	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Mostly operatives.	100	120
PEMBERTON -	6,870	- - -	—	46	46	(Income applied towards maintenance of five school					
PENWORTHAM -	1,506	(Supported entirely by trustees of Hutton Grammar School.)					No -	None	Agricultural labourers, small farmers, operatives, &c.	61	93
PILLING - -	1,388	Robert Carter	1710	20	20	—	Yes -	- -	Agricultural labourers and small farmers.	66	54
PLEASINGTON -	422	Unknown -	—	30	30‡	—	Yes -	- -	Agriculture -	22	16

* Schoolmaster's salary; now raised to 53*l.* † Including infants. ‡ Including value of master's residence.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
oys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	3 L., 5 E.A., 10 M.B.	None	Six	W. J. Legh, Esq.	Neither	No	One.
16	7	16	7	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees and occupiers of farms of original subscribers.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
n parish).		—	—					One mast. and one mist. cert.		
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Hutton trustees)		Neither; mast. trained.	No	Mast., mist., and assist. in girls' sch.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees and managers.	Cert.	Yes	Mast., one p. teacher, and two monitors.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Three	Trustees and rate-payers.	Neither	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents	Numbe (in 186 under Instruct	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Educa-tion.	Other Benefit of Scho-lars.				Boys.	G
				£	£	£					
POULTON - - (par. Lancaster).	2,236	Francis Bowes	1745	41	41	—	Yes -	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Labourers, fishermen, and small shopkeepers.	120	
PRESCOT - -	6,066	J. Chorley	1824	Bequets in expectancy (Return in 1829).					No Return in 1867.		
PRESTON - - Blue School.*	82,985	Roger Sudell -	1704	59	10 7	24 6	No -	None	Labouring classes.	24	
QUERNMORE - Old School.	563	Unknown		20	20	—	No -	2*d.*	Agriculture -	17	
RAINFORD -	2,784	Unknown		17	17	—	No -	None by four.	Farmers and tradesmen principally.	50	
READ - - -	531	Edmund Dick-enson.	1743	6	6	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Agriculture and trade.	30	
RIBBY-WITH-WREA.	444	James This-tleton. Nich. Sharp-les.	1693 1716	195	96	24†	Yes (mast. and mist).	None	Farmers and farm la-bourers.	42	
RIBCHESTER -	1,357	Mr. Higham -	—	12	12	—	No -	2*d.*	Weavers and other opera-tives.	40	
RINGLEY - - (par. Prestwich).	—	Nathan Wal-worth.	1623	52	52	—	-	Various	- - -	60	
RUMWORTH -	1,861	Ralph Cromp-ton, M.D.	1623	77	65‡	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.*, 1*d.*	Miners and la-bourers.	—	
SAMLESBURY - Turner Green School.	1,215	—— Braddyl and —— Petre.	Unk[n]	20	20	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Farming class	12	

* No buildings; children taught in Central National Schools.

† sides 17*l.* 8*s.* expended in repairs of schools, &c., and 56*l.* 17*s.* paid in liquidation of debt incurred for erecti farm buildings and draining.

‡ Balance expended in repairs.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Two mast. and one mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
24	16	—	—	None	None	Vicar	Mast. cert. Mist. cert.	Yes		Mast. and two p. teachers. Mist. and p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Rate-payers.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	21 L., 8 F., 15 E.A. 20 M., 2 N.Sc., 2 Gk.	None	Four	Trustees	Graduate (B.A.)	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. is seeking cert.	Yes	Two.
17	12	—	—	4 boys L., 2 boys F., 4 boys E.A., 5 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	?None	Rector	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 2 boys M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and two p. teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three (clergymen and churchwardens).	Clergyman.	Neither	No	Mist. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by —	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SCARISBRICK - - Chapel School.	2,112	Henry Smith	1626	(No endowment beyond school buildings and master's residence).				2*d.* and 4*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	70	50
SCOTFORTH -	955	Not known.		9	—	9	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Farmers and labourers.	26	23
SKELMERSDALE -	1,028	Thos. H. Ashhurst.	1732	54	50	—	No -	2*d.* to 4*d.*, (50 free)	Majority colliers and labourers.	108	101
SKERTON -	1,556	Jane Jopson / Henry Williamson.	1734 / 1767	22	22*	—	No -	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Labourers -	40	60
SPOTLAND - Toad Lane School.	30,378	Not known.		40	20	—	Yes -	None	Every variety	—	20
STANDISH - - Female School of Industry.	10,410	Mary Smalley	1797	50	20	28	No -	None	Coal miners and labourers.	—	20
STRETFORD -	8,757	Anne Hinde -	1723	†	24	37	(No further information).				
TATHAM - -	588	Not known.		29	29	—	No -	4*d.* and 6*d.*	Agricultural labour.	21	5
THORNTON WITH FLEETWOOD.	5,084	James Baines	1717	39	39	—	Yes -	None	Farmers and farm labourers.	59	29
TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.	9,146	Rev. Richard Clegg.	1713	(Interest of 150*l.*)			Yes -	None by 4.	Stone masons, factory operatives, labourers, shopkeepers, &c.	74	25
TONGE WITH HAULGH.	1,521 / 2,018	J. Mather -	—	40	40	—	Yes -	(45*l.* aggregate amt.)	Mills, bleachworks, and day labourers.	60	55
TORVER - -	194	Unknown.		12	12	—	No -	5*d.* and 3*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	15	10

* Less amount expended in repairs.

† *See* Manchester (Hinde's School).

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast, and one mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. of Lancaster and ch.-warden.	Trustees and managers.	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mast. and mist. hold certificates not now available.	No	Master, mist., and two mon.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	About twelve.	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	20	—	—	None	Five	Two	Trustees	Mist. cert. (first class.)	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Lord of manor.		Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	6 boys M.B.	—	Two	Freeholders.	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nineteen	Trustees	Cert.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Township	Neither	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
TOTTINGTON HIGHER END: Edenfield School.	3,726	J. Elton -	1761	1½	(Return 1828.) No such endowment enjoyed by any school						
TOTTINGTON LOWER END.	11,764	Thos. Nuttall	1715	18	15	—	Yes -	None	Labourers - -	16	7
TREALS ROSEACRE WITH WHARLES.	632	Trustees of Grimbaldson's charities.	1815	40 paid out of Grimbaldson's charities (Return in 1824).						(No retur	
TURTON - -	4,513	Humphrey Cheetham.	1600 about	26	4	10	Yes -	None	Bleach and dye works, &c.	6	—
„ Eagley Bridge School.	—	M. and J. Green. M. Smalley	1794	8 (as returned in 1828). No return in 1867.							
UNSWORTH - -	—	(Present school built in 1850.)		—	6 or 7*	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers, weavers, &c.	70	58
UPPER HOLKER - Brow Edge School.	1,035	Henry Bigland	1689	45†	45	—	Yes -	(3*s.* 3*d.*, 4*s.* 4*d.* 5*s.* a quarter.)	Farmers, mechanics, &c.	33	17
WALMERSLEY - - Baldingstone School.	3,269	Myles Lonsdale	1716	11	11	—	Yes -	None	Labourers, &c.	3	7
WALMSLEY (par. Bolton-le-Moors.)	3,415	Subscription - 1795 M. Smalley - 1794		2*l.* 7*s.* dividends (Return in 1828). No return in 1867.							
WALTON-LE-DALE	7,383	Not known.		2	2	—	Yes -	2*d.* or 3*d.*	Factory operatives.	40	55
WALTON-ON-THE HILL.	3,598	Rev.—Marsden	?1720	79	75	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Chiefly nursery gardeners and farm labourers.	88	—
WARRINGTON - Blue Coat School.	26,431	John Allen -	1677	1,229‡	200 about.	617 about.	Yes -	None	(Chiefly orphans.)	24	11

* Rent (after deducting expense of repairs, taxes, and 10*s.* claimed for right of road,) of cottage, and ¾ of an acre of l purchased with 50*l.* left towards education of poor.

† Including share (with Cartmel Grammar School) of rents of lands near Cartmel.

‡ Of this sum 200*l.*, (rent of coal mines) is annually funded pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Edenfield. (Return by master of Edenfield National School in 1867.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and sister.
n 1867.										
6	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Clergyman.	Cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 1 boy E.A.	None	One	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mist. not cert.	No	Mist. and assistant mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? R. V. and ch.-wardens.	? Vestry	Neither	No	Four.
24	16	24	16	6 boys E.A., 6 boys M.B.	Seven	Nineteen	Trustees	Master and mist. trained.	No	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
WARTON (par. Kirkham).	446	W. Dobson and others.	1810	81	77	—	(From return made to Charity Commission				
WEST DERBY -	52,694	Not known		40	—	—	Yes (mast. and mist.)	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.* (some free).	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	208	22
WESTHOUGHTON Parochial School	5,156	Rev. Rob. and Mary Harvey.	1768	10	10	—	Yes -	None	Artizans -	8 found-ationers	
Wingate's School	—	P. Silcock -	1818	Master has use of school premises; no other income. (Return 1828							
WHITTINGTON -	421	Wm. Margisson	1759	31 (mixed charity)	20	—	No -	2*d.* or 3*d.* (6 free.)	Farmers and labourers.	35	
WHITTLE LE WOODS.	2,151	Vicar of Leyland.	1832	9	9	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Agriculture, cotton manufactures, and print works.	60	
WHITWORTH -	8,324	John Starkey	1724	14	14	—	No -	1*d.*	Labourers, small farmers, colliers, and factory operatives.	11	
WINDLE (S. Helen's).	12,229	Sarah Cowley	1714	839	745	—	Yes (mist.)	3*d.* & 1*d.*	Artisans, small shopkeepers, and labourers.	380	13 134 (infant
WOOD PLUMPTON Catforth School	1,462	Alice Nicholson	1661	3	3	—	Yes -	2*d.* & 3*d.*	Small farmers and agricultural labourers.	17	
Church of England School.	—	Alice Nicholson. John Hudson and others.	1661	19	19	—	Yes -	2*d.* to 4*d.*	Farmers, farm labourers, and hand loom weavers.	65	
WORSLEY - - Roe Green School.	11,875	Thos. Collier -	1710	5	5	—	Yes -	1½*d.* or 1*d.* (10 free).	Colliers principally.	36	
NETHER WYERSDALE. Cross Hill School.	667	Rob. Bourne 1717 / Rich. Bourne 1721		8 rent. (Return in 1824). No return in 1867.							

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	Schoo under Govern-ment In-spection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
for 1866.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Com-mittee.	Mast. and 2 mist. cert.	Yes	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fourteen	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
School not endowed; entirely self-supported. (Return by master 1868.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Rector	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Incum-bent.	Cert.	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicars of Rochdale and Bury.		Cert,	Yes	Mast., pu-pil teacher, and sew-ing mist.
—	—	—	—	40 boys L.; 50 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	2 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Ellesmere family.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and pupil teacher.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BIRKENHEAD.

THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860.

Constitution.—Proprietors incorporated under Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability; nominal capital, 5,000*l.*, in 125 shares of 40*l.* each (Memorandum of Association). No share can be allotted, nor holder transfer his shares, without written consent of managers. Every shareholder has one vote in respect of each share held by him. No bonus, dividend, or profit may be paid, allotted, or divided to or amongst shareholders; all surplus revenue must be applied towards increasing usefulness of school as managers think fit (Articles of Association). Every shareholder has right of nominating one pupil in respect of each share held by him. Board of management have right of nominating one pupil for every share in respect of which no nomination has been made by owner, but he may at any time afterwards nominate, notwithstanding managers' nominee still remains in school (Rules). At present, buildings only rented by company; new ones in contemplation.

Exhibitions.—One of 20*l.* to 25*l.* for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Edinburgh. Three remitting school fees for one year.

Objects.—Establishment of a school where religious, classical, mathematical, and mercantile education of highest order, and in conformity with principles of Established Church, may be obtained (Memorandum). No pupil admitted under 9 or above 15, unless managers otherwise determine (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of studies same generally as that carried on in principal public schools, embracing divinity, classics, mathematics, modern languages, and drawing, natural science, and vocal music, as well as all elementary parts of an English education (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Managers may make rules (Articles), appoint head master, who appoints (subject to their approval) assistants. Assistants suspended by head master and dismissed by managers. Engagements between head master and managers determinable with three months notice on either side, such notice expiring on or before 18th of June or 23rd of December in any year (Rules).

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of Church of England; may not have clerical duty without consent of board of managers (Rules).

State of School in Michaelmas term 1868.

General character.—Classical. In age of scholars (1865) second grade.

Masters.—Five. Head master, M.A., Cambridge. Salaries: head master, 300*l.*, with capitation fee of 4*l.* for every boy over 60; second master, 200*l.*, with capitation fee of 1*l.* for every boy over 60; foreign master, 120*l.*; senior assistant, 150*l.*; junior assistant, 120*l.*

Day Scholars.—80; 34 over 14 years of age; from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work, under 14, 18*l.*; above, 21*l.* Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Singing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Natural science, 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Boarders.—12; 5 in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms: from 55*l.* to 43*l.* Washing, 3*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 784·6 feet per boy. Rise, 7¼ a.m.; retire, 9¼ p.m. Authority of managers necessary for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly. At end of each term four lists printed of examination order, in (1) classics, &c.; (2) mathematics; (3) modern languages; (4) all subjects combined, with result of half-year's work. Upper forms so divided that Greek may be exchanged for German, and classical composition for mathematics, &c., by those whose parents wish it. Lessons from two to six times a week in Greek Testament, Scripture History, or Christian Evidences, according to boy's standing. Lesson in Church Catechism and Liturgy once a month, at which attendance of non-conformists is not enforced. School work begins with singing hymn, reading chapter of Bible, and prayers, taken, with one exception, from Prayer Book.

Promotions by term's work and examination.

Examination at Christmas and Easter by masters interchanging classes; at Midsummer by first-class Oxford or Cambridge graduate, nominated by head master with sanction of managers. Prizes given by managers.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning.

Playground about 40 yards square, besides cricket ground in park, 300 yards from school. Drilling taught.

One boy entered for Cambridge (the first as yet).

School open 38 weeks in the year.

Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time for preparation, which is about two hours a day.

Playtime, 20 hours per week.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c.*) Three Second Classes at the Cambridge Local Examinations.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Birkenhead -	About 1 furlong.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 3	Baptist Minister -	Oxton - -	¾ mile.
" " - 4	Merchant - -	Birkenhead -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Land Agent -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Oxton - -	Do.
" " - 7	Solicitor - -	Birkenhead -	½ mile.
" " - 8	Share Broker -	Oxton - -	1 mile.
" " - 9	House and Land Agent.	Birkenhead -	Do.
" " - 10	Ironmonger -	Do. - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Clerk in Customs -	Birkenhead -	Do.
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	Do.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Birkenhead -	1 furlong.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	1 furlong.
" " - 8	Gun maker -	Claughton - -	¾ mile.
" " - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	Do
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
1	Merchant - -	Claughton - -	Rev. J. T. Pearse, Head Master.
2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
4	Banker - -	Liverpool -	
5	Ship Owner -	Birkenhead -	
6	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
7	Bleacher - -	Bolton - -	
8	Do. - -	Do. - -	
9	Merchant -	Claughton -	
10	Banker - -	Liverpool -	
11	Merchant -	Claughton - -	
12	Do. - -	Tarporley, near Chester.	
13	Cotton Broker -	Upton, near Birhead.	
14	Merchant -	Tarporley - -	
15	Do. - -	Birkenhead -	

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	85	4	—	15	16	3	½	—	2⅔	Acts of the Apostles in Greek, c. i.–xiv.; 1st Bk. of Samuel; Church Catechism.	13	15	3	½	—	2½	The Acts in English; 1st Book Samuel and Church Catechism.	28	11	2	½	—	2	St. Mark's Gospel and Ch. Cat.; also parts of St. Matthew learnt by heart.
Greek -	33	4	—	5	15	4	1	1	5	Phœnissæ; Xen., Anabasis I.; Kennedy's Grammar.	10	14	5	1	—	5	Hecuba, 500 lines; Xen. Anabasis I., 3 Chaps.; Kennedy's Grammar.							
Latin - -	85	8	—	5	15	4	1	4	6	Cicero, Phillipics ii.; Virg. Æn. V. 1–603; Cæsar, Bel. Gal. V.; Roby's LatinGrammar and Penrose's Verse Book.	10	14	4	1	4	5½	Virg. Æn., V. 1–603; Cæsar, Bel. Gal. V.; Roby's Grammar; Arnold's Lat. Prose; Penrose's Verse Book.	14	11	6	½	6	7½	Principia Latina, I., Ex. 1–30.
French	79	7	—	2	16	2	1	2	3	Le Misanthrope; Picciola; Tarver's Grammar.	16	14	3	1	3	3	Picciola; Tarver -	21	11	1	¾	1	1	Hall's First French Course.
German -	16	2	—	13	15	3	1	2	3	Undine (latter half); Meissner's Grammar.	3	13	2	¾	—	1½	Meissner's Grammar.							
Arithmetic - Book-keeping Mensuration and Surveying. Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	85	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	Colenso's Arithmetic -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	28	11	5	1	—	5	Colenso's Arith.
	40	2		6	15	6	1½	—	9	Todhunter's Trigonometry, Algebra, Euclid.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject in School.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1865.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.										Y.		H.		H.	
Physics	40	1	—	40	14	1	⅓	1	⅓	No Text Book; Oral Lectures (Subject, Astronomy).														
History	85	3	—	40	14	1	1	—	1	Student's Hume	—	—	—	—	—	—		28	11	1	1	—	1½	Markham's England.
Geography	85	3	—	9	15	2	½	1	1½	Butler's Geography	—	—	—	—	—	—		28	11	2	¾	—	3	Gleig's Elementary Geography.
English Grammar.	21	1	—	16	15	1	⅓	1	1	Morell's Grammar.														
English Literature.	36	4	—	5	15	1	¼	—	¾	Shakspeare's Tempest (portions learnt by heart).	—	—	—	—	—	—		28	11	3	1½	—	5	Jones's Spelling Book and Shorter's Selection of Poetry.
English Composition.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1																
Reading	45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		28	11	—	—	—	—	Markham's England is also used as a Reading Book.
Writing	64	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		28	11	4	1	—	4	Philip's Copy Books.
Drawing	33	2	2 2	—	—	—	—	—	2															

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

BOLTON.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1848.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Donation of 10*l.* by a layman, and of 5*l.* by a clergyman, constitute donor a life member. Annual subscription, for two consecutive years, of 1*l.* 1*s.* by a layman, and of 10*s.* 6*d.* by a clergyman, constitute subscriber a member during continuance of subscription (Fundamental Rules).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects of Instruction prescribed.—To provide a classical and commercial education, combined with religious and moral instruction in conformity with principles of Church of England. Library and reading room connected with institution; and classes from time to time established for instruction in drawing, mechanics, languages, music, and other educational objects, as committee determine (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Committee appointed from members; five a quorum. Vicar (being a member) president and chairman; or, not being a member, or declining to act, senior incumbent (being a member) president during that vicar's incumbency Chairman a casting vote. Clerical and lay secretary and treasurer chosen annually by committee, and thereupon become members of committee. Besides official members of committee twelve others; five clergymen (three resident in borough), and seven laymen (four resident or with place of business in borough). Clergymen elected by clerical members only, and laymen by lay members only. Members of committee retire triennially by rotation, but are re-eligible. Committee appoint and dismiss masters and mistresses, and other officers and servants, and fix their duties, salaries, and emoluments; admit scholars, and define terms and course of instruction; choose lecturers, books, and papers; manage financial affairs; make, arrange, and revise regulations and details; but no rules may be made nconsistent with spirit and objects of institution or fundamental rules (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Three, besides one French and German, Principal, M.A. Salaries: principal, 100*l.*, with capitation fee of 3*l.* 3*s.* on all boys after first 25; second master, 100*l.* with capitation fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* on all boys after the first 50; modern language teacher, 40*l.*

Day Scholars.—83, all from town and neighbourhood; sons of tradesmen. School fees, 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter. Extras. Chemistry 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have some acquaintance with arithmetic.

No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction in Old and New Testament history. Church Catechism taught to all whose parents do not object. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks at Christmas, and by examination or marks at Midsummer.

Examination once a year by a university examiner appointed by committee. Prizes given.

Punishments: deprivation of play, and corporal punishments; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground about two acrec. Drilling taught.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week.

School Instruction.—In second half year of 1864 the number of scholars was 56, of which there were learning.

Religious knowledge	56
Latin	50
French	50
German	20
Arithmetic	56
Bookkeeping	10
Mathematics	30
History, geography, and English grammar	56
English literature	40
English composition, reading and writing	56
Drawing	20

DISTINCTIONS.

Oxford local examinations held in Manchester.

1867. Passed three, in honours one.
1868. Passed three, in honours three.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool College.

Date of Establishment.—Foundation stone laid 22 October 1840, by the Earl of Derby.

Constitution.— Not incorporated; established by voluntary donations. Donors of 250*l.* entitled to one nomination in first day school. Donors of 500*l.* to one nomination in first school and one in second. Donors of 750*l.* to three nominations in first school; two for life and one in perpetuity. Donors of 1,000*l.* to four nominations; two for life and two in perpetuity. If any donor prefer nominating to second school rather than to first, two nominations to second school deemed equivalent to one in first. Nominees enjoy, besides free admission to day schools, same privileges of attending lectures and evening classes as are assigned to life members (Rules). When existing donors (about 200 in number) are removed by death, total charge on building to their representatives will be 184*l.* 16*s.* per annum (in perpetuity), in educational privileges. At present legal estate of site and buildings is vested in vendor who is bound to convey when called upon to do so. Surplus income has hitherto been devoted to foundation of free scholarships.

Objects.—For the education of commercial, trading, and working classes; to provide for inhabitants of Liverpool an education suited to their wants, upon most moderate terms, and at same time to maintain indissolubly connexion between sound religion and useful learning (Rules). Designed to supply at a moderate expense to three classes of society a sound education based upon principles of Church of England. Three schools entirely distinct one not being intended to be preparatory for the other.

The upper school is designed to afford a liberal education, and consists of a classical and a modern division.

The middle school furnishes a complete commercial education.

The lower school provides a practical education for the trading classes.

Government and Masters.—Bishop ex-officio visitor, with power to inspect schools and suggest improvements (Rules).

Government vested in committee, consisting of patron, president, visitor, seven (or more) vice-presidents, two treasurers, one hundred life governors, and thirty-six directors elected from clergy, merchants, professional men, gentlemen, tradesmen, and mechanics of town. All officers, professors, and masters (except modern language teachers) must be members of Established Church. Life governors choose patron, president, and vice-presidents, and add to their number all donors of 500*l.* who are members of Established Church. Treasurers and two auditors chosen annually by committee. Committee have general care and management; appoint and remove principal, secretary, and other agents and servants; point out to principal course of education to be pursued; fix number of assistants, and salaries of masters and other agents and servants; have power to alter rules subject to approbation of life governors or two-thirds of number present at meeting of at least twenty-one (Rules).

Principal must be in priest's orders and M.A. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; may not take private pupils or engage in permanent clerical dutie unconnected with institution (Rules).

I. Upper School.

Exhibitions.—Five of from 54*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, and one of 25*l.*, tenable for three years and a half at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Two open scholarships, annually, of 15*l.* each, tenable at school for two years; and three of 7*l.* 14*s.* each, tenable at school for one term.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include classics, Hebrew, English literature, and composition, geography, civil and ecclesiastical history, modern

languages, mathematics, natural history and philosophy, chemistry, drawing, and such other useful learning as committee determine (Rules). In classical division education similar to that in great public schools given to those destined for universities and learned professions; in modern, (or exceptional) pupils prepared for general and mercantile pursuits, as well as those connected with engineering, architecture, &c. (Prospectus, A.D. 1868).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.— Six classical, one mathematical (all graduates of Oxford or Cambridge), one French, one German, one natural philosophy, &c., one drawing, one arithmetic, &c., one drilling (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). In A.D. 1867 principal's emoluments were 968*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Day Scholars.—114; just half between 10 and 14 years of age; majority from within two miles, some from 12 to 15 by railway; pay for general work, under 10, 17*l.* 17*s.*; above, 23*l.* 2*s.* Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery and drilling 12*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—22, in seven boarding houses. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms (including washing) 40 to 60 guineas (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). School bills (not including college fees, 24*l.* 2*s.*, or for a clergyman's son, 19*l.* 18*s.*): highest 75*l.*; average 57*l.*; lowest 47*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house about 615 feet per boy. Rise, 6 to 7¼ a.m.; retire, 9¼ p.m. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.— Boys on admission must be able to read in junior department, and give evidence according to their age of having learnt something, either Latin or French, arithmetic, &c.

Classification in senior department by classics and mathematics; in exceptional division by English subjects, modern languages, and mathematics; in junior department by Latin, English, and arithmetic. In contemplation to make such modifications of school course to suit special cases as are not inconsistent with uniformity of work necessary for class teaching. Scripture reading for a quarter of an hour daily; one hour's divinity in each class; periodical examinations and lectures by principal. Eighteen boys exempted from learning Church Catechism. Prayers from Liturgy morning and evening.

Promotions by terms work and examination.

First class examined once a year by University examiners appointed by principal; other classes continually by principal, and twice a year by a committee of masters helping him. Books and medals given publicly once a year.

Punishments; impositions, deprivation of half or whole holiday, and caning on hand; last commonly before class. All punishments must be reported to head master weekly. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground adjoining college about an acre. cricket field of about seven acres in the suburbs. Drilling taught as part of system.

On average of last five years, four or five boys have within one year of leaving school gone to Oxford or Cambridge.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week; majority of lessons prepared out of school.

For Table A. see p. 578.

Upper School. Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
*Religious Knowledge.	179	11	—	9	Y. 18.50	7	15m to 1h.	—	2h 30m	3 greater Prophets; 1 & 2 Corinthians; Galatians; Ephesians; Philippians (in Gk.)	10	Y. 16.42	1	H. 1	—	H. 1	- - - -	19	Y. 10.42	26 in all.	H. 1	2	H. —	Genesis; Exodus; St. Luke's Gospel.
Greek - -	102	8	—	—	—	5	H. 1	1	H. 5	Thuc. IV. 140; Aristoph.; Ran.; Æsch.; Eur.; Hom. Il., V. 1-400.	—	—	4	1	—	4	Plato Apol., c. 1-14.; Eur. Pon., 1-360.							
Latin - -	160	10	—	—	—	5	1	2		Cicero's Letters (4 or 5); Plautus Menæchmi; Juvenal, portions a 2nd time.	—	—	4	1	3	4.30	Livy, b. xxi.; Virgil Æn., v. 1-486; Wilkin's Anthol. Ovid. Tib. 1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Exercises, about 50 (Ahn's); construing lessons in same grammar; accidence.
French - -	170	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	2	1	—	2	Racine, Phedre -	—	—	—	—	—	—	French grammar, exercises, repetition, construing (elementary).
†German -	19	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	- - -	—	—	1	1	—	1	Extracts.							
‡Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic -	150	9																						
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	1																						

Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	79	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	6	Euclid, Bk. IV., VI., XI. to Prop. 6; Surds; Theory of Quadratic Equations and Quadratic Expressions; Theory of Imaginary Expansion; Scales of Notation; Examples. Trigonometry; Expo. Values; Summation of Series; Geometrical Conics, Analytical Conics, Parabola and Ellipse; Mechanics; Statics to end of Composition and Resn. of Forces.	—	—	7	1	—	7	Euclid, Bk. VI.; Algebra; Gr. Com. Meas. least Com. Multiple; Fractions; Trigonometry; Geometrical Conics; Analytical Conics; Geometrical Deductions; different portions by different boys.														
Physics -	19	1																										
Chemistry -	82	5																										
History - -	179	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Gk. History to 510 B.C. Introduction to History of Greece.	—	—	1	1	—	—	Smith's Greece, Ionic revolt, battle of Salamis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	History of England (Smith's), 1st 40 pgs.					
Geography -	158	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elements of Geography, Continent and British Islands; Commercial Geography, maps done at home.					
English Grammar.	79	7																										
English Literature.	19	1																										
English Composition.	179	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	About 9 English Essays and some Translations.	—	—	1	1	—	1	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prophecy of Capys learnt.					
Reading -	40	2																										
Writing -	140	8																										
Music - -	65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	Singing in choir.					
Drawing -	170	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	1	1	—	3	Preparing - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	Freehand.					
Astronomy -	19	1																										
Hebrew -	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	Three first Chap. of Genesis; grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	½													
Drill - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	½													

* 24 exempted from learning Church Catechism. † German is now taught to about 50. ‡ Modern Greek is now taught to 5.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

UPPER SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The nine highest and nine lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Teacher	Shaw Street	¼ mile.
„ 2	Controller of Customs	Edge Lane	1½ „
„ 3	Clergyman	Oxford Street	1 „
„ 4	Do.	New Brighton	3 „ by Steamer.
„ 5	Widow	Upper Parliament Street	1½ mile.
„ 6	Merchant	Phythian Street	1½ „
„ 7	Artist	W. Derby Street	¼ „
„ 8	Passenger Broker	Cotton Street, Regent Road	2½ „
„ 9	Gentleman	Old Swan	2½ „
Boys lowest in school 1	Teacher	Brougham Terrace	½ „
„ 2	Accountant	Wavertree	2 „
„ 3	Do.	Do.	2 „
„ 4	Masterwainer	Leigh Terrace, Walton	2½ „
„ 5	Master	Aigburth Road	3 „
„ 6	Solicitor	Marsh Lane, Bootle	2 „
„ 7	Clergyman	Grove Park	2½ „
„ 8	Gentleman	Milford Street, Everton	1 „
„ 9	Wine Merchant	Duke Street, Edge Hill	1 „

UPPER SCHOOL. TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (to May 1867.)

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Rigby, T. 2nd Wrangler, Jan. 1856. 2nd Smith's Prizeman, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Oct. 1856. Assistant Tutor, do. do.

Webster, T. 1st Moral Science Tripos, Cambridge, Feb. 1856. Fellow of Trinity College, Oct. 1857.

Nevins, A. P. Fellow of University College, Durham, Nov. 1856.

Rawdon, T. H. 1st Class Moderations, Oxford, Nov. 1856. 2nd Class, Lit. Hum. Final Examination, Nov. 1858.

Bishop, H. H. 2nd Senior Optime, Cambridge, Jan. 1857.

Lafone, T. 1st Class Voluntary Classmen, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1856 and 1857.

Arthur, P. 1st. Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1856 and 1857. Prizeman, Good conduct and Greek Testament Prize, May 1858. 2nd Class Class. Tripos and Senior Optime, 1859.

Widdowson, T. 1st Class, St. John's College, Cambridge, May and Dec. 1856 and 1857. Scholar, St. John's College, Oct. 1858. 25th Wrangler, Jan. 1859.

Jones. W. Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1856.

Wainwright, F. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1857. Scholar of Trinity College, May 1859. Greek Testament Prize.

Sexton, —. 3rd in Examination, Practical Class, Woolwich, Feb. 1, 1856.

Hunt, A. Fellow C. C. C., Oxford, Nov. 1857.

Edwards, F. I. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Prizeman, May 1858 and 1859. Scholarship, Trinity College, 1860. Double 2nd Class, 1861. English Essay Prize, Nov. 1861.

Shaw. Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1858 and 1859.

Rawdon, G. Open Demyship, Magdalen College, Oxford, Oct. 1858. 1st Class Moderations, Dec. 1859.

Tarbet, P. Open Competition, Woolwich, Oct. 1858.

Sinker, R. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May and December 1859, (Prize and 25*l.* additional), and June 1860 2nd Greek Testament and Dealtry Prize; Scholarship Trinity College, April 1861. Greek Testament Prize, May 1861. 1st Class Mathematical Honours and 2nd Class Classical Honours at Cambridge, Jan. and March 1862. Carus B.A. University Greek Testament Prize, 1st Class Theological Tripos, April 1863. Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek, and distinguished in Hebrew. Crosse Scholar, Dec. 1863. Tyrwhitt Scholar, May 1864. Hulsean Prize Essay, Dec. 1864. Chaplaincy, June 1865.

Wilson, B. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May and December 1859. Prize 1st Class, June 1860, Greek Testament Prize, May 1861. 2nd Class, Classical Tripos, 1862.

Moore, J. B. G. Open Scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Nov. 1859. First in 1st Class, June 1860, May 1861, and June 1862. 4th Wrangler, Jan. 1863.

Archer, F. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, Dec. 1859. Scholarship 1861. 1st Class, Trinity College, May 1861. 1st Class, Mathematical Honours, 1862.

Binn, J. C. Exhibition of 20*l.*, June 1862, St. John's College, Cambridge. 1st Class, St. John's College, Cambridge, Dec. 1859 and June 1860.

Rounthwaite, F. 1st Class and Prizeman, St. John's College, Cambridge, May 1861. 1st Class, 1861. 1st Class and Exhibition 40*l.*, June 1862. 2nd Class, Mathematical Honours, Jan. 1863.

Fairclough. 1st Class Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1860, (Prize).

Lobley, J. A. First in 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1860. Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge, April 1861. Greek Testament Prize and Dealtry Prize (15*l.*) for Divinity, May 1861. 1st Class and Greek Testament Prize, June 1861. English Declamation Prize, April 1862. 8th Wrangler, Jan. 1863. 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Reading Prize Fellowship, Oct. 1865.

Mc. Neile, E. H. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1860 and May 1861. Scholarship, April 1862. 1st Class, June 1862. 33rd Wrangler, Jan. 1863. Yeat's Prize and 2nd Class Classical Tripos. 1st Class Theological Tripos and Scholefield Prize for Biblical Greek, April 1864.

Statham, G. H. Open Scholarship (60*l.*), Christ's College, Cambridge, 1st Class, June 1862. Bracketed 1st in 2nd Class Classical Tripos, Feb. 1865. Bracketed for Theological Prize to commencing Bachelors, June 1865.

Tinling, —. 1st Class and Prizeman, St. John's, Cambridge, and English Essay Prize, May 1861. Exhibition of 18*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, June 1862.

Pater, J. S. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, May 1861 and Dec. 1861. Greek Testament Prize. 2nd Class, Mathematical Honours. 2nd Class, Classical Honours, Jan. 1864. 1st in Theological Tripos, 1st in Hebrew, 1st in Biblical Greek, April 1865. Scholefield University Prize in Biblical Greek. Carus University Prize for Theology, and honourably mentioned for Crosse Scholarship, Nov. 1865. Proxime Accessit for Tyrwhitt Scholarship (Prize of 15*l.*), May 1866.

Pughe, K. M. Open Scholarship (73*l.*), Brazenose College, Oxford, May 1862. Elected Indian Civil Service Examination.

Maynard, A. M. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), Clare College, Cambridge, June 1862.

Cordeaux, E. Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1862. Elected Indian Civil Service Examination. Elected in the final Indian Civil Service Examination, June 1864.

Jones, R. D. 1st Class, Trinity College, Dublin, (Respondents), Dec. 1862.

Honeyburne, J. H. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, June 1863. Elected from an Open to a Foundation Scholarship, 1st Class in Classics (Prize), 2nd in Mathematics, Mar. 1864. Divinity Prize and 2nd in Mathematics, June 1865. 2nd in Mathematics and Prize of 5*l.*, June 1866.

Hindley, W. T. Open Scholarship (40*l.*), Sidney College, Cambridge. 1st Prize in Classics (Freshmen), 1st Prize in Divinity, Reading Prize, May 1864. 1st in Classics and Barcroft Exhibition, Dec. 1864. 1st Class Classics (Prize), June 1865,

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Lovett Exhibition, Dec. 1865. Bracketed first in 1st Class Classics and Prize and first in 1st Class Divinity and Prize, June 1866.

Laidman, G. I. Open Scholarship (40*l.* a year for 4 years), St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1864. Second in 1st Class and Foundation Scholarship, June 1865. 9th in Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination, 1866.

Jones, J. B. Elected in Indian Civil Service Examination, June 1864. 1st place in Languages and 4th on the General List (Final Examination).

Dickson, R. 1st Class, Trinity College, Cambridge, June 1864.

Bontflower, W. W. Open Scholarship (70*l.* a year), St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1865. (1st in Mathematics in the Examination,) 2nd in 1st Class, June 1866.

Statham, A. Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum, Christ's College, Cambridge, June 1866.

Pendlebury, R. Open Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum. 1st in Mathematics in the Examination, St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1866.

Thompson, J. E. Open Scholarship, 70*l.* per annum. 1st in Examination, May 1866, Wadham College, Oxford.

II. MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Scholarships.—Six from middle to upper, value 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Two open scholarships, value 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Eight scholarships, value 3*l.* 17*s.* per term, tenable at school.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise Latin classics, English composition, history, geography, mathematics, especially in their practical application, arithmetic, principles of mensuration, French, German, drawing, vocal music, book-keeping, and writing, with natural philosophy and chemistry for senior pupils (Prospectus, A.D. 1868).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—16; three graduates of Dublin (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). Head master, M.A., Dublin.

Day Scholars.—275; more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; chiefly sons of persons engaged in commercial pursuits; from a radius of about eight miles; pay for general work 11 guineas, under 9 eight guineas per annum. Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery 8*s.* Drilling 6*s.*

Boarders.—21. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by group of subjects. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Portion of Scripture read and explained daily; one hour a week also devoted to special religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Liturgy.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination.

Examination terminally by principal. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, loss of monthly holiday, and caning; last never before whole school. Expulsion by principal only.

Playground about an acre. Master always in charge during games. In connexion with the college a cricket ground of about seven acres in suburbs. Drilling taught as part of system.

School open about 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week, three of which are divided between prayers and Scripture reading. All lessons learnt out of school.

MIDDLE SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Estate agent -	18, Wentworth St.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Book-keeper -	Birchfield Edge-lane.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Assistant water engineer.	Spencer St. -	½ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Commission agent	51, St. George's Hill.	1 ,,
,, ,, - 5	Tailor and draper -	Rainford village -	10 miles (comes by rail).
,, ,, - 6	Commission agent	Richmond Terrace	1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Widow - -	Islington - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	- - -	- - -	—
,, ,, - 9	Ship chandler -	St. Domingo Grove	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Wine merchant -	Huskisson St. -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Widow - -	Wentworth St. -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Pawnbroker -	Islington - -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Merchant - -	173, Chatham St. -	1 ,,
,, ,, - 4	Assistant secretary	Red Rock St. -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Clerk in docks -	St. Alban's -	¾ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Drug broker -	Upper Parliament St.	1½ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Poulterer - -	Pembroke Place -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Fish merchant -	Crown St. -	¼ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Draper - -	Shaw St. - -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Book-keeper -	George Road -	1½ mile.

Middle School. Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	298	11	—	19	15	1	1	—	1	Bible; Sinclair's Catechism; 2nd Samuel; St. Luke.	23	14	1	1	—	1	Bible; 1st and 2nd Kings; St. Matthew; Sinclair's Catechism.	17	—	1	1	—	1	Bible; Prayer Bk.; Catechism.
Latin - -	267	11	—	17	15	5	1	2	5	Virgil (6th Æneid); Cæsar (7th bk.); Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I., Ex. 16–31.	21	—	5	1	2	5	Virgil (1st Æneid); Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I., Ex. 1–20.	17	—	4	1	—	4	Grammar, Edward VI.
French - -	275	10	—	19	15	2	1	1	2	Lamartine's Nelson; Schneider's Grammar, 2nd part.	23	—	2	1	1	2	Schneider's Gram., Pt. I.; Charles XII.							
German -	78	4	—	16	15	2	1	—	2	The "Bildenbuch;" Chambers' German Gram., to end of pronouns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahn's, Part I.; Chambers' Grammar, six exercises.							
Arithmetic -	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Arithmetic generally -	23	—	2	1	1	2	Arithmetic generally -	17	—	6	1	—	6	Smith's, Part I.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	75	3	—	19	15	4	1	2	4	Euclid (Todhunter's or Pott's), 1st six books. Todhunter's School Algebra, all.	23	—	3	1	1	3	Euclid, Todhunter's or Potts', 1st three books. Todhunter's Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.							

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject,	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books, used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Chemistry	68	3	—	19	15	1	1	—	1	Chambers' Chem., one-third inorganic part.	23	—	1	1	—	1	Chambers' Chem., one-fourth inorganic part.							
History	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Smith's England: the Tudors.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's England: House of Stuart.	17	—	2	2	—	2	Little Arthur's England.
Geography	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Nat. Society, World; Cornwell to end of Ireland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geography: America.	17	—	—	1	—	2	Darton's Elements.
English Grammar.	302	11	—	19	15	1	½	—	½	The whole of Morell's English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morell, Parts I. and II.	17	—	—	1	—	1	No text book.
English Composition.	68	3	—	19	15	1	½	—	½	Letters, narratives, biographies.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Letters, narratives, biographies.							
Reading	302	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The history or the poetry of the class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	The history and poetry of the class.	17	—	6	1	—	6	The history and the school poetry book.
Writing	302	11	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	17	—	6	1	—	6	
Music	175	7																						
Drawing	170	7	—	19	15	2	1	—	2	Preparation for Government examinations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Preparation for Government examinations.							
Drill	280	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	17	—	2	½	—	1	

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

MIDDLE SCHOOL. TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*c*) Local University Examinations:

Several boys educated in the school have distinguished themselves at these examinations.

III. LOWER SCHOOL.

Scholarships.—Four from the lower to middle. Value from 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Two open scholarships for one year, value 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* each. Nine scholarships for one term, value 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* each.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Comprise English grammar, composition, and history, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, French, drawing, vocal music, writing, chemistry, and elementary mathematics (Prospectus, A.D. 1865).

State of School in Third Term of 1868.

General Character.—English; 48 boys learning Latin accidence, and 150 French.

Masters.—Twelve; two graduates of London (Prospectus, A.D. 1868). Head master, B.A., London.

Day Scholars.—259; nearly two-thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of smaller tradespeople and commercial clerks; from within a radius of six miles; pay for general work 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, under 9 four guineas per annum.

Exhibitioners nothing. Stationery 6*s.* Drilling 4*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two. Principal's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy narratives.

School classified by arithmetic and mathematics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Bible read daily; besides two hours' special religious instruction weekly. Prayers taken from Liturgy morning and evening.

Promotions by terms' work and examination.

Examinations by principal and masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: detention, deprivation of monthly holiday, caning, private removal, and expulsion; last by principal only. Caning, as a rule, privately.

Playground about half an acre, open to all. Master always "in charge" during games. Drilling in six lower classes twice, in upper classes once a week.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in the week.

LOWER SCHOOL.—TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Printer	Upper Pitt Street	1½ mile.
„ 2	Book-keeper	Woodville Terrace	1 „
„ 3	Farmer	Kirby	7 miles.
„ 4	Serjeant Major	West Derby Union Workhouse.	½ mile.
„ 5	Widow	Seaford	5 miles (by rail).
„ 6	Master mariner	Bootle Lane	2½ „
„ 7	Estate agent	Creswell Street	½ mile.
„ 8	Engine driver	Speke Street	1½ miles.
„ 9	Druggist	Hoylake	8 „
„ 10	Tailor and draper	Low Hill	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in school 1	Estate agent	Sackville Street	¾ mile.
„ 2	Jeweller	Lime Street	½ „
„ 3	Widow	Smithdown Road	½ „
„ 4	Coal merchant	Juvenal Street	½ „
„ 5	Publican	Brunswick Road	¼ „
„ 6	Tea broker	Westbourne Street	¼ „
„ 7	Jeweller	Pembroke Place	¼ „
„ 8	Butcher	Paddington	½ „
„ 9	Hotel keeper	West Derby Road	½ „
„ 10	Butcher	Prescot Street	¼ „

For Table B. see next page.

LOWER SCHOOL.—TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

Many of the distinctions gained by the Upper School boys have been obtained by boys who have passed from the Lower School to the Middle, and thence to the Upper. So far as this school is immediately concerned, the only distinctions within reach are those derived from the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations for junior candidates.

Lower School. Table B.—School Instruction (1866).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
Religious Knowledge.	367	11	—	20	Y. 15	3	H. 1	2	I cannot state with accuracy. Home Lessons occupy on an average three hours a day.	The Bible, II Samuel, II Kings, St. Luke, Whateley's Evidences.	25	Y. 14	3	H.	2	I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy two and a half hours daily.	Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Daniel, and Acts of the Apostles. Riddles' Scripture History, Chaps. 47-54, Sinclair's Catechism, pp. 53 to end.	26	Y. 9½	2	H.	2	I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy one hour daily.	St. Matthew; Catechism.
Latin - -	44	2	—	20	15	3	⅓	3		Latin Primer—the accidence.	25	14	2	⅓	2		Latin Primer, Accidence.							
French -	135	5	—	20	15	5	⅓	5		Lamartine's Nelson; Schneider's French Grammar and Exercises, pages 181 to 262.	25	14	3	⅓	3		Schneider's French Grammar, exercise 28 to 54: irreg. verbs.							
Arithmetic -	367	11	—	20	15	3	⅓	2		Miscellaneous arithmetic.	25	14	4	⅓	—		Profit and Loss, Proportional parts, Square and Cube Roots.	26	9½	5	⅓	3		Addition, Subtraction, Short Multiplication.
Book-keeping	20	1	—	20	15	2	⅓	—		Single Entry.														
Mensuration	73	3	—	20	15	1	⅓	1		- - -	25	14	1	⅓	1									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	73	3	—	20	15	5	⅓	5		Euclid Books I. from 32 Prop. to end, Book II., and part of Book III.; Algebra, Fractions, and Simple Equations, Problems.	25	14	4	⅓	4		Euclid Book I. to the 33rd Prop.: Todhunters Algebra, Ex. XI. to XV. inc.							
Chemistry -	44	2	—	20	15	2	⅓	2		- - -	25	14	1	⅓	1									

LOWER SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1866)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.										Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	I cannot state with accuracy. Home Lessons occupy on an average three hours a day.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy two and a half hours daily.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week at Home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	I cannot state accurately. Home Lessons occupy one hour daily.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1866.
					Yr. Mo.		Hr. Min.						Yr. Mo.		Hr. Min.						Yr. Mo.		Hr. Min.				
History	367	11	—	20	15	2	—	2	—	—	Curtis' History, Tudor Period.	25	14	2	—	2	—	—	Curtis' History, House of Brunswick.	26	9½	1	—	1	—	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. English History, Romans and Saxons.
Geography	367	11	—	20	15	1	¾	1	—	—	Cornwell's Geography, British Isles, Italy, Spain, Prussia, Austria, Mexico, and America.	25	14	3	¾	2	—	—	Cornwell's Geography. Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece, &c.	26	9½	2	¾	1	—	Darton's School Geography, Definitions, Europe.
English Grammar.	339	10	—	20	15	2	¾	2	—	—	Oral Parsing and analysis of Paradise Lost.	25	14	1	¾	2	—	—	Morell's Analysis of Sentences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English Literature.	367	11																									
English Composition.	367	11	—	20	15	—	—	1	—	—	Themes on various subjects.	25	14	—	—	1	—	—	Facility of Expression, Punctuation, Descriptive, and historical themes.	26	9½	8	¾	2	—	To form Sentences.
Reading	294	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	26	9½	5	¾	1	—	Longman's Graduated Series, Book II.
Writing	367	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	25	14	3	¾	2	—	—	Hullah's Manual	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music	135	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	25	14	2	¾	1	—	—	Freeland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	73	3	—	20	15	3	¾	1	—	—	Freehand, Model, and Perspective.	25	14	2	¾	1	—	—	" "	26	9½	9	¾	2	—	Chambers' Spelling. Tables, Drill.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

LIVERPOOL.

ROYAL INSTITUTION SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1819 (Prospectus).

Constitution.—Proprietary.

Exhibitions.—Three; tenable at Oxford or Cambridge (Prospectus).

Objects.—Preparation for the Universities (see Prospectus for list of honours obtained by pupils) or for a merchant's office, according to option of parents.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—French and German compulsory (Prospectus).

Government and Masters.—Head master elected by the Committee, who leave the whole management and discipline of the school to him.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Eight. Head master D.C.L.; three of the others graduates at Oxford or Cambridge.

Day Scholars.—About 120, sons of merchants, brokers, or professional men; from distances up to 12 or 14 miles. Terms 25 guineas; sons of proprietors 20 guineas. Drawing 6*l.* 6*s.* Entrance fee 2*l.* 2*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—About 24, in head and second masters' houses. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms (inclusive of school terms), head master's 105*l.*, second master's 80*l.* Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8¾ to 9½ p.m. Head master's leave required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified in morning by classics, and in afternoon by mathematics. School course modified to suit special cases. Divinity lessons set on Saturdays to be done on Sundays; viz., Greek Testament and questions for seniors; lessons in Old and New Testaments, Psalms, &c., to be learnt by heart for juniors. School work begins with prayers and reading portion of New Testament.

Promotions by progress and good conduct during quarter; at discretion of master, and separate for classics and mathematics.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Michaelmas for exhibitions by two examiners appointed and paid by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: detention, impositions, and caning; last rare, and always before class.

Playground, perhaps 30 yards square, besides cricket field rented by head-master. Gymnasium close to the school, in the course of erection, for the sole use of the boys. Drilling for six weeks in the year. Boarders not allowed to go into town unaccompanied by a master, except by special permission. A master always present during cricket and foot ball.

From two to four boys go to universities annually.

School open just 39 weeks and a half in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week, besides time spent in preparation. Two half holidays per week.

DISTINCTIONS attained at the university and elsewhere by pupils of the Royal Institution School since the appointment of the present head master in the year 1846.

1847.—W. Wood: Open Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford; since 2nd Class in Classics, 1851, and Fellowship at the same College.

1848.—T. Barber: Sizarship and Open Scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge; since, 1st Class in Classical Tripos, 1852.
C. Hudson: Head Sizarship, Scholarship, and Wood's Exhibition, at St. John's College, Cambridge; since, 15th Wrangler, 1852.

1849.—A. Glynn: Sizarship and Open Scholarship at St. Peter's College, Cambridge; since, 16th Wrangler, 1853, and Fellowship.
H. Craig: First in the 2nd Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1851.—W. Rees: Scholarship, and Wood's Exhibition (twice), at St. John's College, Cambridge.

1852.—J. M'Cheane: Open Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford.

1853.—G. Abram: Open Sizarship, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
R. Duckworth: Open Scholarship, University College, Oxford.
W. Glen: Open Foundation Scholarship, Emm. College, Cambridge.

1854.—G. Abram: Head Scholar, Clare Hall, Cambridge.
Byrth: 2nd Class, Mathematics, Oxford.
Parry: Head Sizarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Glynn: Fellowship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1855.—Rees: 8th Wrangler, 6th in First Class in Classics, and Chancellor's Medallist.
Parry: Head Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
Duckworth: } 2nd Class in Mods., Oxford.
M'Cheane: }

1856.—Glen: 23rd Wrangler.
Rees: Crosse University Scholarship, and Hulsean Prize Essay.
Duckworth: Mathematical Exhibition, University Coll., Oxford.
Pope: Prize for Latin Verse, and Prize for Italian, Trinity College, Dublin.
Rees: First Class Theological Tripos, Cambridge.
Byrth: University Theological Prize Essay, Oxford.

1857.—Duckworth: First Class in Classics, Oxford.
Rees: Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge.
Barber: Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge.
Rees: Carus Gk. Testament Prize, Cambridge.
Behrend: Double First Class, University College, London, and St. Andrew's Scholarship.
Abram: Second Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

1858.—Parry: Wrangler, Cambridge.
Rees: First Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.
Dover: Foundation Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge.

1859.—Donner: Open Scholarship, Corpus Ch. College, Oxford.
Booth: Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Pope: Open Scholarship, Trinity College, Dublin.

1860.—Booth: Wrangler, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Duckworth: Fellowship, Trinity College, Oxford.
Carpenter: Minor Scholarship, St. Cath. College, Cambridge.
Donner: First Class in Mods., Oxford.

1861.—W. B. Carpenter: Foundation Scholarship, St. Cath. College, Cambridge.
Donner: India Civil Service Appointment. Seventh place out of 80 elected.

1862.—H. Warr: First Minor Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Lidderdale: Scholarship at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Prize for Classics.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

1863.—H. Warr: Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge.
A. Crabtree: Scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge.
H. Warr: Open Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Lidderdale: Third out of 60 elected for the India Civil Service Appointments.
Nugent: India Civil Service Appointment.
Dyce Duckworth: Gold Medal and Prize Essay, Edinburgh University.

1864.—Crabtree: Eighth Wrangler, Cambridge.
W. B. Carpenter: Senior Opt., Cambridge.
E. K. Lidderdale: Second India Civil Service Examination. Eleventh out of 52 elected.

1865.—Nugent: Forty-second out of 60 elected. Second India Civil Service Examination.
F. J. Fenton: Scholarship, Sidney College, Cambridge.
Owen: Mathematical Scholarship, Jesus College, Oxford.
G. Warr: Scholarship, Christ's College, Cambridge.

1866.—G. Warr: First Bell University Scholarship, Cambridge.
R. Duckworth: Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; appointed Tutor to H.R.H. Prince Leopold.
D. J. Lewis: / E. Duguid: / G. Warr: } First Class, May Examination, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Lewis: Dealtry Prize, and Greek Testament Prize, Trinity College, Cambridge.

1867.—H. Warr: First Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
G. Warr: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
E. Duguid: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
J. D. Lewis: Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
C. Stubbs: Scholarship, Divinity Prize and Prize Essay, Sidney College, Cambridge.
H. Warr: Fellowship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
R. Paget: Scholarship, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

1868.—E. Duguid: / J. D. Lewis: } First Class, Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge.
G. Warr: { Prize for English Declamation, / Prize for Latin Declamation } Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
Porson University Prize.
Members' University Prize.
J. D. Lewis: 2nd for Caius Greek Testament Prize, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1825.

Constitution.—Department of Liverpool Institute, which consists of persons contributing 10 guineas in one year, or subscribing one guinea annually (Rules, A.D. 1856.)

The school consists of a "High School" and a "Commercial School."

Exhibitions.—In January 1862, widow of George Holt, Esq., invested 100*l.* for a scholarship for best boy in school, tenable for two or three years at any English university; fund may be applied in other ways for advantage in life of successful pupil. Yates' exhibition of 100*l.* to London University (Prospectus, October 1868). 20*l.* payable on matriculation, 20*l.* on passing first B.A., 30*l.* on passing second B.A., 30*l.* on taking M.A. Ten institution scholarships founded by directors, and giving twelve months' free education in High School or Commercial School, awarded to boys who take high place in university local examinations.

Government and Masters.—Rules revised and confirmed at general meeting of members of institute, 12th March 1856.

Real estate of institute vested in trustees; mayor and ex-mayor always of number. Thirty-six directors, nine of whom must be trustees chosen by members of above eighteen years of age; no member eligible whose subscription is in arrear, or who is under twenty-one, or has not been a member a year. All servants engaged and dismissed by directors (Rules).

Assistant masters selected and dismissed by directors only, on suggestion of head master. (Advertisement for head master, 9th December 1865.)

HIGH SCHOOL.

Objects.—To afford a good education suitable for the sons of professional men, merchants, &c.; those forming the upper side of the middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Afford a liberal education adapted to prepare pupils for universities, learned professions, civil service, and commerce. In preparatory department, in which pupils are received at age of six years and upwards, or as soon as they can read words of two syllables, instruction specially adapted for children of that age, imparted on best principles of modern elementary education, and includes reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, elements of English grammar, geography, and Latin (Prospectus). Various branches of science, as well as classics and ordinary branches of English education.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical; about one-eighth learning Greek. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Six, besides head master and seven others, who belong also to Commercial School. Head master M.A., Cambridge; total salary one eighth of school fees, minimum 500*l.* Salaries of other masters: two classical, 200*l.* and 120*l.*; mathematical, 150*l.*; two English, 130*l.* and 115*l.*; junior class master 80*l.*

Day Scholars.—195, rather more than half between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, merchants, brokers, and better class of tradesmen; from within a radius of seven miles; pay for general work (no extras), under 11 years of age, 9*l.* 9*s.* a year, above 12, 12*l.* 12*s.* Institution scholars pay nothing. No attendance on Sunday.

Boarders.—No boarding house officially recognized.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read little words, and have some slight knowledge of figures.

Classification determined mainly by Latin and arithmetic. In first two classes Greek and German are alternative subjects. No provision made for religious instruction, and no prayers.

Promotions by work.

Examinations by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; last generally in private, and by head master only. All cases of flogging and expulsion have to be reported to directors.

Playground only a paved yard, 88 feet by 51.

On average of last three years, four boys have gone to Cambridge, one to Oxford, and two to London.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared at home.

HIGH SCHOOL. TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Picture dealer -	5, Hardy Street -	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Chemist -	2, Mill Street -	,, $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, - 3	Licensed victualler.	67, Upper Huskisson Street.	,, $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Willaston, Cheshire -	Lodges within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Accountant -	14, Catherine Street -	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Merchant -	57, Bedford Street, South.	,, $\frac{1}{4}$,,
,, ,, - 7	Proprietor and editor of newspaper.	High St., Denbigh -	Lodges within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
,, ,, - 8	Gentleman -	25, Upper Parliament Street.	Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Commission agent	Hackney near London.	Boards within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Civil engineer -	92, Clevedon Terrace	Boards within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Wine merchant -	20, Hope Place -	Within 100 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	30, Sandon Street -	,, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon -	2, Shaw Street -	,, $1\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, - 4	Civil engineer -	60, Carter Street -	,, $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, - 5	Publisher -	5, Mulberry Place -	,, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
,, ,, - 6	Physician -	15, Mount Vernon Road.	,, $1\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, ,, - 7	Brewer - -	Aigburth - -	,, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
,, ,, - 8	Surgeon -	77, Upper Parliament Street.	,, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Ship broker -	15, Mornington Terrace.	,, 200 yards.
,, ,, - 10	Cotton broker -	19, Erskine Street -	,, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE years (to 1864) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY.

Oxford.—Open Scholarship at Lincoln College, 1864.
Cambridge.—Open Scholarship at St. Peter's College, 1865.
London.—1st Class Matriculation, 1861.
Do. do. 1863.
Do. do. 1863.
Do. do. 1864.
2nd Class First B.A. 1862.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.		Special Distinctions.	Eng.	Lang.	Math.
1862:					
Senior 1st Class	1	1st Class	1	1	—
2nd Class	1	2nd Class	—	—	2
Junior 2nd Class	2	N.B.—In this examination we had, in English, 4th boy in all England; languages, 8th ditto.			
3rd Class	1				

			Eng.	Math.	Music.
1863:					
Senior 2nd Class	2	1st Class	—	1	—
Junior 1st Class	1	2nd Class	1	1	1
2nd Class	1	N.B.—In this examination we had, in Mathematics, the 3rd boy in all England.			
3rd Class	2				

			Eng.	Lang.	Math.	Phys.
1864:						
Senior 1st Class	2	1st Class	1	1	4	—
2nd Class	2	2nd Class	—	—	1	2
3rd Class	1	N.B.—In this examination we had—				
Junior 1st Class	1	In English, the 3rd boy in all England.				
3rd Class	6	In Languages, the 1st ditto.				
		In Mathematics, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th ditto.				
		and in the general result, the 1st (bracketed) boy in all England.				

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.		Special Distinctions.	
1862:			
Senior 1st Class	2	Senior English	1 (3rd place).
2nd Class	2	French	1 (1st place).
3rd Class	1	Pure Mathematics	1 (6th place).
		Chemistry	1 (1st place).
		Religious Knowledge	1 (6th place).
Junior 2nd Class	1	Junior Mathematics	2 (1st and 3rd places).
3rd Class	1	Chemistry	1 (1st place).
		Mechanics	1 (2nd place).
1863:			
Senior 2nd Class	1		
3rd Class	1		
Junior 2nd Class	2	Junior Chemistry	1 (1st place).
3rd Class	1		
4th Class	5		
1864:			
Senior 1st Class	1	Senior English	1 (3rd place).
3rd Class	1	Pure Mathematics	1 (4th place).
		Applied Mathematics	1 (2nd place).
		Chemistry	2 (1st and 4th places).
Junior 4th Class	5	Junior Chemistry	1 (3rd place).
		Drawing	1 (8th place).

High School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Greek	26	2	—	8	15·2	4 or 6.	1	4 or 6.	4 or 6.	Sophocles, Antigone, abt. 500 lines; Homer, Iliad, Book I., 1–200; Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. I.; Greek Test., Acts (3 or 4 chapters); Arnold's Greek Prose, Compos., Part I.; Bertram's Greek Prose.	18	—	2	1	2	2	Hutton's Greek Grammar and Delectus.	Only two classes learn Greek.						
Latin	216	7	—	14	15·0	6	1	6	6	Virgil, Æneid, Bk. III.; Horace, Odes, Bk. II.; Cicero in Catilinan, I. & II.; Arnold's Lat. Prose Compos., Part I.; Crombie's Gymnasium; Cæsar, Bks. III. and IV. (by boys who did not learn chemistry.)	31	14·3	5	1	5	5	Cæsar, Book III. and part of Book IV.	26	9·8	3	½	3	1½	Edw. VI.'s First Latin Book, to end of adjectives.
French	188	6	—	14	15·0	3	1	3	3		31	14·3	2	1	4	2	Boileau's Le Lutrin, Cantos I.–IV.; Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant, chaps. I. and II.; Hamel's Exercises, to end of irregular verbs.	36	10·1	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French Course, Ex. 1–54, and corresponding grammar.
German	15	2	—	3	15·0	3	1	3	3		12	—	2	1	2	2		Only two classes learn German.						
Arithmetic	218	7	—	8	14·7	1	1	1	1	Racine's Athalie; Guizot's Guillaume le Conquerant, Chaps. I. and II.; Hamel's Exercises on Rules of Syntax, Gram. 1 to 50, and translations from English authors into French. Fouqué's Sintram, chaps. I.–III.; Ahn's Exer-	31	14·3	2	1	2	2	Ahn's German Exercises, Part I.; stories at end, 1–6. Arithmetic taught orally; examples given by the master: the subject generally gone through. Bookkeeping: Irish Book, all.	34	8·9	8	¾ or ½.	6	5½	Taught orally; examples given by the master; first four rules, simple and compound.
Book-keeping	37	2	—	6	15·0	1	1	—	1		31	14·3	1	1	—	1		Only two classes learn book-keeping.						
Mensuration and Surveying, or application of Mathematics.	14	1	—	14	15·0	2	1	2	2															

Mathematics, pure, beside preceding.	115	4	—	14	15·0	6	1	3	6	Cisos, Part II.; Ainn's German Gram., Ex. 1–12.	31	14·3	3	1	3	3	Euclid, Books I. II.; Algebra (Colenso); Evolution; Involution; G. C. M. and L. C. M.; fractions, simple equations, &c.	33	13·2	2	1	2	2	
Physics* -	6	1	—	6	15·5	2	1	2	2	Arithmetic taught orally; examples given by master; the subject generally gone through. Bookkeeping, Irish Book, all - - - -														
Natural History.*	3	1	—	3	16·3					1st. Hunter, all; Land Surveying from Lund and Nesbit; 2d. Goodwin's Statics; Besant's														
Chemistry -	72	3	—	9	15·3	2	1	1	2	Hydrostatics.	31	14·3	3	1	2	3	Wilson's Chemistry, p. 1–224, with experiments.	32	13·2	2	1	2	2	Wilson's Chemistry, Introduction, and pp. 91–180.
History - -	154	5	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	Euclid, Bks. II., III., VI., and XI.; Algebra, 1st. Colenso, and 2d. Wood; passing according to proficiency of pupils.	31	14·3	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all - -	39	11·6	1	1	1	1	Cockran's English History, Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods.
Geography -	224	7	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	1st. Trigonometry, Hunter, to end of solution of triangles; 2d. Hurd, Demoivre's theorem, &c.	31	14·3	1	1	2	1	Cornwell, several of the countries of Europe; physical geography of Europe and North and South America, &c.	34	8·9	2	½	2	1	Taught orally; the World, Europe, and the British Isles.
English Grammar.	224	7	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	2d. Geometrical Conics (Drew); Analyt. Conics, Puchile (portions of); Lardner; heat, electricity, and magnetism.	31	14·3	1	1	1	1	Morell, all; analysis of sentences, &c.	34	8·9	2	½	1	1	Taught orally; the parts of speech and simple parsing.
English Literature.	14	1	—	14	15·0	1	1	1	1	1st. Fownes (inorganic chemistry; 2d. (Wilson) inorganic chemistry, with experiments.	31	14·3	1	1	1	1	Goldsmith's Traveller. Essays, &c.							
English Composition.	79	3	—	14	15·0	—	—	1	—	Student's Hume; Hen. VIII. down to end of James I. Cornwell, all the countries of Europe; Hughes, physical geography.	31	14·3	—	—	1	—		33	13·2	Occasionally, instead of dictation.				
Reading -	145	4	—	36	11·8	2	1	—	2	Morell, all; analysis of sentences, &c.	39	11·6	3	1	—	3	Constable's Fifth Reading Book.	34	8·9	8	¾ or ⅔.	—	5½	Constable's Third Reading Book and Robinson Crusoe.
Writing -	209	6	—	31	14·3	1	1	—	1	Collier, 3d to 5th eras (1865, Jan. to June); Shakespeare's Hamlet. Essays, &c.	33	13·2	2	1	—	2	Copies, letters, &c. -	34	8·9	6	¾	—	4½	Copies.
Drawing -	139	4	—	31	14·3	1	1	—	1	Constable's Sixth Reading Book. Copies, letters, &c. - Freehand, geometrical, and model drawing.	33	13·2	2	1	—	2	Freehand, geometrical, and model drawing.	39	11·6	1	1	—	1	Freehand.
Spelling or dictation.	178	5	—	33	13·2	2	1	2	2	Sullivan's Spelling Book, but principally taught by dictation.	36	11·8	3	1	3	3	Sullivan's Spelling, but principally taught by dictation.	34	8·9	4	¾	4	3	Sullivan's Spelling Book, but principally taught by dictation.

N.B.—In the whole School there are seven classes, numbered from the 6th to the 1st in the upper section, the preparatory section forming the 7th.

* Text-books, Agassiz and Gould.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Objects.—To afford a good education to sons of small tradesmen, clerks, &c., those forming lower side of middle classes.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Include not only all subjects usually considered useful, but, with the exception of ancient languages, all elements to be desired in education, even of men of learning and refinement; in preparatory school, where pupils are received at six years of age and upwards, or so soon as they can read words of two syllables, instruction confined to reading and spelling from simple text books, elements of English grammar and chronology, four simple rules of arithmetic, tables of weights, measures, &c., geography of Europe, knowledge of objects and writing; in more advanced classes, reading, spelling, meaning history and derivation of words, English grammar, composition, and literature, recitation, English history, plain and ornamental writing, drawing, mapping, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, geography, mensuration, political economy, natural philosophy, and chemistry (Prospectus). Various branches of science as well as ordinary branches of English education.

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Non-classical; Latin an extra. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Sixteen, besides head master and seven others, who belong also to High School. Salaries of under masters belonging also to High School, chemistry and natural philosophy, 95*l.*; two writing, 105*l.* and 95*l.*; arithmetic, 150*l.*; drawing, 70*l.*; Elocution, 25*l.*; Foreign, 110*l.* Salaries of other masters: mathematical, 95*l.*; two English, 120*l.* and 100*l.*; five assistants in English and arithmetic, 85*l.*, 65*l.*, 65*l.*, 55*l.*, and 55*l.*; drawing, 15*l.*; superintendent and four assistants (junior classes), 120*l.*, 55*l.*, 50*l.*, 50*l.*, 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—630, about three-fifths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of tradesmen, clerks, and higher class of artisans; from within a radius of seven miles; pay for general work, 4*l.* 10*s.*; preparatory section, 3*l.* 15*s.* French and Latin, 1*l.* 10*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—No boarding houses officially recognized.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read little words.

Classification by arithmetic mainly. School course occasionally modified to suit special cases. No provisions made for religious instruction, and no prayers.

Promotions by work.

Examinations by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and flogging; last two by head master only; flogging, usually in private. All cases of flogging and expulsion have to be reported to directors.

Playground only a paved yard, 88 feet by 70.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared at home.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Builder and Joiner	1, Concert Street, Liverpool.	Within ¼ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Cabinet Maker -	13, Mount Street, Liverpool.	,, 50 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Licensed Victualler	34, Gill Street, Liverpool.	,, ½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Do. - -	35, Hanover Street, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Rice Merchant -	34, Field Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 6	Brewer - -	2, Sackville Street, Liverpool.	,, 1¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Tea Merchant -	262, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,
,, ,, - 8	Builder - -	3, Ash Grove, Wavertree, near Liverpool.	,, 2½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Builder and Joiner	40, Canterbury Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 10	Cabinet Maker -	24, Clarence Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
Boys lowest in School - 1	Licensed Victualler	1, St. James Street, Liverpool.	Within ½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Stationer - -	53, Byron Street, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,
,, ,, - 3	Custom House Officer	96, Falkner Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 4	Builder - -	179, Vine Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 5	Clerk - -	13, Avon Street, Liverpool.	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 6	Coach Builder -	37, Great George Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 7	Licensed Victualler	17, Great Howard Street, Liverpool.	,, 1 ,,
,, ,, - 8	Warehouseman -	94, Canterbury St., Liverpool.	,, ½ ,,
,, ,, - 9	Printer - -	54, Duke Street, Liverpool.	,, ¼ ,,
,, ,, - 10	Milliner - -	7, St. Jude's Place, Liverpool.	,, ¾ ,,

Commercial School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d. per qr.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Latin - -	19	1	7 6	19	13·2	3	1	3	3	Edw. VI.'s First Latin Book; Arnold's First Latin Book; Adam's Delectus, passim, according to the degree of efficiency of the pupils.														
French - -	43	2	7 6	16	13·7	2	1	2	2	Première's Lectures Francaises, stories 1–8; Hall's First French Course, exercises 70–120, and corresponding grammar.	27	13·1	2	1	2	2	Hall's First French Course, exercises 1–70, and corresponding grammar.							
Arithmetic -	688	15	—	34	13·7	3	1	3	3	Taught orally; examples given by the master; the subject generally gone through.	48	13·6	5	1	5	5	Taught orally; examples given by the master; the subject generally gone through.	25	7.7	8	1	6	8	Taught orally; examples given by the Master; the first four rules.
Book-keeping	82	2	—	34	13·7	1	1	2	1	Irish Book, all -	48	13·6	1	1	—	1	Irish Book, all.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	34	—	—	34	13·7	1	1	1	1	Hunter, all.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	174	4	—	34	13·7	6	1	6	6	Geometry, Euclid, i.–vi.; Deductions. Algebra, Colenso. Factors,	48	13·6	5	1	5	5	Geometry, Euc., Bk. I. and II.; Algebra, Elementary Rules, Use of Brackets,	45	13.1	5	1	5	5	Geometry, Euclid, Definitions, and B. 1, 1-20; Algebra, Elementary

										Evolution, Indices, Fractions, L.C.M. and G.C.M., Simple and Quadratic Equations, Progressions; Trigonometry. Hunter, to end of Solution of Triangles.							Simple Equations, Involution and Evolution.							Rules, Use of Brackets.
Physics	82	2	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Goodwin's Statics, with Problems.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Lardner's Handbooks, Pneumatics, pp. 154–312, Heat, pp. 344–401.							
Chemistry	285	6	—	34	13·7	3	1	2	3	Wilson's Chemistry, p. 1–300, with Experiments.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Wilson's Chemistry, pp. 91–224.	57	12·8	2	1	2	2	Wilson's, Introduction and pp. 91–180.
History	532	11	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Cockran, all	48	10·8	1	1	1	1	Cockran: Norman and Plantagenet Kings.
Geography	688	15	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Hughes', but principally taught orally, the Geography of several Countries, and Physical Geography generally.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Hughes', but principally taught orally, the Geography of several Countries.	25	7·7	2	1	—	2	The Outlines of England, Europe, and the World.
English Grammar.	532	11	—	34	13·7	2	1	2	2	Morell, all; Analysis of Sentences, &c.	48	13·6	3	1	3	3	Morell, all	48	10·8	2	1	2	2	McLeod, pp. 1–28; Parts of Speech; the Noun in detail.
English Literature.	34	1	—	34	13·7	Taught with Hist. & Gram.		1	—	Collier, the 7th and 8th Eras; Goldsmith's Traveller (part of).														
English Composition.	82	2	—	34	13·7	Taught with Gram.		1	—	Taught orally and by written exercises; an essay required every week.	48	13·6	Taught with History.		1	—	Taught orally and by written exercises; an essay required every month.							
Reading	688	15	—	34	13·7	1	1	—	1	Milton, Paradise Regained; Classical Selections (portions of).	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Milton, Paradise Lost, B. X.–XII.; Classical Selections (portions of).	25	7·7	9	1	—	9	Constable's 1st Book.
Writing	688	15	—	34	13·7	1	1	—	1	Copies, Letters, &c.	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Copies, Letters, &c.	25	7·7	5	1	—	5	Copies.
Lessons on Objects.	156	4	—	47	9·4	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects	49	9·2	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects	25	7·7	2	1	—	2	About 40 objects.
Drawing	180	4	—	34	13·7	2	1	—	2	Model, Freehand, and Geometrical.	48	13·6	2	1	—	2	Model, Freehand, and Geometrical.	45	13·1	2	1	—	2	Freehand, Geometrical and Elementary, Model.
Spelling or Dictation.	—	—	—	34	13·7	1	1	1	1	Sullivan, but principally taught by dictation.	48	13·6	2	1	2	2	Sullivan, but principally taught by dictation.	25	7·7	3	1	—	3	Common, about 12 pages.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE Years (to 1864) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1862.

General:

Senior	1st Class	1
Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	1
	3rd Class	4

Special Distinctions:
2nd Class.—English, 1; Mathematics, 1; Physics, 1.

1863.

General:

Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	1
	3rd Class	12

1864.

General:

Junior	1st Class	2
	2nd Class	3
	3rd Class	4

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1862.

General:

Senior	3rd Class	1
Junior	3rd Class	2
	4th Class	5

Special Distinctions:
Mathematics, 2 (11th and 15th Places).
Chemistry, 2 (4th and 5th Places).

1864.

General:

Junior	2nd Class	1

Special Distinctions:
Mathematics, 1 (13th Place).
Chemistry, 1 (2nd Place).
Indian Civil Service, Examination for Engineers, 1st Place.

N.B.—As the two best boys from this school are promoted every year to the High School, those who are most likely to win distinctions are removed from it. It is, however, essentially a commercial school, engaged in preparing boys for business. And the inducements to engage in business in Liverpool are so great, that boys generally do not think of entering upon any other line of life. The Civil Service, &c. do not hold out equal prospects to them. They go out to business early. The age of the first class boys is on the average only about 13½.

MANCHESTER.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION COMMERCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1857.

Constitution.—Belongs to Mechanics' Institution, of which every male who subscribes 1*l.* and every female who subscribes 12*s.* annually is a member, so long as subscription is continued. Every donor (of 21 years of age) of ten guineas, in one sum, a member for life (Rules A.D. 1861). School has always been a source of profit to institution, of which evening classes reap benefit.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Instruction of working classes in principles of arts they practise, and in other branches of useful knowledge (Rules). For children of superior class of artizans.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Great prominence given to elementary and commercial subjects, and to the teaching of the natural sciences, directors desiring all other subjects to be supplementary and conducive to these.

Government and Masters.—Rules adopted at special meeting of members, 8th August 1861.

Management, as a branch of the Manchester Mechanics Institution, vested in president, four vice-presidents, and eighteen other directors, chosen annually by members out of their own body; no member eligible whose subscription is in arrear, or who has not attained twenty-one, been a member less than a year, or holds any office of emolument in institution; seven directors a quorum (Rules).

Masters appointed and dismissed by board, or by class committee with sanction of board.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Non-classical and scientific; Latin an extra, learnt by very few.

Masters.—Four daily, besides French, Latin, drawing, piano-forte, drilling, and German teachers. Salaries; head master, 200*l.*; second, 150*l.*; third, 80*l.*; fourth, 60*l.* These salaries, in the case of the second, third, and fourth masters, include payment for evening duties. Teachers of French, Latin, and drawing receive 5*s.*, of drilling 1*s.*, and of music 10*s.* a quarter for each pupil.

Day Scholars.—230 (average), majority sons of commercial clerks; from distances up to seven or eight miles; pay for general work, 3*l.* 8*s.* Latin, French, and drawing, 1*l.* each. Drilling, 4*s.* School does not meet on Saturday or Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read easy words of one syllable.

Classification by arithmetic and grammar chiefly (for four main divisions of school); by each subject separately for special class in each division. No modification of school course to suit special cases. No religious instruction during school hours, and no prayers.

Promotions by examination, modified by exigencies of room, space, &c. required in various classes.

Examination (pro hâc vice) by Government inspector. Prizes no part of system; but a large number of the pupils have taken Queen's prizes at the government science examinations held every year. Two pupils have also taken Whitworth scholarships.

Punishments: detention and tasks. Corporal punishment not in general use.

No playground beyond small gymnasium, 50 feet by 20. Few boys exercised once a week.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Boys in school, nominally 25, actually (especially in higher divisions) 30 hours per week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the year ending February 1st, 1868.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Members' subscriptions	952	10	11
Female members' ditto	159	9	0
*Boys' day classes	558	19	3
Ladies day classes	499	13	5
Evening classes	120	12	9
School stationery	209	5	2
School parties	22	18	11
Newsroom	33	14	0
Library	0	19	1
Library fines	10	7	7
Rent of rooms	252	16	0
Discounts	10	2	10
Day testimonial fund	4	2	8
Gymnastic club	50	6	6
Billiard club	33	14	6
Chess club	2	3	9
Bankers' Interest	3	18	5
Catalogues	2	5	10
Trip to Paris (workmen)—money held in trust	11	2	0
Furniture and property	1	11	3
Old paper	8	8	9
	£2,949	2	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing, stationery, and advertising	53	8	0
Lighting, warming, and cleaning	162	18	1½
Boys' day classes	524	14	4½
Ladies day classes	447	12	0
Evening classes	471	1	10½
School stationery	124	0	8
School parties	25	7	6
Newsroom	123	7	9
Library	75	6	1
Taxes and fixed charges	120	8	6
Law expenses for mortgage, &c., in 1862 and 1866	10	9	6
Interest on mortgage	64	3	8
Day testimonial fund (included in library)	0	0	0
Gymnastic club	54	12	11
Billiard club	10	7	8
Salaries	330	9	1
Furniture and property	3	0	5
Petty cash	36	3	8
Alterations and repairs	122	14	0½
Cash in late secretary's hands	4	0	0
Balance—excess of income over expenditure	184	16	9
	£2,949	2	7

* In addition to the above subscriptions, each pupil pays 1*l.* per annum to the institution general fund.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Number of Scholars learning	Latin	16
,, ,, ,,	French	16
,, ,, ,,	Arithmetic	230
,, ,, ,,	Book-keeping	80
,, ,, ,,	Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding	50
,, ,, ,,	Physics	40
,, ,, ,,	Natural History	90
,, ,, ,,	Chemistry	80
,, ,, ,,	History	150
,, ,, ,,	Geography	230
,, ,, ,,	English Grammar	200
,, ,, ,,	English Composition	45
,, ,, ,,	Reading	230
,, ,, ,,	Writing	230
,, ,, ,,	Drawing	20

DISTINCTIONS (1865).

Many boys have passed the Oxford Middle Class Examinations with distinction. Last year school passed the only *First Class* Candidates (3) in all England who passed in the section of Science. This year one candidate first class, the only one in all England in the section of Science.

A large number of boys have passed the Government Science examinations, earning Queen's prizes and silver and bronze medals. This year one of the students took a Queen's scholarship and exhibition of 50*l.* per annum at the Royal School of Mines, London.

ROSSALL.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1844.

Constitution.—No proprietors. By old constitution all donors of 50, and by new all donors of 100 guineas, life governors, with votes on all points at annual meeting. Life governors may always have one pupil at school at a reduction of 10*l.* per annum from ordinary charges. Any excess of income over expenditure applied solely for benefit of school. Estate vested in three trustees, and government in council of 24, besides chairman, vice-chairman, and honorary secretary.

Exhibitions.—Four, tenable at university, three of 50*l.* and one of 10*l.* Scholarships tenable at school: three of 50*l.*, three of 30*l.*, and three of 20*l.* for five years, besides 10 private tuition scholarships tenable for one year only.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — To give an education similar to that of the great public schools at a greatly diminished cost, and including a wider range of modern languages, English literature, and science, with lower charges, especially for sons and wards of clergymen.

Government and Masters.—Council self-elected; 14 must be clergymen, and 10 laymen. Exercise control over internal management and regulation of school by a monthly board, who deal with expenditure, food, and all financial arrangements.

Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders. Qualifications of other masters: university honours or scholastic experience; music and drawing masters must be members of one of the Royal Academies; French and German masters must be natives.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Twenty-three, 18 being graduates, of whom four teach mathematics only. Head master M.A.; income, about 1,500*l.* a year (including capitation fee of 4*l.* on every boy above 150) besides house. Incomes of other masters: vice-master 450*l.*, one 250*l.*, three 200*l.* each, two and music master and organist 150*l.*, three 140*l.* each, five 120*l.* each, drawing master 100*l.* two French and German masters 100*l.* each, writing master 80*l.*; all have also board and rooms. Master of preparatory school, 200*l.* and house; non-resident mathematical master, 350*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—370 (average of last three years). Four meals a day; meat once or twice. Terms for board and instruction: clergymen's sons, 52*l.* (if nominated boys, 42*l.*); laymen's sons, 65*l.* (if nominated, 55*l.*). Private tuition (very rare), 10*l.* (gratuitous to council scholars). Music, 5*l.* 5*s.* Drawing, stationery, medical attendance, and French conversation, 1*l.* 1*s.* each. School bills: highest, 68*l.*; average, 54*l.*; lowest, 45*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 380 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write with tolerable correctness, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics, &c. and mathematics; modern department separately organised. School course modified to suit special cases. Daily Bible reading and explanation in every class; text-books for Scripture history and higher theology. Day begins with part of daily service.

Promotions by half-year's work chiefly; boys also moved if specially distinguished in half-year's examinations.

Examinations four times a year by university examiners appointed by council; by head and vice-master continually. Midsummer examination in classics, mathematics, French, and German; Michaelmas, natural science and

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

English literature; Christmas, divinity; Easter, history and geography. Prizes and exemptions given.

Punishments: half an hour or an hour's extra school, impositions by heart or in writing, "blacklisting," and caning; last two, and deprivation of study and suspension of privileges, by head master only. Caning very rare, and in private.

Playground 42 acres; one small field restricted to lower school. Regular rifle corps, with cadet companies and complete brass band. Bounds include shore and school property.

On average of last five years, from 12 to 15 boys have within one year of leaving school gone to some university; about 15 to other places of education.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Playtime about 30 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow -	Ashbourne, Derby.	
,, ,, - 2	Clergyman -	Crick, Derby.	
,, ,, - 3	Cotton Spinner -	Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Lancaster.	
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman -	Scarisbrick Terrace, Southport Lancaster.	
,, ,, - 5	Clergyman -	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.	
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman -	Bodvan, Denbigh.	
,, ,, - 7	Col. in the Army	Castle, Edinburgh.	
,, ,, - 8	Clergyman -	Lowestoft, Suffolk.	
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Haceby, Lincoln.	
,, ,, - 10	Gentleman -	Pendre, Holywell.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Sleaford, Lincoln.	
,, ,, - 2	Cotton Spinner -	Bolton le Moors.	
,, ,, - 3	Barrister -	Furnival's Inn, London.	
,, ,, - 4	Clergyman -	Handford, Stoke-upon-Trent.	
,, ,, - 5	Gentleman -	Fen Hill, Shipley, Leeds.	
,, ,, - 6	Merchant -	Fountain Street, Manchester.	
,, ,, - 7	Clergyman -	Hanmer Vicarage, Whitchurch.	
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Drumcullin Vicarage, county Down, Ireland.	
,, ,, - 9	Widow -	Liver House, Bolton-le-Moors.	
,, ,, - 10			

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Oxford, First Classes, Five.
„ Second Classes, Eighteen.
Cambridge, First Classes, Seven.
„ Second Classes, Seven.
Oxford, Open Scholarships, Seventeen.
„ Fellowships, One.
Cambridge, Open Scholarships, Fourteen.
„ Fellowships, Two.
Exhibitions at College, not registered after 1st year.
Dublin, First Classman, One.
Durham, First Scholar and Fellow, One.
(*b*) Civil, not registered, One last year.
Military, not registered, Three last year.
Civil Service, India, Three.
(*c*) Two Prizemen in Law Examinations.

For Tables B. see following pages.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	370	14	—	19	17	8	25m	—	2½	St. Matthew and Epistles to Romans Greek. Eccles. History; Welchman's Articles.	18	16¾	20	45m	6	2	Epistles to Ephesians, Coloss., and Philemon. Paley's Evidences, pt. i. Outlines of Eccles. Hist. The Articles.	23	11¾	30	½	7	2½	Watt's Script. Hist. and Catechism.
Greek - -	235	10	—	19	17	10	¾	2	22		—	—	—	—	—	8½		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latin - -	370	17	—	19	17	10	¾	4	22	Æschylus, 2 plays; Sophocles, Trachiniæ; Aristophanes, Clouds; Thucyd., Bk. viii.; Pindar, half; Plato, Gorgias, half. Tacitus, Hist. Bk. ii.; Cicero de Or., i.; Virgil, Georgics, iii.; Martial, Epigr., 2 Bks. The higher boys, Salmon's Conic Sections and Todhunter's Diff. Calc. The	—	—	—	—	—	8	Sophocles, Ajax. Demosthenes De Corona, (80–170.) Juvenal, Sat. i, 3, 4, 5. Virgil, Book ix. Cicero de Or., ii., (1–74.) Todhunter's Euclid. Barnard Smith to Bk. iii. Arithmetic, all. Algebra (Todhunter's) to Progressions. Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome, Student's Hume, Stu-	—	—	—	—	—	13½	Henry's 1st Lat. Bk. Edward VI. Latin Grammar.
French - -	350	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	2	
German -	165	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	6	
Arithmetic -	370	24	—	12	17	—	—	—	1½															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	348	24	—	12	17	6	1	—	4		11	16 1/11	6	1	—	2								
Physics -	78	—	5s.	—	—	—	—	—	1½															
Chemistry -	78	—	5s.	—	—	—	—	—	1															

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History -	370	19	—	19	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	H. 2	lower boys revised Alg. to Bin.; Theor., Euclid, vi. and Drew's conics. In addition to special lectures on physics attended by 78 boys, the upper classes of Classical School are lectured during Mich. quarter in Mechanics, and Optics, or Astronomy. Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome, Student's Hume's England, Student's France, ¼ of each. Themes set occasionally.	—	Y. —	—	H. aver- age of —	—	H. 3	dent's France. Physical Geograph. prepared for the most part out of School. Text Bks. (1) Page's Physical Geog., chs. 2, 5, 6, 7. (2) Page's Geology, chs. (1–4) 14, 15, 16. Spalding's Hist. of English Literature, Pt. 2, and 3, chs. 7, 8, 9, comprising "Literature of the Restoration." English themes.	—	Y. —	—	H. —	—	H. 3½	Edward's Summary of English Hist.
Geography -	370	17	—	Taught indirectly.					—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	Goldsmith's Geography.
EnglishGrammar.	281	13	—			do.			—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1¾	Lennie's Eng. Grammar.
English Literature.	243	—	—			do.																		
English Composition.	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1															
Reading -	370	17																						
Writing -	281	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	3¾	
Music - -	58	—	57.5s	—	—	3	½	—	1½															
Drawing -	140	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1															

Modern School, Rossall. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of Modern School.			Statistics of Highest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of learners.	Number of Classes.	Extra Fee paid for each Subject.	Number in Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Highest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	—	12	17¼	7	½	8	4½	Paley Evidences of Christianity; Pinnock's Old Test. History; Hoare's Ecclesiastical History, first three centuries. Catechism.
Latin	52	3	—	16	16	6	1	3	6	Virgil's Æneid, 3rd Book; Cæsar's B. G. Bk. V., about half.
French	71	5	—	12	16½	5	1	5	5	Delille's Prosateurs, selected portions. Delille's Grammar, exercises on verbs.
German	45	3	—	15	15¾	2	1	2	2	Ollendorff's Method, end of Lesson 50. Ermeler's Lesebuch, selected portions, Göthe's Götz von Berlichingen.
Arithmetic	71	5	—	12	16½	2	1	2	2	Barnard Smith's, all.
Book-keeping	33	1	—	33	15	1	1	—	1½	Chambers', about half.
Mensuration and Surveying.	19	1	—	19	16	1	1½	—	1½	Baker's Treatise, Weale's Series, first three Chapters.
Mathematics	71	5	—	12	16½	6	1	6	6	Todhunter's Differential Calculus, all; Todhunter's Conics, about half; Todhunter's Trigonometry, all; Drew's Conics, all; Euclid, all, Todhunter's Edition; Todhunter's Algebra, all.
Physics	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Paget's Introductory Text Book of Geology about a third.
Chemistry	Entered elsewhere.									
History	71	2	—	36	15	2	1	—	2	Dr. Smith's Student's Manuals. Greece to end of Persian Wars, B.C. 479. Roman to subjugation of Italy, B.C. 272. French, from Peace of Pyrenees, A.D. 1659 to A.D. 1830, English. from Restoration. A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1830.
Geography and Mapping.	71	2	—	36	15	2	2	1	2	Geography of the World generally and of Europe in particular. Dr. Cornwell's School Geography.
English Grammar.	71	2	—	16	16	1	1	—	1	Dr. Latham's English Grammar, about half.
English Literature.	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Spalding, from commencement of chapter 3. to the end of the work.
English Composition.	71	2	—	23	15	2	1	2	2	Taught chiefly translation from Latin and French.
Reading	71	2	—	23	15	5	½	—	2½	Not taught as an independent lesson.
Writing	71	4	—	12	16½	2	1	—	2	
Music	6	6	—	1	15½	2	1	—	2	
Drawing	48	4	—	12	16½	2	1	—	2	
Other Subjects:										
English Language.	71	2	—	36	15	1	1	—	1	Latham's Handbook to end of Part I.
Fortification	1	1	—	1	16½	1	1½	—	1½	Straith's first three chapters.
Geometrical Drawing.	10	1	—	10	17	1	1½	—	1½	Winter's Treatise, Part I, all.
Precis	8	1	—	8	16	1	1½	—	1½	Rev. John Hunter's Introduction, all.
Sanscrit	2	1	—	2	16½	2	1	—	2	Monier Williams' Manual, Accidence to end of Pronouns.

SALFORD.

CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1862.

Constitution.—Belongs exclusively to Right Reverend Dr. Turner, titular bishop of Salford. Any surplus income would be invested for benefit of school.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To give a sound religious education to youths of Salford and Manchester while preparing themselves for a mercantile or professional avocation.

Government and Masters.—Head master appointed by bishop.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Five. Two receive 100*l.* per annum, the others 40*l.* a year, with board &c.

Day Scholars.—56, about four sevenths between ten and fourteen years of age; sons of gentlemen, solicitors, medical men, tradesmen, builders, warehousemen, &c.; with few exceptions, live in Manchester and Salford; pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.* Piano, 3*l.* Italian and German, 2*l.* each. Fires and lights, 2*s.* Books, about 12*s.* 6*d.* Drilling, 4*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—17, in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once, unless health requires it oftener in some particular cases, except on fast days. Terms, 30*l.* Cubical contents of five bedrooms, 11,457 cubic feet, or 674 feet per boy. Rise, 6 a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

In Latin school leading subject for classification is Latin; in English, English. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious lecture every morning for fifteen minutes; catechetical instruction for an hour on Saturday. Boarders attend mass every morning, and have morning and evening prayers in common. School work begins and ends with usual Catholic prayers, invocation of the Holy Ghost, &c.

Promotions by examination; not affected by subordinate subjects.

Examinations weekly by masters, three times a year by visitors. Public distribution of prizes at end of the year.

Punishments: written punishments; detention, and, very seldom, corporal punishment; last privately. Expulsion by head master only.

Playground, 28 yards by 18½, besides cricket ground in country. Boarders walk three or four times a week in the country with a master.

Within last three years seven boys have gone to Roman Catholic colleges abroad, ten to other colleges in England.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 35½ hours in the week; nearly all lessons learnt at home.

School Instruction.—Number of scholars learning.

Religious knowledge	55
Greek	13
Latin	13
French	40
Italian	1
Arithmetic	55
Book-keeping	20
Mathematics	22
Natural History	40
History geography, and English grammar	55
English literature	22
English composition	40
Reading and writing	55
Music	24
Drawing	40

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys.*)

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

Date of Establishment.—St. Omer's, A.D. 1592; Liege 1773; Stonyhurst, 1794.

Constitution.—The college is the property of and entirely managed by members of the Society of Jesus. Self-governing and self-supporting.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Age of admission to college from ten to fourteen; to preparatory house (at Hodder, about a mile from college), from eight to eleven. No boy admitted who cannot read and write (Prospectus).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Great attention paid to moral and religious duties. Boys always under immediate superintendence of superiors. Course of lectures on Catholic religion, and on proofs of its doctrines, delivered to higher classes. Two courses, school and college or university course; school course extends, as a rule, over seven years, and comprises every branch of a classical and liberal education, adapted to meet wants of candidates for matriculation at the universities, and for the military and civil services. College course may be followed from one to four years: lectures, both literary and scientific, embrace all subjects of examinations for B.A. degree at London University. Competent professors of music, drawing, dancing, fencing, and gymnastics regularly attend (Prospectus).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General character.—Classical.

Masters.—Rector; Prefect of studies; and some of professors senior members of Society. Masters are young men between 20 and 30 on their way to priesthood.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—Boys, 217; Collegians, 30. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms (including stationery), under twelve, 40 guineas; above, 50 guineas. Extra charge for great coats, flannels, medicines, medical attendance, and other expenses occasioned by sickness; also for music, drawing, dancing, fencing, and gymnastics. Entrance money, 2*l.* 2*s.* Use of books, 1*l.* a year. Students of rhetoric class pay 60 guineas a year. Cubical contents of dormitories, about 866 feet per boy. Rise 6 a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission expected to be at least able to read.

Classification by Latin and Greek chiefly, but separately for arithmetic and mathematics. Subjects sometimes modified to suit special wants of a boy about to leave. Catechism daily lesson in lower classes; a weekly one in higher classes. Special religious lectures for an hour every Sunday to higher and lower classes separately. School work begins and ends with prayers: usually Lord's Prayer and "Hail Mary."

Promotions annually; whole class changes its name, and enters upon higher matter. Boys frequently "left down" for another year, if it is thought they will benefit by it. Promotions separate in classics and mathematics.

Examination four times a year by prefect of studies *viva voce*. Prizes given.

Punishments: strokes on hand with ferula, and confinement in silence to a certain walk in playground, or a private room; last by rector only. Corporal punishment privately, and never by person who orders it.

Playground 120 yards square; lower classes have one half, and higher the other; no communication between them, except in cases of cousins or brothers. In cricket season boys have use of a field about five minutes walk from college. A prefect always present during games. Boys never walk in country unaccompanied by a master or a prefect. Drilling taught for an hour a week in summer months.

Seven boys gone to Oxford, and three to Dublin, within the last seven years. School at work about 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school (if no whole holyday occurs) 24 hours in the week. Lessons ordinarily learnt out of school. Playtime 33 hours per week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

For Table B. see next page.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

RECORD OF HONOURS AT THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

B.A. HONOURS.

1857.—A. Charnley, Class.
1858.—* J. Macqueen, Class.
W. Lawson, Class.
C. J. Sugrue, Math.
1859.—H. Sergeant, Class.

FIRST B.A. HONOURS.

1864.—* B. Renshaw, Latin.
R. Cardwell, „
F. Murphy, French.
E. Cipriani, „

Matriculation Honours.

1844.—G. Porter, Math.
1845.—S. F. Berkeley, Class.
1847.—J. Clare, Math.
J. Johnson, Math.
1853.—A. Charnley, Class.
1858.—S. J. Perry, Math.
C. F. Scott, Class.
R. J. Peard, „
E. Leadbetter, „
J. Hayes, „
1859.—*W. Dickinson, „
T. Rigby, „
1860.—*A. G. Knight. „
B. Renshaw, „
R. Cardwell, „
J. Ryan, „
1861.—*H. Stourton, Class.
1862.—*J. Rickaby, „
S. Sircom, Class. & Math.
1863.—*S. Hayes, Class.
J. Walton, „
J. O'Meara, „

1864.—J. Scriven.
1865.—J. Scoles.
R. Colley.
P. Colley.

* First on the list.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	This cannot be classified. It is partly taught by the master in each school; partly by special lectures to 3 or 4 schools at a time. Bible History is read in the two lowest schools.																							
Greek - -	174	6	—	15	17	6	1	1	12	Æsch. Prometheus, V. Soph. Antig., 1–750. Thucyd. II. First Half.	24	16	6	1	1	12	Hom. Il. I. II–279.	38	12	6	1	1	12	Gk. Gram., including τυπτω. Hutton's Principia, 15 Ex. Æsop. 60 lines.
Latin - -	205	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	Hor. Od. II. III., first Half. Cic. de Leg. Man.	—	—	—	—	3	12	Virg. Æn. II., 1–500. Cic. pro. Archia. Horace, a few odes of 1st book.	20	11	12	1	6	18	Lat. Gr. to end of Verbs. 4 Concords. Smith's Principia, Part II., 60 lines.
French - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	1	X. de Maistre. Le Lepreux, &c.	—	—	3	½	—	—	Racine. Athalie.	—	—	6	½	—	—	Fr. Gram. to 1st conj. inc. Perrin's Fables, 60 lines.
German -	No regular classes. Italian taught to seven boys; Time, 2 or 3 hours weekly.																							
Other Foreign Languages.																								
Arithmetic -	128	6	—	30	14	3	1	—	3*	Vul. Frac, repeated. Decimals. Rule of Three. Euc. I, 1–19.	21	13	3	1	—	3*	Tables, Reduction, Compound Rules. Begin Vul. Frac.	14	10½	3	1	—	3	Num., Add., Sub., Short Mult., and Short Div.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	88	5	—	2	13	3	1	—	—	Trig., Pl. & Sph. Snowball's.—N.B. This class has a 2 years' course. Few reach it.	14	16	3	1	—	3	Quadratics. Per. & Com. Annuities. Logarith. Euclid VI.	22	14	3	1	—	—	Algebra to end of Fractions. Euclid I. repeated.

* In Arithmetic and Mathematics boys are encouraged to practise examples at spare times.

Table B.—School Instruction—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subect.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Physics Chemistry	One class only.			15	17	2	1	—	2½ or 3	Chemistry. Non-metallic elements. Physics, *begun after Xmas.*													
History	174	6	—	15	17	3	1	—	3	Eng. Hist. to Hen. VIII. Smith's Hist. of Greece.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	38	12	3	½	—	—	Intro. to Eng. Hist. (pub. by Burns), First Half.
Geography	150	6	—	36	14	No fixed amount.				Germany in general. Austria in part.													
English Grammar.	In one class.			15	17	2	1	—	—	Latham.													
English Literature.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	10	9½	—	—	—	—	200 lines by heart, Selections of Eng. Poctry.
English Composition.	205	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Original Essay, or Verses.	—	—	—	—	1	—	Orig. Prose or Verse.	10	9½	—	—	5 or 6	—	Dict., or writing an account of what is read.
Reading	200	8	In all the schools but the highest 3 half hours a week are given to reading English aloud. In the lowest of all, a great deal more.																					
Writing	150	—	Half an hour daily in all but the three highest schools.																					
Music	56		Four lessons a week. ½ hour each. Daily practice of ½ hour.																					
Drawing	54		Two lessons per week, ½ hour each.																					

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

STATEMENT REGARDING CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

1. Since the system of classical and mathematical studies pursued at this college offers some peculiar features, and is very imperfectly represented by tabular returns, the following statement is presented, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Organisation.

Division into schools.

2. The whole number of boys receiving instruction in connection with the college is divided among nine classes or schools, which are known by the following names, Rhetoric, Poetry, Syntax, Grammar, Rudiments, Figures, Elements first division, Elements second division, and the Preparatory School, of these the second division of Elements, and the preparatory school, live and attend school in a distinct house distant about half a mile from the college, but under the same general management with it. The studies in the first and second divisions of Elements are identical, so that boys pass at once from the second division to Figures without usually passing through the first division.

Numbers and age.

3. The following table shows the numbers and average ages of the boys in these nine schools respectively. Not much weight can be attached to the average of age, for, on account of the very different states of preparation in which boys come to the college, the variations on each side of the average are in some cases very wide.

Names.	Rhetoric.	Poetry.	Syntax.	Grammar.	Rudiments.	Figures.	Elements, 1st Division.	Elements, 2nd Division.	Preparatory Class.
Numbers.	15	24	25	36	32	38	16	20	10
Average age.	17	16	15	14	13½	12	11½	11	9½

Promotion.

4. On the arrival of a new boy at the college he is placed in the highest school for which his previous studies appear to have qualified him. If he be placed in elements, he is sent to the second division, if his age or health seem to render any peculiar care necessary. All the boys of any school are, as a general rule, promoted to the next superior school at the beginning of the scholastic year, and remain in that school throughout the year; but, if it seem advisable, any boy is left down at the beginning of the year, or put up or down in the course of it.

Prefect of studies, masters.

5. The direction of the studies of the college belongs to the prefect of studies, subject to the general control of the rector. The prefect of studies is not himself engaged in teaching. Each school is under the charge of a master, from whom alone the boys of that school receive instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and English. As a general rule, subject necessarily to frequent exceptions, the masters pass with their boys from school to school at the beginning of each year, so that a boy is often under the care of the same master for four or five years, and sometimes for six or seven.* The prefect of studies is in the habit of meeting the masters once a week, for the purpose of communicating his wishes, or discussing any questions of detail which may have arisen regarding their work.

Annual Course.

Four terms.

6. The scholastic year, commencing in the second week of September and ending in the last week of July, is divided into four equal terms; the first, second, and third terms are closed by an academy or literary exhibition given by the schools of Rhetoric, Poetry, and Syntax respectively. At the end of the year a similar exhibition is given by the three higher schools together.

Terms work in each school.

7. To each of the schools a definite amount of work is assigned as the employment of each term. This amount is fixed on the supposition that the

* The masters are young men between 20 and 30, on their way to the priesthood. Their time for teaching is between their philosophical and their theological studies.

least forward boy in the school will be able to master it perfectly, while provision is made for the employment of the more forward by the honours' work described below. See No. 12.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

The following table shows the work in each school:

Preparatory.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, catechism, geography, learning by heart, dictation, and spelling, and a little Latin grammar.

Elements.—Latin grammar, accidence, and four concords. Smith's Princ., part II., 3 lines daily. French, Perrin's Fables, 3 lines. French grammar. English by heart, 5 lines. Reading, history of the Bible. Catechism. Latin and English exercises. A little Greek grammar in the last term. Geography, British Isles.

Figures.—Latin grammar, repeated in syntax. Cæsar, book I., 5 lines, translation and by heart. Greek grammar to contract. verbs. Æsop, 3 lines. French grammar, whole. Perrin's Fables, 6 lines. History,—Introduction to English history. Geography, 4 quarters. Exercises,—English, French, and Latin. Catechism. Extraordinary work, as much again of the authors.

Rudiments. — Latin grammar, syntax repeated. Cæsar, Cic. or Ovid. 7 lines translation and by heart. Greek grammar, verbs, all. Xen. Anab., 5 lines. French, Fenelon, Telemaque, 7 lines. Catechism. History, Goldsmith's Greece. Geography, America. Exercises. English, trans., and Latin prose and nonsense verses. Extraordinary work, as much again of authors.

Grammar.—Xen. Anab., Lucian, 7 lines (half by heart). Cic. de Sen. in Catil. I. Ovid, Selections, 10 lines (by heart). French, Telemaque, 10 lines. Latin Prosody and Greek Syntax. History, Goldsmith's Rome. Geography, Europe in detail. Exercises, English, French, Latin, (Arnold, introduction). Evans, 1st verse book. Catechism. Extraordinary, as much again of authors.

Syntax.—Hom. Od. IX., Thucyd. Selections, 16 lines (home, by heart). Virgil, Æneid I. or II. Cic. pro Milone, 12 lines (by heart also). French. Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres. Geography, Ancient, exercises. English, prose and verse. Greek prose. Latin, prose and verse. History, England to Henry VII. included. Catechism. Extraordinary, Hom. Od. X., Vir. Buc., Cic. pro Mil. 2nd Half.

Poetry.—Hom. Il. I. II., Herod. VIII., first half, 15 lines (home, by heart). Virg. Æn. cont. Hor. select Odes. Cic. pro Arch. and Phil. II., 15 lines. French, Racine, Athalie, Esther.

History, England from Henry VII. to Revolution. Catechism. Exercises. English, prose and verse; Greek prose; Latin, prose and verse, sometimes original. Extraordinary, Virg. Æn. III., Hor. Ars Poet., Cic. de Orat. I.

Rhetoric.—(1.) All the London University matriculation matter.

(2.) Classics. Æsch., Prom. V., Soph., Antig., Thucdy, II., first half. Virg., Georg. I. II. Cic., pro Leg. Man. Tac., Agric.

(3.) Composition. Greek and Latin prose. Latin verse. Transl. and origl. English, prose and verse.

(4.) Honours.*

In the lower schools every word of the the authors is parsed.

Compositions.

8. Towards the end of each term a trial is made of the progress made by the boys in the different sorts of composition practised in each school; three papers are given to each school, and three hours devoted to each; the use of Greek and Latin dictionaries is allowed, and of the Gradus for verses. For these compositions marks are awarded, and the result, made known on the academy day, determines the order of the boys in their school during the coming term. This order remains unchanged throughout the term.

Examination.

9. At the end of each term boys are examined by the prefect of studies in the matter assigned as the term's work; the examination of each school occupies two or three days, and in the course of it each boy is called upon to prove his acquaintance with each subject. At the conclusion of the examens a report of the result is read, in the presence of all the boys and others connected with the college, when the performance of the whole of each school is criticised, and attention is called to any points connected with the studies which seem to require notice. The attainment of "First Praise" in this report is an object of rivalry among the schools.

* For the subjects for these, the Commissioners were referred to a printed Prize list.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Daily Course.

School time. 10. In each of the four long school days in the week, the boys are in school for four hours and a half, and on the two half days three hours. On Sundays there are no schools. This gives 24 hours school per week; but of these three hours are given to mathematics, leaving 21 hours per week during which the boys are engaged, in the presence of their masters, upon Latin and Greek and French, history, and other minor subjects. Three half hours a week are given to English reading and elocution. The disposal of the rest of the time is in the discretion of the master. There are commonly two principal lessons each day, occupying about an hour each, in the course of which eight or ten boys, taken at random, are called upon to translate and answer questions concerning the passages of the authors set for that day. The lessons on Saturday are generally a repetition of what has been done during the week. Of the remaining time a part is occupied in hearing the lesson by heart, and a part in setting compositions and in dictating corrected compositions. The Latin and Greek compositions in the lower schools are commonly short English sentences formed by the master in illustration of constructions which have been recently explained from the authors, or of the portion of the grammar which has been recently studied.

Study time. 11. The boys spend 22½ hours per week in the study place, under the superintendence of a prefect, who enforces strict silence, and sees that no books are used but such as belong to the study. This time is spent by the boys in preparing their lessons and doing their compositions. The distribution of the time is left to the discretion of each boy, subject to any directions which his master may give him on the subject. The silence maintained in the study place renders it impossible for the boys to receive assistance there in the preparation of their work, but they are encouraged to apply to their masters, at the beginning of schools, for explanations of any difficulties with which they may have met. In the lower schools extra assistance is often given to such boys as need it, by the masters calling them from the study place to the school room during study time.

Honour Work.

Honours' course. 12. In addition to the school course which has been described, many boys study the matter which constitutes the honours course.

The first class honours is for rhetoric (this includes the others); the second for poetry; and the third for syntax.

The boys who are allowed to take the honour work study this matter during their free time, or during the regular study time, after having prepared their regular school lessons. They receive more or less assistance from the master, according to the difficulty of the author in hand. A particular portion of the matter, about 1,000 lines, is assigned as the work of each fortnight during the first three terms; the fourth term being reserved for repetitions. At the end of each fortnight a written examination is given in the matter of that fortnight, comprising passages of the author, for translation into English, with questions upon them, and a passage of English for translation, in the style of the author, into Greek or Latin prose or verse. At the end of the year a similar examination, occupying three days, is given in all the matters of the year, or in rhetoric of the three years. In all examinations marks are given, and the attainment of a certain proportion of marks on the whole year is rewarded by a prize book, while the most successful in the final examination in rhetoric, receives 20*l.*, and in poetry and syntax 5*l.*

Extraordinary matter. 13. In the lower school the more forward boys are allowed to take extraordinary matter, consisting of an increased quantity of the authors which are being read in schools. In studying this they receive the assistance of their master, and their success is tested by an examination at the end of each term. Marks are given in this examination, according to the knowledge shown. The boys are also encouraged to undertake voluntary extra work, for which marks are allowed. This extra work often consists of verses, and sometimes of passages of authors, prepared for examination, for declamation, &c.

Rewards and Incentives to Study.

14. It has been seen that in every examination marks are awarded according to the success of each boy. If the marks gained by any boy in any examen be less than one third of the full number they go for nothing. This has since been thought too lenient, and in future any marks less than half in any subject will not count towards a prize. At the end of the year all the marks which have been placed to the credit of each are added together, and a prize book is given to all who have attained a certain number. The proportion of those who gain prizes is greater in the higher than the lower schools; but, taking the whole college, it is generally one in two and a half boys who take the honour matter sometimes gain marks enough to be entitled to two prize books. Each boy who in his school examination is distinguished by gaining two thirds of the full marks is allowed some extra recreation. Ordinary prizes.

15. The following prizes for composition are awarded every year. Composition prizes.

(1.) Latin prose and verse, translation from English, a prize book for each.

(2.) English essay; 1st prize 15*l.*, 2nd prize 5*l.*

(3.) English ode 5*l.*

(4.) English narrative or descriptive piece 5*l.*

These prizes are objects of voluntary competition.

16. In addition to these rewards of individual desert, means are used to keep up a spirit of emulation between the different schools. In the great academies, or public literary exhibition at the end of the year, at which strangers are present, and the award of the principal prizes is declared, the three higher schools jointly take part; but, besides these, each of these schools gives once in the year a similar exhibition alone in the presence of all the inmates of the college. Also every Saturday the same school gives alternately a sabbatine or short display of their progress, in the presence of the rector and of the other higher schools. In these exhibitions compositions, original or translated, are read, pieces of declamation delivered, and the boys are questioned, by each other or by their master, upon subjects connected with their studies. The sabbatines occupy about forty minutes; the academies about twice that time.

17. The sort of exhibition, in use in the lower schools, called a concertatio, is given in the refectory, where the rector, masters, and all the staff of the college are dining. Six boys belonging to the school, whose turn it is, are selected, in equally matched pairs, and question each other upon some of the school work; one pair taking the Greek author, another the grammar, and so on. Any mistakes made are registered, and the successful combatants receive small rewards. Lower schools.

18. At the beginning of each term the lower schools are divided by the alternate choice of the two head boys in each, with two sides, called Romans and Carthaginians. To each boy on one side a rival is assigned upon the other side. The two sides are considered as two opposing armies; each with its own officers, imperators, prætors, tribunes, &c. This plan is quite traditional in the college. When any boy is called upon for his lesson, his rival also stands up, and makes it his business to detect and correct any mistake that may be made. These victories are recorded to the credit of the side, and an extra half holiday is allowed twice in the term to the side that gains the greatest number of victories. Great interest is shown by the boys in the success of their side. Considerable emulation is the result, but we have not found ill will engendered. Rivals.

Mathematics.

19. The boys at the college are divided into eight mathematical schools. The matter taught each year in these, and the number and average age of the boys in each, appear from the foregoing statement. One of the schools, on account of its great numbers, is taught in two divisions under two masters. Each of the other schools has one master. Some of the masters of mathematical schools are also masters of classical schools, while others are not employed in teaching Latin and Greek. The general superintendence of the school belongs to the prefect of studies. Schools. (Table B.)

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

(Time does not permit me to add the matter, but it is a very ordinary division.)

20. The mathematical schools occupy one hour three times a week. The success of each term's work is tested by examination, followed by a report in the manner already described for the classical schools. The following prizes are given each year for the encouragement of mathematical studies :—

(1.) Mathematical honours, all arithmetic and algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, plane and spherical, conic sections, 25*l.*

(2.) Arithmetic and algebra, Euclid VI., XI., plane trigonometry, first elements of conics, 10*l.*

(3.) Arithmetic and algebra excluding quadratics, Euclid I, IV, prize medal.

21. Nothing has been said of what may be called the university course, consisting principally of logic and mental philosophy, because it is understood that the present inquiry regards only school work proper.

G. R. KINGDON,
Prefect of Studies.

ULVERSTON.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1842.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; have right of replacing a boy on leaving by another of their own without election or entrance fee; become so by sending a boy to school (with approval of committee), and paying entrance fee.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide a course of education for 26 boys. Unless otherwise determined by a majority of at least two thirds of proprietors, number not to exceed 26 (Rules).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of education to comprise classical learning, arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, and such other branches of knowledge as may be advantageously introduced (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules adopted at general meeting of proprietors, 7th November 1842, and added to at a general meeting, 4th April 1849.

Management vested in committee of eight subscribers (including president, secretary, and treasurer), chosen annually by subscribers; have power to hire suitable schoolroom, and to engage teacher (subject to approval of proprietors at general meeting called for purpose); also to make provisional rules, to be in force until general meeting (Rules).

No teacher may be appointed who is not a member of Church of England (Rules).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Only one, undergraduate of London University; income, 120*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—27, two thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of solicitors, retired tradesmen, tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers; large majority from within half a mile. Each pays about 6*l.* per annum. Pupils entering after 11 years of age pay 8*l.* per annum; if number were to fall below 26, payment would be raised in order to meet fixed expenses. Stationery, 6*s.* a year. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Two or three boys from country lodge with master or others, as they prefer.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be not less than eight (unless under exceptional circumstances), and be able to read and write, and know a little of figures.

School variously classified according to subject. No part of system to modify school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction for half an hour daily, especially to meet requirements of Oxford Middle Class examinations. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work, and separate for every group of subjects.

Public examination vivâ voce at Christmas. Privately (on paper) once a fortnight. Passed this year one senior, and two juniors at Oxford local examinations.

Punishments: bad marks in monthly report (which is sent home for parents' inspection), and caning; last before school. Impositions, exclusion from playground for a time.

Playground, 25 yards by 35. Once a fortnight or so master expected to take boys out for half a day.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 43 or 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 30 hours in the week.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

LIVERPOOL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 17 & 19, BEDFORD STREET, NORTH.

On Church of England principles.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1856. Enlarged A.D. 1863.

Constitution.—Established by means of contributions of residents in town and neighbourhood. Managed by an executive committee, consisting (in 1864) of seven clergymen and six laymen, besides an honorary secretary (a clergyman) and a treasurer (a layman); also a ladies' committee of five, and a lady superintendent.

Objects.—For the purpose of giving a useful education on moderate terms to the daughters of parents in the middle classes of society.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed,—Religion, English grammar, reading, and composition, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography, needlework, elementary science (comprising *domestic economy* and *natural history*), drawing, vocal music, French.

State of School, Midsummer 1865.

School consists of an upper and lower departments.

Teachers.—Two ladies for upper school, two for lower school, masters for drawing and callisthenics. Religious instruction superintended by the Rev. the Honorary Secretary.

Pupils.—71 in upper school; 34 in lower school. Pay in upper school, 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter; French (optional), 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter extra; stationery, use of maps, models, &c. 3*s.* a quarter.

In lower school, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a quarter; stationery, 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

A scholarship, established in memory of Rev. J.A. Wilson, is open half-yearly to all girls in lower school, and gives half a year's free education in upper school. Examination in religious knowledge, history, geography, arithmetic, and English composition.

LIVERPOOL.

BLACKBURNE HOUSE GIRLS' SCHOOL,

In connection with the Liverpool Institute.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1844.

Constitution.—A branch of the Liverpool Institute, which was established A.D. 1825. Buildings rented.

Objects.—Designed to afford to parents means of giving their daughters, at a moderate expense, thoroughly liberal and comprehensive education; such as may qualify them for discharging usefully and creditably all those duties in society which usually devolve upon well instructed and accomplished females. Pupils received from age of six years and upwards. (Prospectus, 1868.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Embrace reading; spelling, meaning history and derivation of words; grammar; composition; geography; history, ancient and modern; writing, arithmetic, needlework, vocal music, drawing, and elements of natural philosophy and chemistry. French, dancing, calisthenics, and instrumental music, for extra fees. Attention paid throughout entire course of pupils' instruction to their improvement in manners and deportment (Prospectus).

Government and Teachers.—36 directors, chosen, by members of institute above eighteen years of age, from amongst members qualified to hold office; nine directors must always be chosen from trustees; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; twelve retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible; no member eligible as a director who has not attained 21, or whose subscription is in arrear. All servants of institution engaged and may be dismissed by directors. (Rules as revised 12th March 1856.)

State of School in First Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Vocal music, drawing, and English subjects are leading subjects of instruction. French learnt by 38 pupils; German by 9.

Teachers.—Principal, assistant, and 14 regular teachers on staff, 4 visiting teachers for extra subjects, and 6 normal teachers. Salaries: principal, 150*l.* with residence, &c.; assistant, 80*l.* with residence, &c.; English master (clergyman, M.A.), 100*l.*; three teachers 80*l.* each, one 60*l.*, two 50*l.* each, one 40*l.*, one 36*l.*, one 35*l.*, two 30*l.* each, three 20*l.* each. Salaries of masters for pianoforte, dancing, and calisthenics variable.

Day Scholars.—300, chiefly daughters of tradesmen, cashiers, book-keepers accountants, master mariners, &c.; a few of surgeons and other professional men; from distances up to six miles. Fees (payable in advance), 1*l.* 8*s.* a quarter, daughters of members 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Instrumental music (including use of piano-forte), 31*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, or (if two pupils are taught together) 17*s.* 6*d.* French, 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. Dancing, 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. Callisthenics, 5*s.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No restriction as to knowledge on admission. Pupils generally come from other schools, and stay on an average four years.

School classified by English grammar chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School not connected with any religious denomination.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination periodically by teachers, results being summed up at end of each quarter. Prizes not given.

No punishments. Marks given for good conduct. In cases of grave misconduct, likely to do harm to other pupils, friends of offender advised to remove her.

Playground about 150 feet by 100.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by open fires. Seats provided with backs.

School at work 42 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 30 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school not under supervision.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
French	38	3	pr. 12 6 qr.	14	14	2	1	2	2	Half through Telemaque. Also selections from Lamartine's Biographies.	13	13	2	1	2	2	Lamartine's Biographies, William Tell, &c.	13	13	2	1	2	H.	Lamartine's Biographies.
German	9	1	12 6	9	15	2	1	2	2	Half through Hoffman's Tale Book.														
Arithmetic	300	12	—	16	15	5	1	—	5	Profit and Loss, Interest, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, general work and miscellaneous exercises.	18	15	5	1	—	5	Practice, Simple and Compound Proportion.	15	7	5	1	—	5	Numeration, Notation, Addition, tables.
Physics	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	—	1	A progressive course of lectures on Physics and Chemistry is given, which extends over two years. In Zoology, lectures on the vertebrata.	18	13	1	1	—	1	Same as First Class in Physics and Chemistry. In Zoology, Radiata.							
Natural History.	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	2	1		18	13	1	1	—	1								
Chemistry	90	4	—	16	15	1	1	—	1		18	13	1	1	1	1								
History	240	10	—	16	15	2	1	2	2	Hallam's Middle Ages, Introductory chapters; Tytler's Chronology; White's History; Dr. Turner's Analysis of French History to end	18	13	3	1	2	3	Early French History, Turner's Analysis up to the French Revolution; General Review of English History.							

Geography -	300	12	—	16	15	1	1	1	of French Revolution. Extracts from Alison as to French Revolution, Roman History; The Republic. Selections from Niebuhr, Smith, &c.	18	13	1	1	1	1	Asia (Bohn's Geography), General resume of European Geography.	15	7	2	1	—	—	Definitions.
English Grammar.	300	12	—	16	15	1	1	—	1	Bohn's Geography, Asia, Oceanica, &c., specially with questions in European Geography, to keep up the knowledge of it.	18	13	1	1	1	As in the first class.	15	7	2	1	—	2	Parts of Speech.
English Literature.	16	1	—	16	15	1	1	1	No book is used. Selections from various authors are analysed.	18	13	1	1	1	1	As in the first class.	15	7	10	—	—	—	Constable's Third Reading Book.
English Composition.	34	2	—	16	15	1	1	1	Selections made by the teacher.														
Reading and Spelling.	300	12	—	16	15	5	1	1	5	Exercises in set subjects, taking Biography, Geography, Letter Writing, and a theme in rotation. Each composition is read over in the class.	18	13	1	1	1	Selections from Constable's Reading Books.	15	7	10				
Writing -	300	12	—	16	15	3	1	—	3	Selections from Constable's Reading Books Shakespeare, Milton, and various Biographies.	18	13	4	1	—	4							
Instrumental Music.	43	—	17 6							-	-	-	-	-	-								
Vocal Music -	300	—	—	16	15	2	1	—	2	-	-	-	-	18	13	2	1	—	2	-	-	-	15	7	1
Drawing -	220	9	—	16	15	2	1	—	2	-	-	-	-	18	13	2	1	—	2						
Callisthenics -	11	—	5	0																					
Dancing -	—	—	10	6																					
Needlework -	300	12	—	16	15	4	1	—	4	-	-	-	-	18	13	4	1	—	4	-	-	-	15	7	5

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls.*)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.		Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Tax Collector -	Hope Place -	Liverpool.	Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 2	Tea Merchant -	Bootle - -		3 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Watch Manufacturer.	Washington Street.		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 4	Her Majesty's Customs.	Elizabeth St. -		Do.
,, ,, 5	Book-keeper -	Queen's Road -		2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Shirt Maker -	HardmanStreet		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Slater and Plasterer.	Queen Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 8	Accountant -	Grove Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 9	Sub-Controller, Post Office.	Moira Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 10	Inspector of Scavengers.	Washington Street.		Do.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Upper Parliament Street.		Do.
,, ,, - 2	Earthenware Dealer.	Bold Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 3	Outfitter - -	St. James St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - -	Mill Street -		Do.
,, ,, - 5	CommissionMerchant.	Netherfield Rd.		2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Pawnbroker -	Parliament St.		Less than 1 mile.
,, ,, - 7	Grocer - -	Falkland St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 8	Watchmaker -	Falkner St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 9	Victualler -	Union St. -		Do.
,, ,, - 10	Stationer -	Byrom St. -		Do.

MANCHESTER (HULME).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1851.

Constitution.—Belongs to convent of Our Lady of Loretto.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Providing a good and virtuous education for young ladies of the middle and higher classes.

Government and Teachers.—Religious superioress and her council managers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—French, German, and English subjects are the leading subjects of instruction; also Italian, geometry, and algebra taught.

Teachers.—Ten.

Day Scholars.—A separate school and course of study.

Boarders.—36. Four meals a day. School bills; highest, 78*l.*; average 55*l.*; lowest, 36*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 219 feet per pupil. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No rule as to knowledge on admission. Pupils stay on an average four or five years.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by proficiency, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examinations twice a year in all subjects; monthly in special subjects by superioress. Rewards given.

No punishments, beyond reproof and admonition or loss of position.

Playground more than an acre. Callisthenics taught as part of system by a professor of deportment in presence of ladies of community.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated efficiently. Some seats provided with backs.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 36 hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school under supervision. Twenty-three hours and a half per week fixed for recreation.

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in makingthe appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boy allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmeti or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76 Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    f) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]